

The Lost Mountain

消失的山脉



Audrey Cowan

Mc
Graw
Hill

Pre-Intermediate

B1 Threshold



With
MP3 Inside
Extra Section on Culture
Integrated Activities
Fictional and Non-Fictional Texts
Glossary with Vocabulary Activities



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徐老师原典英语自学法 推荐



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内容及特色介绍

Password Readers 系列读物精选了原创和经典的小说类作品。这些作品经过改编后更加适合英语学习者的需要。该系列读物为读者自主学习提供了实用且易理解的学习材料。每册读物由十余个六页长度的章节组成，故事与练习交替循环，既巩固词汇学习，又增强阅读技巧。每个故事结束后还配有与主题相关的背景信息，有助于读者深入理解文本并扩大知识面。每册读物均配有一张音频光盘，在提高听力的同时，也给人一种听的享受。先听再读，你会发现每本书都具有更为丰富的价值。

第一级(Beginner)

这一级别读物几乎都以现在时陈述，出现一些情态动词，尤其是 **must** 和 **can**；并包含大量关于形容词、介词和疑问词的练习。在第一级的读物中，插图在词汇学习与测试中起到了重要的作用。

第二级(Elementary)

这一级别读物几乎都以现在时陈述。其中也出现一些情态动词的使用，尤其是 **must**, **can**, **should**, **have to**。这一级别的大多数读物包含关于形容词比较级、不规则名词复数形式，以及疑问词和疑问句的练习。每册读物都配有全彩色插图，既帮助读者加强对文章的理解，又增加练习题的生动性。

第三级(Pre-intermediate)

几乎所有故事都以现在时讲述，涉及少量过去时，尤其是 **was** 和 **were**。大多数读物都聚焦于常用的基本词汇，很少出现助动词，读者可以进一步学习形容词的比较级和疑问词的用法。

第四级(Intermediate)

一般过去时广泛地出现在这一级别的读物中。学生可以从中掌握不规则动词的过去时态变形。文章中还包括动词的一般将来时和一些常用情态动词的用法。这一级别的文章用词更为广泛，读者可以深入学习形容词比较级和最高级的用法。其中一些读本还讲述了更为复杂的语法结构，比如条件状语从句、不定式结构等。语法讲解采用大量疑问句和否定句作为例子，以加深对语法结构的学习。

第五级(Upper-intermediate)

这一级别读物涉及的话题及词汇主要聚焦于现代时尚行业：电视产品、时尚设计、电子银行等。这些故事的中心内容是商业事务及现代无线通信。文章中使用了中高级难度的动词时态和其他语法结构。

读者可根据自己实际的英语水平(如词汇量、语法知识、理解能力、阅读能力等)选择适合自己的读物，而不必受制于学校年级划分或学历高低的约束。关于本系列读物的其他信息，请参考书末最后一页。

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CONTENTS

Chapter 1	Holiday Plans	/4
Chapter 2	A Journey	/10
Chapter 3	Tropical Storm	/16
Settings —	<i>The Jungle</i>	/22
Chapter 4	Lost in the Jungle	/24
Chapter 5	Eyes in the Dark	/30
Chapter 6	A Guide	/36
Settings —	<i>The Pygmy Village</i>	/42
Chapter 7	Nutu's Village	/44
Chapter 8	Mountain Trek	/50
Settings —	<i>The Lost Mountain</i>	/56
Chapter 9	A Very Secret Place	/58
Chapter 10	Guests or Prisoners?	/64
Chapter 11	An Ally	/70
Chapter 12	Fugitives	/76
About the story		
<i>The Land</i>	/82	
<i>The People</i>	/84	
<i>Rwenzori National Park</i>	/87	
Not only glossary	/90	

第1章	假日计划	/97
第2章	旅程	/98
第3章	热带风暴	/99
场景——	丛林	
第4章	迷失丛林	/100
第5章	黑暗中的眼睛	/102
第6章	向导	/103
场景——	俾格米村落	
第7章	努图的村落	/104
第8章	雪山跋涉	/105
场景——	消失的山脉	
第9章	一个神秘的地方	/107
第10章	是客还是囚?	/108
第11章	同盟者	/110
第12章	大逃亡	/111
背景知识		
这片土地	/113	
那里的人们	/113	
鲁文佐里国家公园	/113	
词汇表	/115	
参考答案	/121	



Words

1 In the wordsearch, find the names of six countries in eastern Africa.

R	M	T	X	U	A	B	C	E	N
I	J	K	L	G	O	P	Q	T	R
M	B	R	W	A	N	D	A	H	Q
B	Z	T	A	N	Z	A	N	I	A
R	S	U	V	D	A	W	X	O	Y
K	E	N	Y	A	I	Z	M	P	C
E	F	D	C	B	R	L	X	I	T
J	K	G	I	H	E	S	Q	A	R

CHAPTER 1

Holiday Plans

Neil Mackenzie and Julie Goodwin are best friends. They are in the same class at Redwood High School and they do everything together. Now it's the summer holidays and they are planning a special trip – to Africa! They are sitting in Neil's bedroom, looking at a large map of Africa. They are looking for a lake called Lake Victoria.

"There it is," says Neil. "That's where my dad's camp is – near Lake Victoria."

"Wow, Africa is enormous," says Julie, "and Lake Victoria is vast. Look at all the countries next to it – Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi... There must be a lot of animals and birds there. Are there lions and elephants and giraffes?"

"Yes, and a lot of other animals too," laughs Neil, "but remember, Julie, we're going there to help my dad."

"What's he looking for, exactly?" asks Julie.

"Well, Dad has a theory that there was an advanced civilisation in that area thousands of years ago."

2 Complete the words for nationalities, and match them to the countries.

1) E _ _ _ p _ _ ia _ _

2) Ke _ _ _ an

3) Et _ _ _ _ p _ _ _ n

4) Som _ _ l _ _

5) Ugand _ _ _

6) Tanz _ _ _ _ _ _ _

a) Somalia

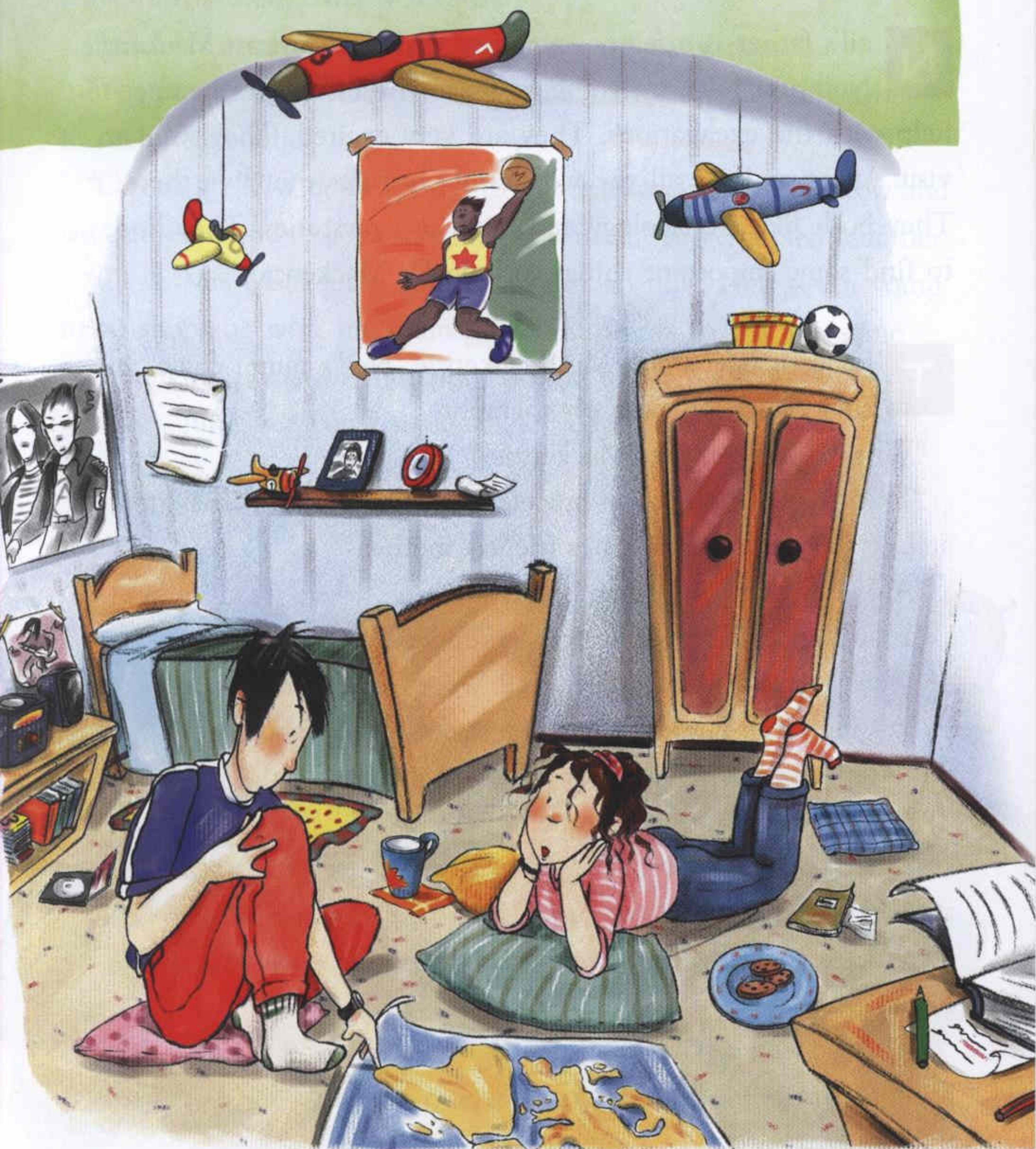
b) Uganda

c) Egypt

d) Tanzania

e) Ethiopia

f) Kenya



“What? A forgotten civilisation?” asks Julie.

“Yes, and probably not African. He thinks the people were from another continent, perhaps from the Middle East, and they migrated to East Africa in about 500 B.C. A team of archaeologists is working near the lake at the moment, looking for traces of these people. My dad is their boss.”

Neil’s father is a famous archaeologist, Dr Duncan Mackenzie. Neil and Julie are going to fly to the camp this summer to help with the excavations. They are very excited. They want to visit Africa and see all the wonderful creatures that live there. They both like archaeology and they love mysteries. They hope to find some important things to help Dr Mackenzie.

The door opens and Mrs Mackenzie, Neil’s mum, comes in to show them some photographs.

“What are those, Mrs Mackenzie?” asks Julie.

“They’re metal objects – bracelets and rings – from the site at Lake Victoria,” replies her friend’s mother.

“Are they very old, Mum?” asks Neil.

“Your dad thinks they’re from around 200 B.C.,” she says.

“Wow!” exclaims Julie. “That’s *old*! What’s that motif on the objects?”

“It’s an eagle. The experts think it was the symbol of the forgotten civilisation,” replies Mrs Mackenzie.

“It looks Egyptian,” says Julie.

“Exactly,” replies Neil. “And dad thinks they were originally people who migrated from Egypt down the River Nile into Uganda, to found a city somewhere in the area near the lake,” explains Neil.

“It’s a controversial idea, Julie. Some other experts think that my husband is mad!” Neil’s mother says, smiling. “He hopes to find some evidence to prove it this summer.”

"It's like a film – a real mystery!" says Julie. "Imagine if we find some treasures, or some tombs, or a mummy, like the ones in Egypt..."

"Hey, wait a minute, Indiana Jones!" laughs Neil. "If we are really lucky, we can find some small artefacts – I don't think we're going to find a lost city!"

"You never know," replies Julie. "What time does our plane leave on Saturday, Mrs Mackenzie?"

"It leaves at ten o'clock. Is your passport ready, dear?"

"Yes, but can you help me to pack my bag? I'm not sure what to take," says Julie.

"Of course. Why don't you bring your backpack here tomorrow and we can see if you've got everything you need," suggests Neil's mother.

"Okay, Mrs Mackenzie, thanks. I must go now, Neil – I'm going to go shopping with my mum later. She wants to buy me some new walking boots for the trip. See you tomorrow," says Julie.

"Okay, Julie, see you!" replies her friend.





Holiday Plans

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

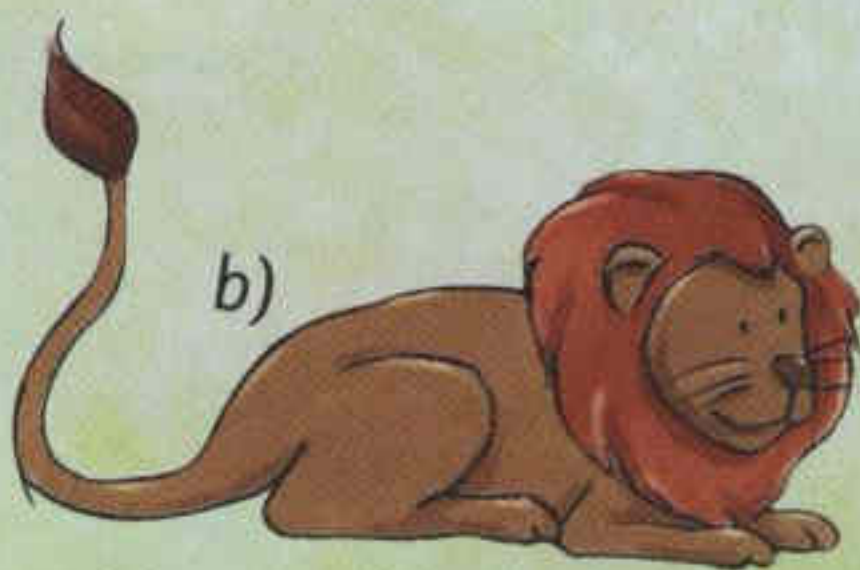
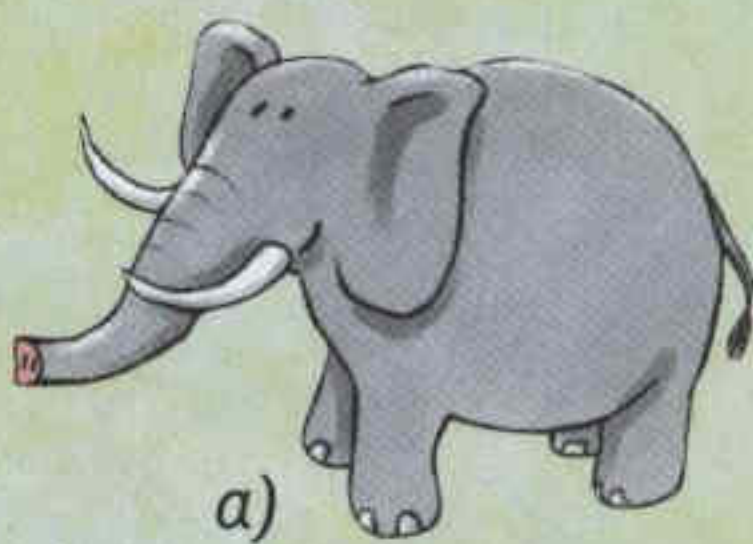
- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Neil and Julie are going to go to Africa on a safari. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Julie's dad is an archaeologist. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Dr Mackenzie thinks that a forgotten civilization lives near Lake Victoria. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) He thinks that it is from China. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Dr Mackenzie has got some plates and cups from the excavations there. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) The plates are around 200 years old. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) Julie wants to find some tombs or a mummy. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8) They are going to leave on Sunday at 10 o'clock. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now rewrite the false statements with the correct information.

Words

4 Match each word to its corresponding picture.

- 1) giraffe
- 2) lion
- 3) elephant
- 4) eagle



5 In the wordsearch, find three words related to archaeology.

G	A	R	T	E	F	A	C	T	D	V	O	P
M	V	S	D	F	G	A	S	H	I	S	N	M
E	X	C	A	V	A	T	E	B	L	T	Y	X
E	V	I	D	E	N	C	E	I	R	E	Q	K

Language

6 Complete each sentence, using the appropriate form of *be going to* and the verb in parentheses.

- 1) It's my birthday on Saturday and I _____ (have) a party.
- 2) If you eat the last biscuits, we _____ (tell) your mother.
- 3) Verna and Lisa _____ (go) to university when they finish school.
- 4) _____ you _____ (tell) them the news?
- 5) Peter _____ (fail) the exam if he doesn't study.
- 6) It _____ (be) a long trip to Canada.

FUTURE TENSE AND INTENTIONS - BE GOING TO

I don't think we're going to find a lost city.

I'm going to go shopping with my mum later.

7 Look up these expressions in the dictionary.

- 1) See you!
- 2) You never know!
- 3) Wait a minute.
- 4) Bye for now.

8 Use an expression from exercise 7 to complete each short dialogue.

- 1) A: I must go now.
B: Okay, Bob, _____.
- 2) A: Aren't you ready yet?
B: No, I'm not. _____.
- 3) A: I don't think my boyfriend is going to buy me a present for my birthday.
B: Don't say that. _____!
- 4) A: Thanks for the party, Alison. See you at school on Monday.
B: Thanks for coming, Jane. _____!



Pictures

1 Look at the first illustration in this chapter and explain where you can...

- 1) ... buy an aeroplane ticket _____
- 2) ... find where planes leave the airport _____
- 3) ... get your boarding card _____
- 4) ... find where planes arrive at the airport _____

CHAPTER 2

A Journey

It's Saturday morning and Julie and Neil are at the check-in desk at Heathrow Airport. They are waiting for their plane. They have a trolley to carry their backpacks with all the necessary clothes and equipment, plus a new tent, mosquito nets and sleeping bags. Julie's parents are there too. They are a bit worried about the children's trip. Africa is very far from home and the camp is in a very remote area.

"We've got a present for you, Julie," says her father, giving her a small package. Julie opens it. Inside is a mobile phone.

"Thanks, Mum and Dad, it's fantastic!" exclaims Julie.

"Now you can call us every day – even from the middle of the savannah!" says her dad.

"And please call home regularly. I want to know that you are safe, dear," adds her mum.

"It's a great present, Mum, thanks very much. Please don't worry about me. Everything is going to be alright. Neil's dad is going to meet us in Kampala with a Land Rover and take us directly to the camp."

"Yes, Mrs Goodwin – my father knows the country very well and he's got a lot of friends there. It's not dangerous," adds Neil.

Julie's mum smiles but she's not convinced. She hugs her daughter.

Words

2 Tick (✓) the expressions that relate to air travel. What do the other expressions relate to?

- 1) tunnel ☐
- 2) locomotive ☐
- 3) traffic lights ☐
- 4) hostess ☐
- 5) stopover ☐
- 6) bridge ☐
- 7) seatbelt ☐

- 8) road ☐
- 9) boarding card ☐
- 10) captain ☐
- 11) loudspeaker ☐
- 12) carriage ☐
- 13) driver ☐
- 14) overhead locker ☐



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“Do you think that we’ve got everything, Neil?” asks Julie.

“I’ve got the medical things in my backpack and the maps. Torch and compass are in yours,” replies Neil. “Have you got your ticket and passport, Julie?”

“Here they are,” says Mr Goodwin. “Now, give them to the assistant there, put your bags here and collect your boarding cards. Your flight leaves from gate 15 in an hour. We have time for a drink before you go. Would you like a drink, Julie?”

“Oh, yes please, Dad – and some chocolate cake too!”

“Make the most of it, Julie,” laughs Neil. “There aren’t any chocolate cakes or milkshakes where we’re going!”

It’s two o’clock and the two friends are on board the Air Ethiopia 747 flying over the African continent. They look out of the window at the extraordinary landscape below them, while the plane flies south. Julie is surprised that the country is green. “Ethiopia isn’t all dry and dusty,” she thinks. The white clouds open and reveal a region of high plains, rivers and mountains. The sky is very blue. The land is a hundred different colours of green. Neil has the map and they study it, trying to understand where they are now.

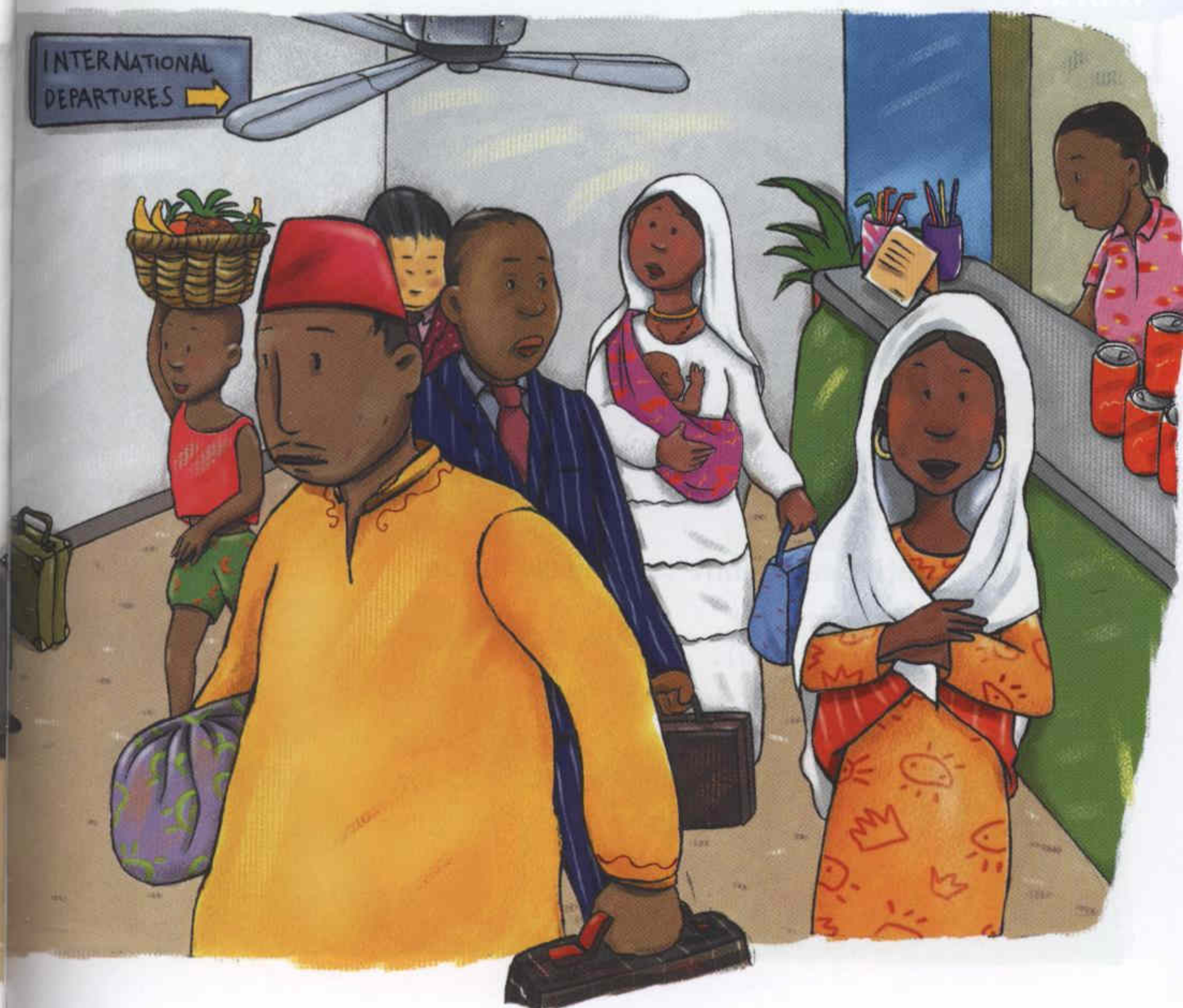
“I think that we’re here, Julie, over the high plains of Ethiopia,” Neil indicates.

“Yes, you’re right,” says the hostess, arriving with their lunch. “We have



a stopover in Addis Ababa before we arrive in Kampala. Those mountains that you can see there are the Ch'ok'é Mountains. This part of Ethiopia is very fertile, different from the north, near Sudan – there, a lot of the land is desert.”

The children sit in Addis Ababa airport, watching the people around them. They see tall, elegant Ethiopian women in white clothes and colourful necklaces, carrying their babies in their arms. They see children who are selling tropical fruit. They see soldiers in green uniforms, businessmen in grey suits, pilgrims in long, striped robes. Everything is strange and exotic, completely different from England and home. Neil and Julie are fascinated!





A Journey

Check your comprehension

3 Complete the sentences with the correct option.

- 1) The friends are leaving England from Heathrow / Gatwick airport.
- 2) Julie's parents give her an alarm clock / a mobile phone.
- 3) Their flight leaves from gate five / fifteen.
- 4) They are flying with Air Ethiopia / Air Africa.
- 5) At 2 o'clock Julie and Neil are in Addis Ababa airport / on board the 747.
- 6) The country they see is very green / desert.
- 7) They have a stopover in Kampala / Addis Ababa.

Words

4 Match each name to its corresponding picture.

- 1) sleeping bag
- 2) mosquito net
- 3) torch
- 4) compass
- 5) walking boots



5 Match each shirt to its description.

- 1) a striped shirt
- 2) a spotted shirt
- 3) a self-coloured shirt
- 4) a flowery shirt



6 Use these words to complete the definitions of these environmental features.

high flat water snow dry grass

- 1) Plains are large _____ areas with no mountains or hills. There is often a lot of _____.
- 2) Mountains are very _____ hills, which sometimes have rocks and _____ on the top.
- 3) A desert is a vast, very _____ area with sand. There isn't a lot of _____ and there are not many plants.

Language

7 Complete each sentence with the appropriate possessive adjective or pronoun.

- 1) Where are _____ football boots, Mum?
The match starts at 4!
- 2) Mandy uses this bicycle every day. It's _____.
- 3) Peter has got a red car. That car isn't _____.
- 4) My father is a policeman. This is _____ uniform.
- 5) Julie, are these walking boots _____?
- 6) Don't touch that computer please. It's _____ and I need to use it.
- 7) Are these books Peter's and John's? Yes, they are _____.
- 8) We have a house in Sardinia. _____ house is near the beach.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

I've got the medical equipment in my backpack.
The maps, torch and compass are in yours.

Beyond the story

8 Match each country to its capital city.

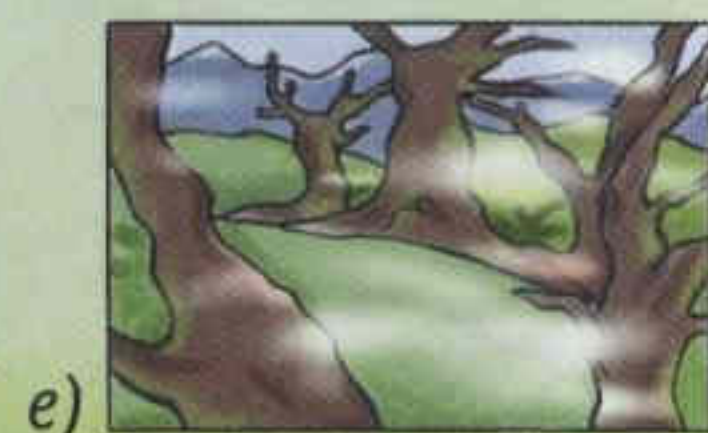
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1) Uganda | a) Dar es Salaam |
| 2) Ethiopia | b) Cairo |
| 3) Tanzania | c) Kampala |
| 4) Egypt | d) Addis Ababa |
| 5) Sudan | e) Khartoum |



Words

1 Match each word to its corresponding picture.

- 1) mist
- 2) lightning
- 3) clouds
- 4) rain
- 5) wind



CHAPTER 3

Tropical Storm

The children are on the aeroplane again, on the way to their final destination. Neil is studying maps and archaeology books, but Julie is looking out of the window. Now she can see a very different landscape below them – green forests of tall, tropical trees and low mountains covered in dense vegetation and veiled in mist.

“Look, Neil,” she says. “The jungle!”

“Yes, we’re over Uganda now,” he replies.

“Is that the jungle where the famous gorillas live?” Julie asks, excited.

“I don’t know. Can you see any?” jokes Neil.

“When are we going to arrive at the lake?” asks Julie.

“Soon. We cross the north part of Lake Victoria, then we go west to Kampala. It takes about three hours to drive from Kampala to our camp. They’re waiting for us at the camp for dinner.”

Julie looks down at the land below. The vast jungle is dark and mysterious. Mist obscures parts of it. Above it, the sky is full of clouds and their shadows move slowly over the trees. She wonders how it is in the jungle. Is it hot? Is it humid? It looks cool

2 Match each environmental feature to its characteristics.

- 1) desert
- 2) jungle
- 3) plains
- 4) mountains

- a) long grass, some trees
- b) rocks, snow, ice
- c) sand, rocks, no plants
- d) many different trees, many plants



from up here in the aeroplane, cool and silent. What strange animals live there? What exotic plants grow in the shadows...?

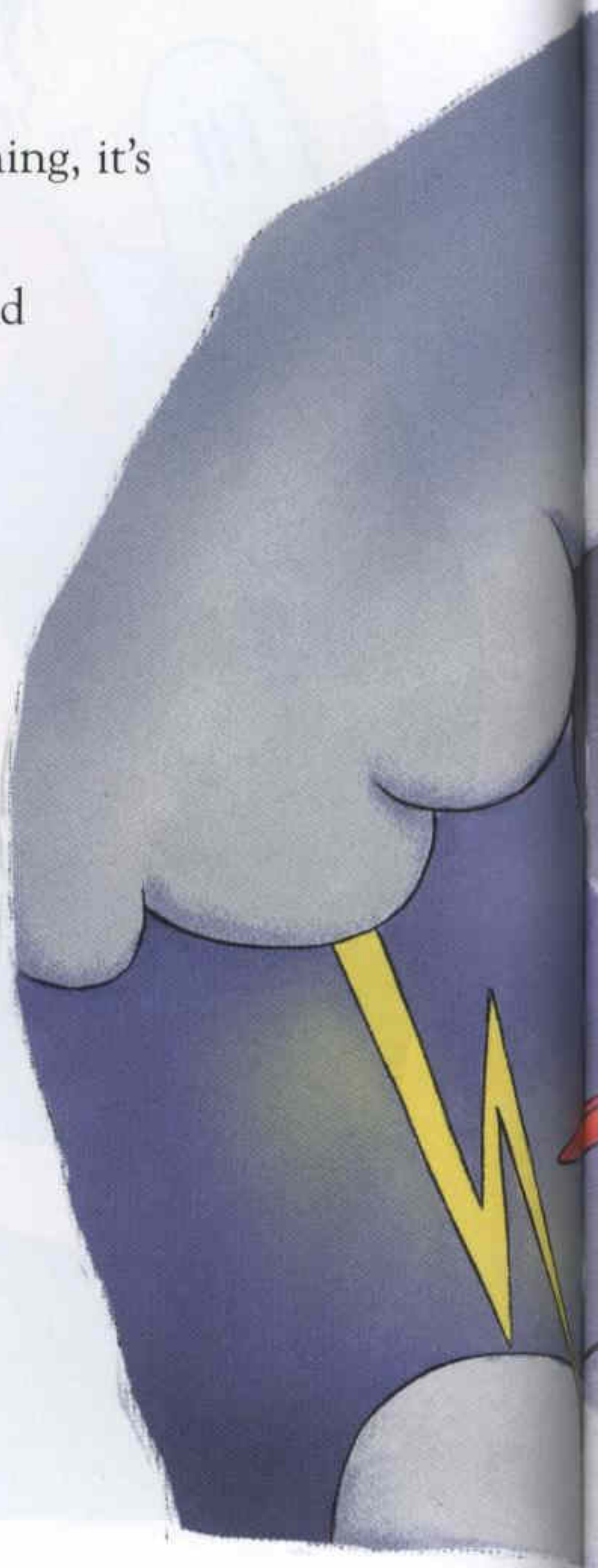
Julie jumps at a sudden flash in the sky. Lightning! Neil indicates the black clouds, now moving rapidly in the west. “I think that’s a tropical storm, Julie. Look at those clouds,” he says.

Then they hear the pilot’s voice on the loudspeaker. “Ladies and gentlemen, this is your captain speaking. Unfortunately some bad weather is coming – and perhaps some air turbulence. Please don’t be alarmed. Stay in your seats and keep your seatbelts fastened. Thank you.”

“Oh no!” says Julie.

“Relax, Julie,” replies Neil. “Turbulence is nothing, it’s just a bit bumpy for five minutes. Don’t worry.”

But after another fifteen minutes the sky around the aeroplane is very dark. There’s no sun, and white lightning illuminates the black clouds all around them. The thunder is very loud and they can hear it above the noise of the plane. The plane begins to shake in the ferocious wind and rain. The noise is terrible. Outside the windows they can see nothing except dense, black clouds. Julie’s face is white. The plane begins to dance in the sky, then suddenly it starts to go down. Some of the other passengers start to panic and scream. A baby is crying. The pilot speaks again. “Ladies and gentlemen, a tropical storm is arriving. We are switching off the cabin lights to conserve energy for the engines. Please stay in your seats and remain calm.”



TROPICAL STORM

The lights are switched off and now the cabin is dark. The passengers are silent while the storm **rages** around the plane. The doors of the **overhead lockers** open and bags begin to **fall** out onto the passengers below. At that moment a flash of lightning outside illuminates the inside of the cabin and Julie sees Neil's **frightened** face. The lightning stops but the plane is now descending very rapidly. A strange orange **glow** is perceptible outside. Julie looks out of the window. The engine **is on fire**!





Tropical Storm

Check your comprehension

3 Complete each sentence with the correct option.

- 1) On the plane, Neil is studying maths / maps / machines.
- 2) Julie can see the desert / jungle / plains below the plane.
- 3) The first indication of the storm is lightning / rain / wind.
- 4) The pilot thinks that the storm is going to be very serious / a bit uncomfortable / a disaster.
- 5) The other passengers are angry / afraid / hungry during the storm.
- 6) The plane has got problems with its oil / engine / pilot.

Words

4 In the wordsearch, find nine words related to the jungle.

O	K	Z	W	I	O	E	H	L	F	D	S
P	I	X	G	H	Y	R	U	D	C	T	N
F	U	C	R	X	D	U	M	K	L	R	B
V	E	G	E	T	A	T	I	O	N	E	V
G	Y	B	E	Q	R	M	D	Y	F	E	C
H	T	M	N	M	K	W	J	T	C	S	X
J	R	L	R	I	J	Q	N	R	O	N	Z
K	E	M	Y	S	T	E	R	I	O	U	S
L	W	X	U	T	G	O	R	I	L	L	A

5 Tick (✓) the words which relate to a storm.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) flash | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7) thunder | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) rain | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8) orange light | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) sand | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9) maps | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) wind | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10) lightning | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) overhead lockers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11) green vegetation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) black clouds | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12) mist | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6 Match each word to its corresponding picture.

- 1) seat
- 2) loudspeaker
- 3) seatbelt
- 4) overhead locker
- 5) table



Language

7 Complete the sentences with the imperative form (either positive or negative) of the following verbs.

put sit touch talk open

- 1) _____ that cup of coffee – it's very hot!
- 2) _____ your books at page fifty.
- 3) _____ the money in here to start the machine.
- 4) _____ in the seats on the left of the theatre.
- 5) _____ with your mouth full!

8 Indicate the meaning of the verb to take in each of the following sentences.

- 1) Don't take all the paper – I have to print something.
 - 2) Henry is taking me to the station now.
 - 3) The flight from Verona to London takes two hours.
 - 4) We take the bus to school every day.
- a) to last a certain time
 - b) to transport someone
 - c) to use a form of transport
 - d) to use something

THE IMPERATIVE FORM

Relax, Julie.
Stay in your seats.

SETTINGS



The Jungle



徐老师原典英语自学法 推荐



Look carefully at the illustration. In the boxes, write the numbers that match the words with parts of the picture.

- 1) creeper
- 2) moss
- 3) roots
- 4) branch

- 5) pool
- 6) tree trunk
- 7) stream
- 8) ferns



Words

1 Use these words to complete the sentences.

headache hurts stomach-ache painful

- 1) Ouch! My foot _____!
- 2) I need an aspirin. I've got a _____.
- 3) Is your broken leg very _____?
- 4) Peter's got a _____. He mustn't eat all the chocolate cake!

CHAPTER 4

Lost in the Jungle

Julie finally wakes up. She opens her eyes slowly and sees green shadows and sunlight above her head. She tries to move but she's got a terrible headache, and she feels very uncomfortable. Where is she? What happened? She tries to move again. She cries when she feels a sudden pain in her leg. "Aah... my leg, my leg... aah...!"

"Julie? Julie, are you alright?" Neil is next to Julie. He takes her hand.

"Neil? Are you there? Aah! My leg hurts so much! What happened? Where are we?" she asks.

"There was a terrible storm," he explains. "The plane crashed into the jungle. I don't know where we are."

Julie looks around. They are in a small clearing in the forest. There are huge trees all around them, covered in creepers and other plants. Thick moss covers their roots like a carpet and butterflies and other insects are flying around the flowers. She can hear birds and monkeys far above them in the green canopy. The sun filters through the leaves, giving a cool, soft light. It is very humid.

"Where are the others, the passengers... and the crew?" she asks.

"I... well... they're still in the plane...", replies her friend, slowly.

"Why? Is anyone hurt?" she asks.

"No, Julie. They're... dead. All dead."

Pictures

2 Look at the illustrations in this chapter and answer the questions.

- 1) Where are Julie and Neil now?
- 2) Where are all the other passengers?
- 3) What does Neil find in the plane?
- 4) Why is it necessary?
- 5) Is it morning, afternoon or evening in the second picture?



Julie looks at Neil. Her eyes are full of tears.

“Neil, what are we going to do? What are we going to do?” she asks.

Neil is tired and worried. He is happy that his friend is okay but he is very worried about their situation. They are alone, Julie is injured, and the African jungle is a very dangerous place. They have no food and no water.

“I don’t know yet. We have to make a plan... Listen, how is your leg? Can you move it?”

“Yes, but it hurts a lot,” replies Julie.

“Well, at least it’s not broken. I’m going to go to the plane to look for some medicine. You stay here and don’t try to get up.”

Neil can see pieces of the plane suspended in the trees. He walks towards them. Part of the passenger cabin is on the floor of the jungle. He climbs into the interior. Inside all is chaos. The seats are burnt, the lockers are open, and the oxygen masks are hanging down. A few passengers are still in their seats, but there are no survivors. Neil doesn’t want to look at them. He goes to the end of the plane, where the cupboards are. He is looking for something that he knows must be there.

“Here it is!” he says to himself at last and pulls out the First Aid box. “There must be something in here to help Julie. What else is there here? Is there anything to eat?”

There are some plastic boxes in the cupboard. Neil opens one. It contains a pre-packed meal. He takes all the boxes that he can carry and the First Aid box. He finds a lighter too, a blanket and some bottles of mineral water. He returns to Julie.

It is evening now. The sky is red above the trees. Neil helps Julie to sit up and gives her some water and some pills from the First Aid box. “Here, take these to help the pain while I wash

your leg,” he says.

“Oow!!!” says poor Julie.

“There was some food in the cabin too, look,” says Neil.

“Oh, well done! I’m starving!” replies Julie and starts to open the boxes, but Neil stops her.

“No, Julie, we must only eat *one* now. This food must last a long time...”

Later Neil makes a fire and they try to sleep, but the jungle is full of strange noises and they are frightened. Nocturnal animals run along the branches above them. The silver light from the giant moon illuminates the clearing. At last the friends sleep. In the ferns near them two big eyes watch intently in the dark tropical night.





Lost in the Jungle

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

	T	F
1) The plane crashes in the mountains.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) Neil hurts his leg.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) The other passengers are all dead.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) Neil is optimistic about their situation in the jungle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) Neil finds some food and water on the plane.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6) They decide to eat everything immediately.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7) Julie lights a fire in the evening.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8) They are frightened in the jungle at night.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Words

4 Match each adjective to its opposite.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1) dead | a) above |
| 2) hard | b) alive |
| 3) asleep | c) thin |
| 4) huge | d) awake |
| 5) below | e) tiny |
| 6) thick | f) soft |

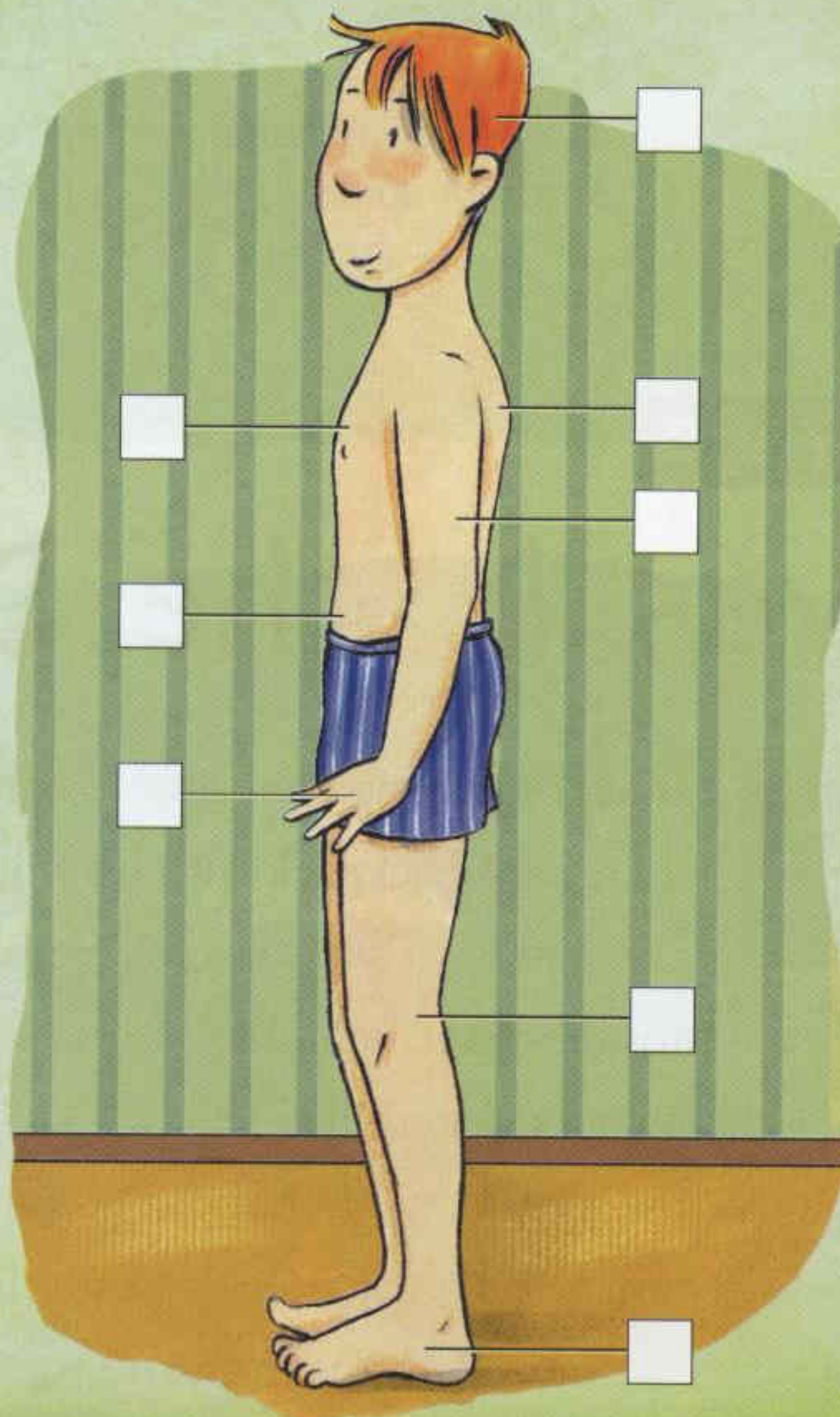
5 Match each item to the correct ending to make a true statement.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) A lighter... | a) contains medicines and bandages. |
| 2) A First Aid box... | b) is good when you're cold. |
| 3) A blanket... | c) is prepared food in a box. |
| 4) A pre-packed meal... | d) is good when you're thirsty. |
| 5) Mineral water... | e) helps to light a fire. |

6 What other things are useful for survival in the jungle? Indicate four items, and explain their uses.

7 Match each word to the corresponding part of the body.

- 1) arm
- 2) leg
- 3) head
- 4) back
- 5) stomach
- 6) chest
- 7) hand
- 8) foot



Language

8 Complete the sentences with the following words.

anyone someone no one
anything something nothing

COMPOSITE TERMS WITH SOME/ ANY/ NO

Is *anyone* hurt?
He is looking for *something*.

- 1) What is that noise? There's _____ in the kitchen!
- 2) _____ knows the identity of the killer because of his mask.
- 3) I'm hungry. Is there _____ to eat in the fridge?
- 4) I'm sorry I can't help you. There is _____ I can do.
- 5) Does _____ want to come to the cinema with me tonight?
- 6) The man puts _____ into his pocket but he doesn't pay for it.



Words

1 Match each object to its function.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) matches | a) It cuts and opens things. |
| 2) compass | b) It illuminates things in the dark. |
| 3) torch | c) It protects you from insects. |
| 4) Swiss army knife | d) You use them to light a fire. |
| 5) mosquito net | e) It tells you the direction. |

CHAPTER 5

Eyes in the Dark

The next morning Neil goes to the plane again. In the cabin he finds his backpack with his things in it. He shows it to Julie. "Look Julie, it's a miracle! Here's my torch, my Swiss army knife, the mosquito net, matches, a water bottle. And look... my compass!" he cries, excitedly.

"Can we use the compass without a map?" asks Julie.

"Yes, we can, but first we need to establish our position. That tree looks easy to climb. Perhaps from the top I can see where we are. Can you help me to reach that first big branch?"

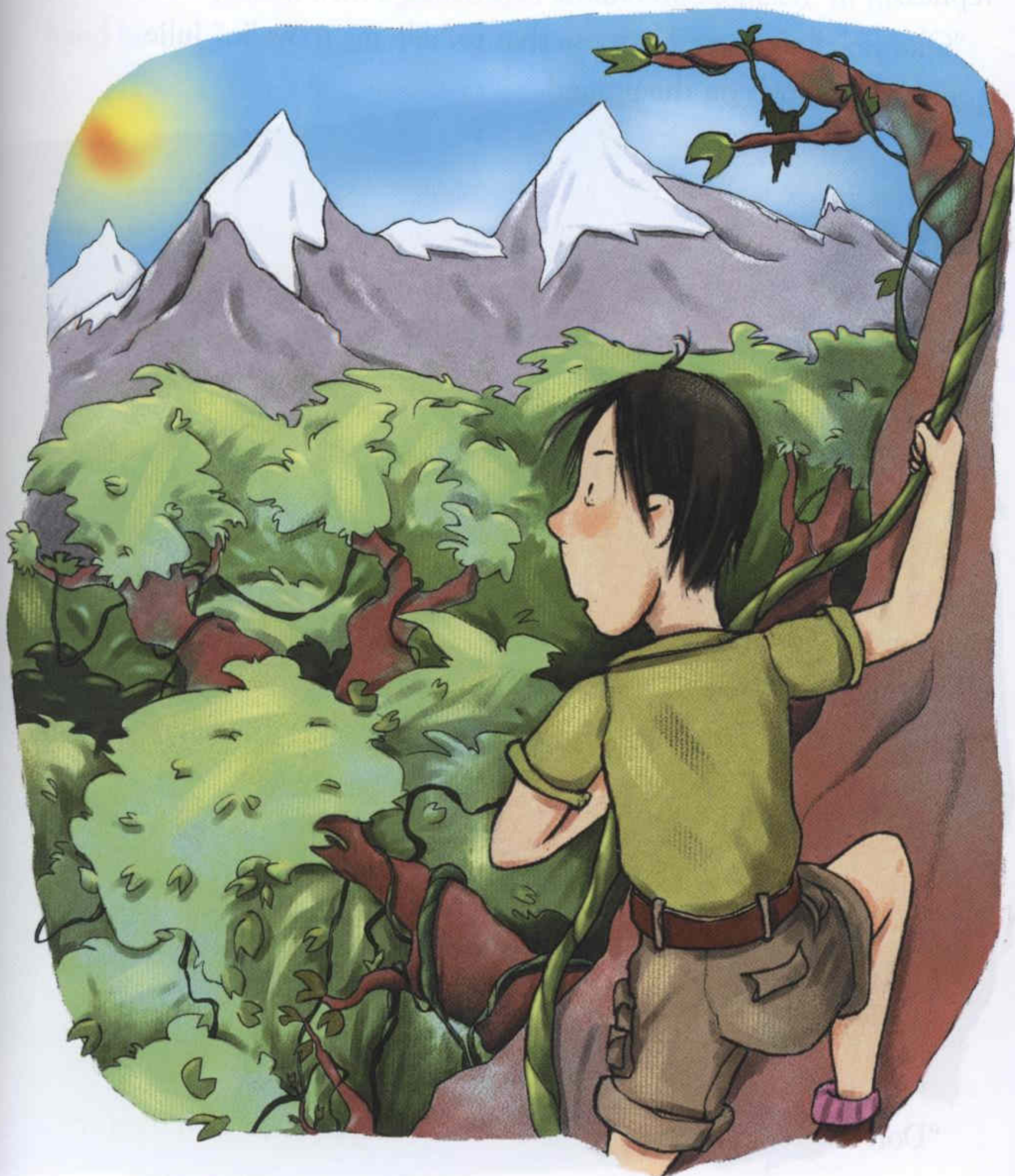
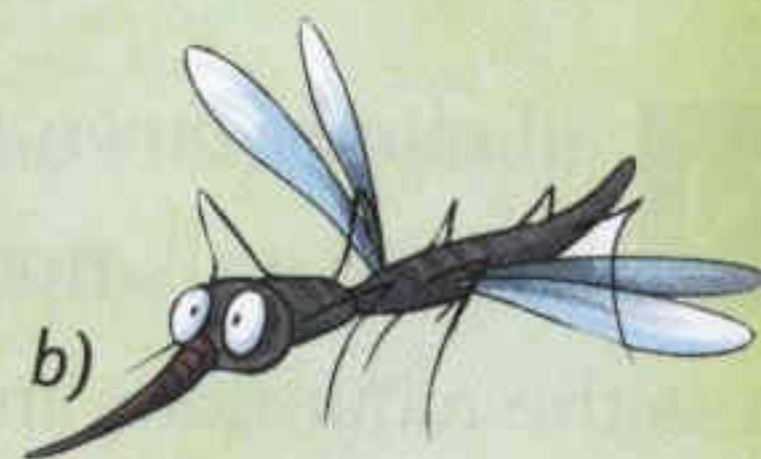
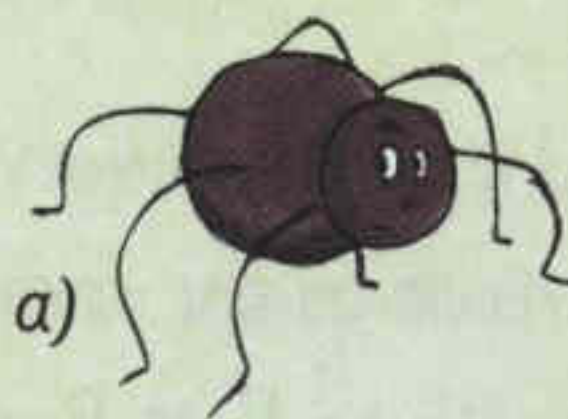
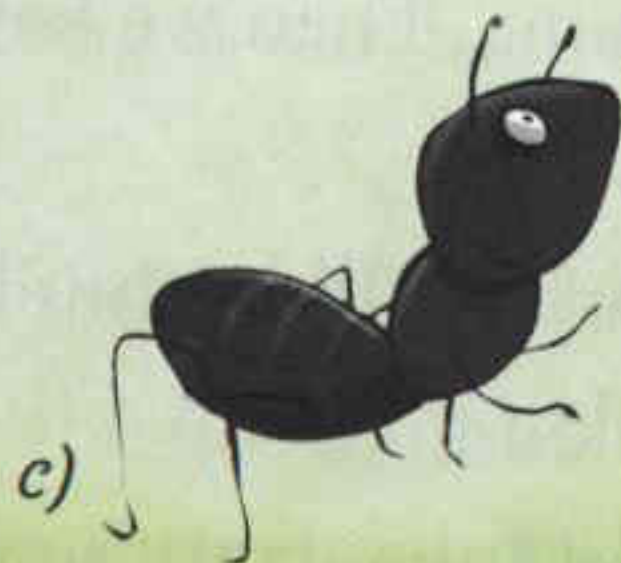
Neil begins to climb. The tree is covered with creepers and he uses them to climb, but they are hard and cut his hands and legs. He is soon tired. Eventually he reaches the top and gasps with surprise. Around him he can see the green jungle canopy for kilometres and kilometres. Above his head the sky is a clear, intense blue.

"Wow! What a view! This jungle is immense!" he cries.

In the distance, to the east, he can see a range of high mountains. Their summits are white in the sunlight. "That's snow on those mountains! Dad said that the only snowy mountains in the area are in the Rwenzori Range. If those are the Rwenzori Mountains, the town of Fort Portal is on the other side of them. If we can reach it, we can contact Dad."

2 Match each word to its picture.

- 1) ant
- 2) spider
- 3) mosquito
- 4) fly



Neil climbs down and explains everything to Julie. "... so we have to walk north-east to the mountains. Then we have to cross the mountains and walk to Fort Portal."

"I don't know, Neil. It's a long way and my leg still hurts a lot. How many days do we need to walk?" she asks.

"Five days, maybe six. I don't know exactly, Julie, but it's our only chance. We can't stay here. No one can find us in this jungle," he replies.

"Okay, Neil, let's try. I can use that to help me to walk," Julie points to a branch on the ground.

The jungle is dense and wild. It is hot and humid. There are many strange insects, spiders and giant ants. Neil is afraid that there are snakes. The ground is very uneven and it is difficult to walk. The two friends fall many times. Julie is soon tired – her leg is still very painful. They walk all day but their progress is slow. They are hungry and thirsty.

On the Equator, night arrives very suddenly. The sky becomes orange, then red. Under the trees it is dark. The two friends stop.

"It's dark, Neil. I think we have to sleep here," says Julie.

"You're right," he replies. "Let's camp in that big tree."

They climb up to the low branches of an enormous Baobab tree. They decide to suspend their things from the tree to protect the food from wild animals during the night. Julie puts the mosquito net over the sleeping place while Neil lights a small fire below the tree.

"It's creepy here. I don't like it..." Julie says, looking around.

"Don't be an idiot, Julie! We're safe here in the tree, and the fire

is a deterrent for the animals,” replies Neil, but he looks worried.

“Something is watching us, over there in the ferns...” she gasps, pointing.

Neil and Julie stare at the bushes. The leaves start to move and the light from the fire illuminates two large eyes. Slowly a figure emerges! It comes towards them. The figure stops and then comes near.

A small Pygmy boy is standing in front of them in the firelight. He is almost naked, with a pouch tied around his stomach. In his hand he has a sharp spear. He is pointing the spear at Neil and Julie.





Eyes in the Dark

Check your comprehension

3 Answer the following questions.

- 1) What does Neil find in the cabin when he goes to the plane again?
- 2) What is inside it?
- 3) Why does Neil climb the big tree?
- 4) Where is Fort Portal?
- 5) How can the friends arrive there?
- 6) What does Julie use to help her to walk?
- 7) Where do they decide to camp for the night?
- 8) Who is watching them?

Words

4 Match each word to its synonym.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1) point to | a) summit |
| 2) creepy | b) indicate |
| 3) chance | c) arrive at |
| 4) stare | d) frightening |
| 5) top | e) thick |
| 6) reach | f) possibility |
| 7) dense | g) look at |

5 Match each item to a colour.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) the sunset | a) orange |
| 2) the trees in the jungle | b) orange and red |
| 3) lightning | c) blue |
| 4) the sky | d) green |
| 5) the engine on fire | e) white |
| 6) a banana | f) black |
| 7) an elephant | g) yellow |
| 8) an orchid | h) brown |
| 9) branches | i) pink |
| 10) a gorilla | j) grey |

Language

THE HYPOTHETICAL PRESENT - PROBABILITY AND POSSIBILITY

If those *are* the mountains, the town is on the other side.

If we *can* reach it, we *can* contact Dad.

6 Correctly join the two parts of each sentence.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) If we are late... | a) I can talk to people on holiday. |
| 2) If you have rollerblades... | b) it loses its vitamins. |
| 3) If you boil milk... | c) we can save some money. |
| 4) If we go by train... | d) the teacher is angry. |
| 5) If I study English... | e) we can eat a pizza. |
| 6) If we feel hungry... | f) you can go to school fast! |

Story summary

7 Put the sentences in the correct order.

- Julie and Neil are okay but Julie's leg is hurt.
- They fly over Ethiopia and stop over in Addis Ababa.
- The plane crashes in the jungle.
- They light a fire and try to sleep in the jungle.
- Julie and Neil leave England for Uganda, in Africa.
- Their plane is in a storm over the jungles of Uganda.
- The other passengers are dead.
- Neil finds some medicine and food on the plane.
- They are going to help Neil's father, an archaeologist, with his excavations.

Beyond the story

8 What do you know about Pygmies? Use the following words to write five sentences about their life and culture.

eat live be sleep small leaves

Example: Pygmies live in the jungle.



Words

I Match each word to its picture.

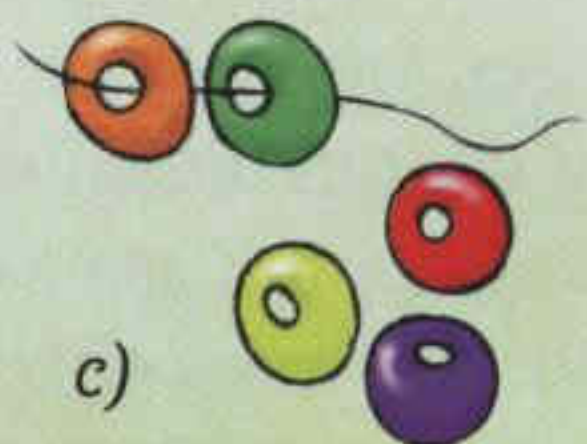
- 1) spear
- 2) pouch
- 3) berries
- 4) feathers
- 5) beads



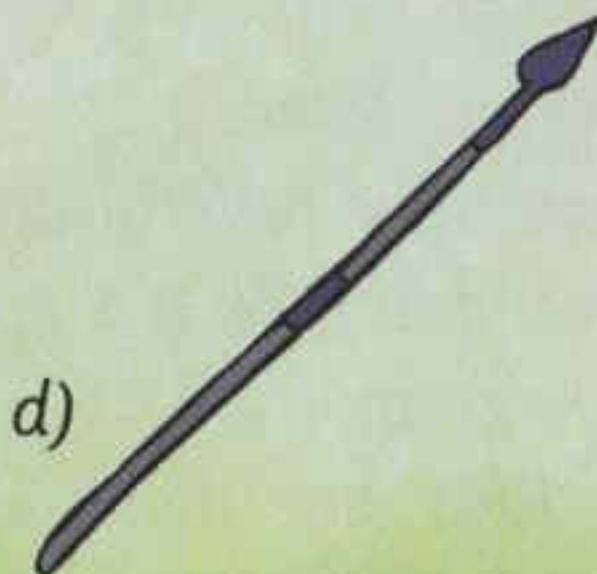
a)



b)



c)



d)



e)

CHAPTER 6

A Guide

T

he children stare at the silent Pygmy boy for a long time and he stares at them. Finally Neil finds the courage to talk to him.

“What do you want?” he asks. “Why are you watching us?”

The boy does not reply. He points his spear again. The beads and feathers on it move.

“He doesn’t understand,” says Julie. “He can’t speak English. Let me try... *Jambo. Unaitwa nani?*”

“What are you saying?” whispers Neil, astonished.

“It’s Swahili. I learned it from the guidebook,” replies Julie.

“*Jambo*,” replies a small voice. “*Ninaitwa, Nutu.*”

“*Jambo Nutu. Ni Julie. A Neil,*” says Julie, pointing to herself, then to her friend. “He says his name’s Nutu. I told him our names.”

The boy comes towards the tree and looks at them again. He begins to look for something in his little pouch.

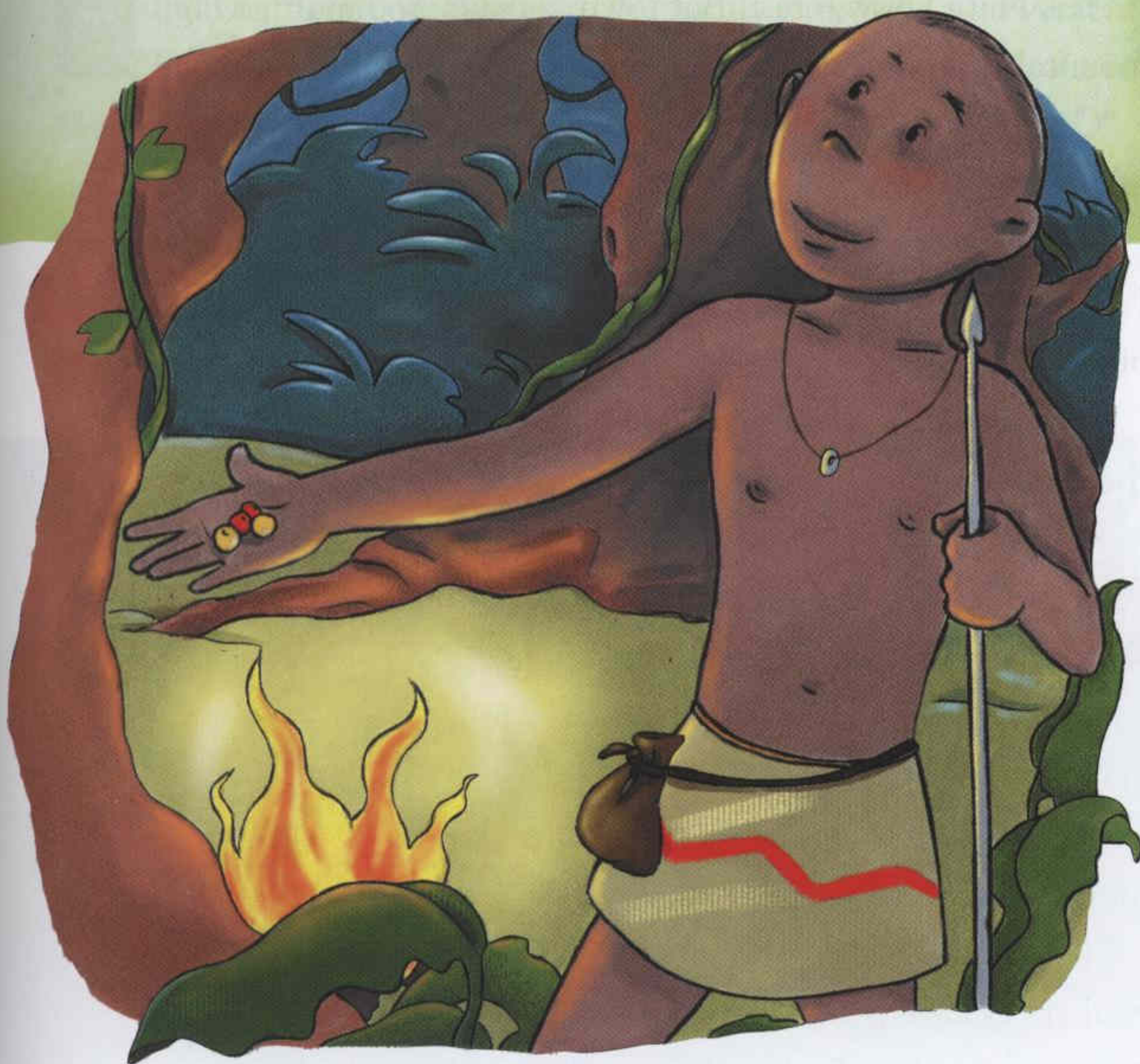
“*Taka chakula?*” he asks. “*Chakula?*” In his hand are some red and yellow berries. He offers them to Julie.

“What’s he saying now?” asks Neil.

Pictures

2 Look at the illustrations in chapter 6 and answer the questions.

- 1) What nationality is the boy?
- 2) Where do you think he lives?
- 3) Is he friendly?
- 4) Is it morning or evening in the second picture?
- 5) Where are Julie and Neil now?
- 6) Why is Neil frustrated?



“Chakula means food,” replies Julie. “I think he’s asking if we want some food. *Asante sana*. Thank you.”

“Tank you,” repeats the Pygmy boy suddenly. “Tank you. You... English speak?”

“Yes,” cries Julie, delighted. “Do you speak English too?”

“Little English speak,” replies the strange visitor. “I go mission school, Kampala. Two years.”

"Can you help us?" asks Julie, "We are lost. We must get to the town."

"Yes," says the boy, "I know. Big bird go down. Big crash. Many people dead. You many problem. You not know forest. Very danger."

"Can you help us? Do you know the forest?" asks Neil, anxiously.

"Can you guide us to the town?"

"Yes, Nutu know forest. But town very far. You must go big mountains. Many snow. Many cold."

"Can you take us? Can you guide us through the 'big mountains'?" asks Julie.

The boy is silent for a moment, thinking. Then he says, "Perhaps I help you. Now you sleep. I also sleep. Maybe tomorrow we go big mountains."

"I hope that he decides to help us," whispers Julie to Neil as they prepare to sleep. "He's our only chance."

When they wake up the next day, they look for their new friend but he isn't there.

"What are we going to do now?" says Julie, desperately.

"We must try to reach the mountains without him," replies Neil, angry.

They put their things into the backpack and Neil checks the compass to decide which direction to take. They walk for an hour, then Julie's leg starts to hurt and she wants to stop.

"Let's sit in that clearing over there," she says. They look for a comfortable place to sit.

"Neil, look! Someone has made a fire here recently!" cries Julie, pointing to some black ashes on the ground.

Neil looks around. "Julie," he replies slowly,



"this is the place where we were last night. These are ashes from *our* fire."

"You mean...?"

"Yes, we have walked in a circle this morning. We're in the same place again!"

The two friends are desperate. Suddenly they hear a movement in the bushes nearby. They get up quickly. Nutu comes out of the bushes towards them, smiling.

"Good morning, ladies and gentlemen," he says, offering some big green bananas. "Here is breakfast! You eat. After we go forest. We find way to big snow mountains. I help you."





A Guide

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- 1) The Pygmy boy speaks Swahili and English.
- 2) Julie offers him some food.
- 3) The Pygmy boy lives in Kampala.
- 4) He thinks that the forest is safe for Julie and Neil.
- 5) The Pygmy boy knows the way to the town.
- 6) Nutu brings them apples for breakfast.
- 7) Nutu doesn't want to help the two friends.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now rewrite the false statements with the correct information.

Words

4 Match each adjective to a synonym.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1) astonished | a) worried |
| 2) delighted | b) pleased |
| 3) excited | c) cross |
| 4) angry | d) surprised |
| 5) anxious | e) very animated |

5 Change these adjectives to adverbs, and use them to complete the sentences.

desperate slow quick anxious doubtful

- 1) "Please call me every day," says Julie's mother _____.
- 2) "Are you sure we can drink this water?" asks Julie _____.
- 3) "Help me!" cries the girl in the water _____.
- 4) "I think I am starting to understand this problem," says the Maths student _____.
- 5) "Come on, hurry!" says the driver _____.

Language

6 Nutu does not speak English well. Read the sentences that he pronounces in this chapter and rewrite them correctly.

1) You... English speak?

2) Little English speak.

3) You many problem.

4) You not know forest.

5) You must go big mountains. Many snow. Many cold.

7 Are the following nouns countable or uncountable?

COUNTABLE / UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

They saw *many* strange *animals* in the jungle.
There isn't *much* time.

1) archaeologist _____

2) food _____

3) brother _____

4) holiday _____

5) cheese _____

6) money _____

7) desert _____

8) snow _____

8 Complete the following sentences with *much* or *many*.

1) Is there _____ snow in Italy in winter?

2) How _____ brothers do you have, Claire?

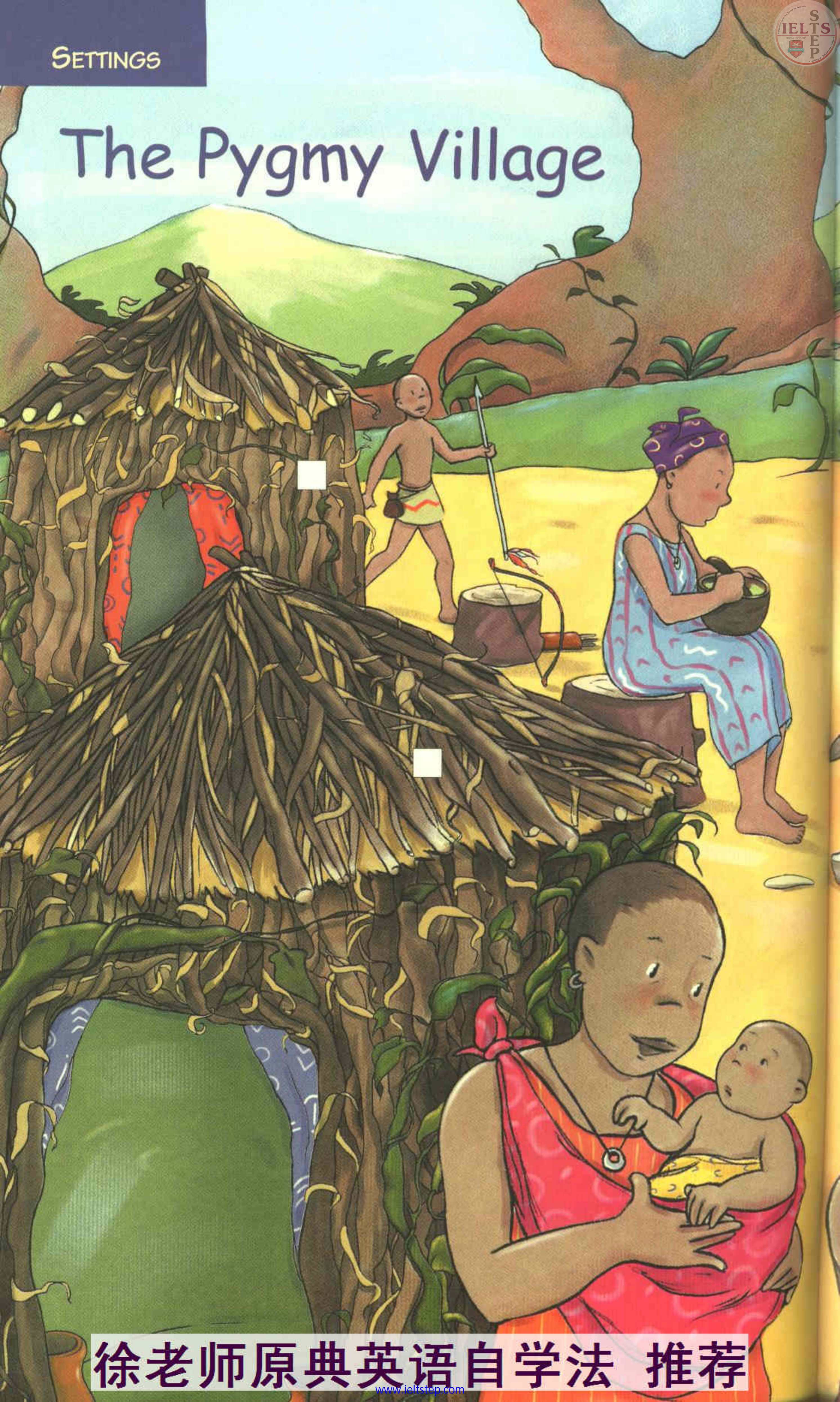
3) I haven't got _____ money. Only two pounds.

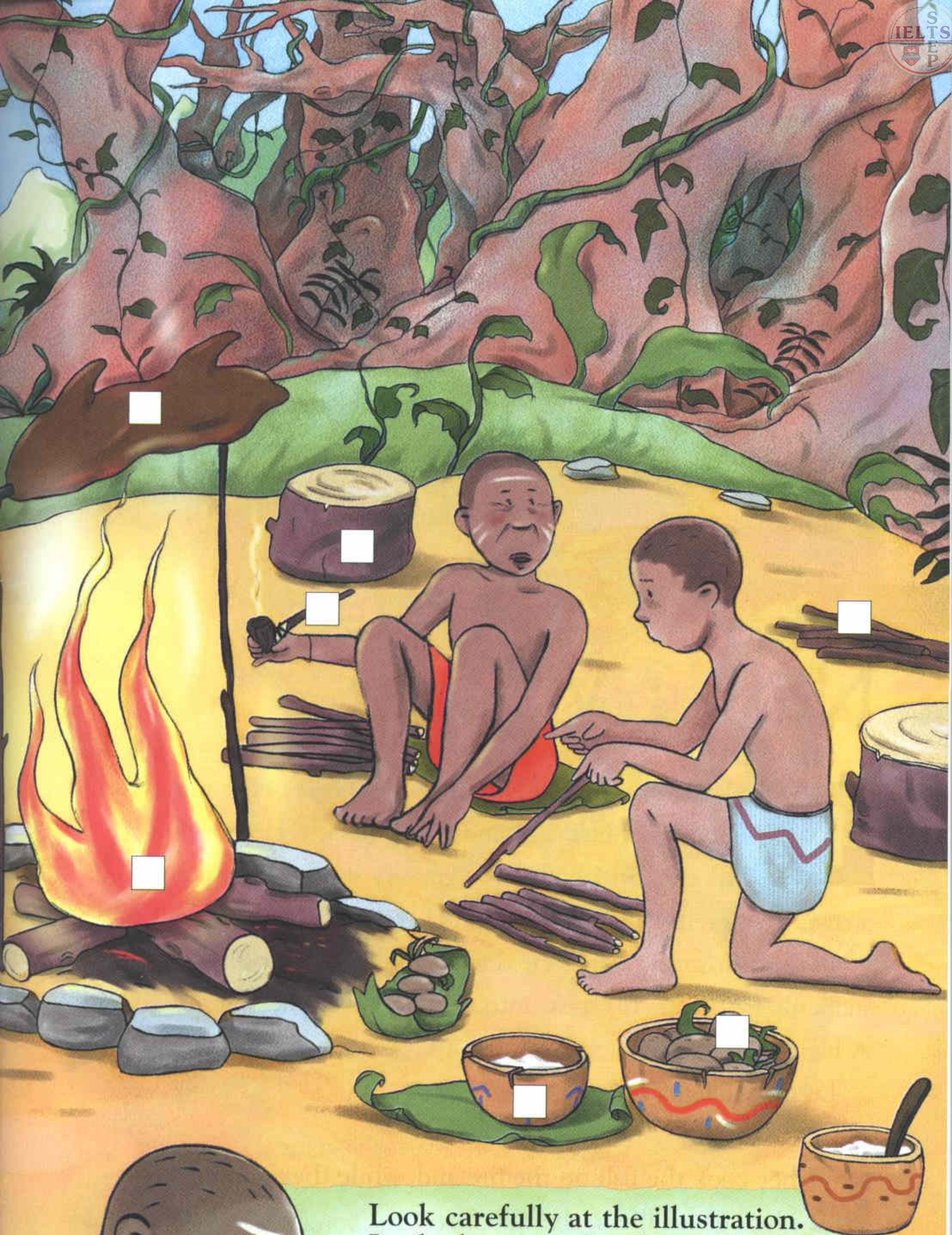
4) Are there _____ mountains in your country?

5) There isn't _____ cheese left. Can you buy some today?

6) I don't like her dress very _____.

The Pygmy Village





Look carefully at the illustration.
In the boxes, write the numbers
that match the words with parts
of the picture.

- 1) hut
- 2) fire
- 3) sticks
- 4) tree
- 5) roof

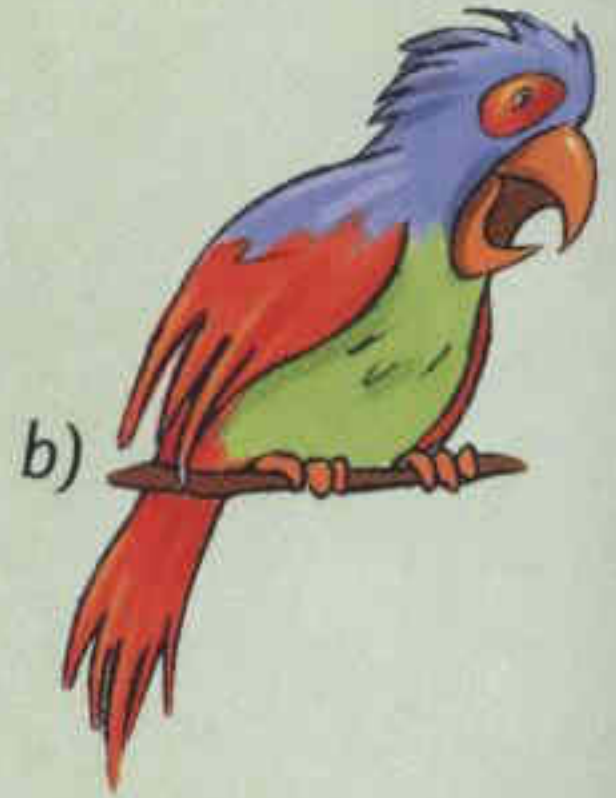
- 6) pipe
- 7) pot
- 8) meat
- 9) vegetables
- 10) nuts



Words

I Match each word to its picture.

- 1) squirrel
- 2) chimpanzee
- 3) parrot
- 4) fish



CHAPTER 7

Nutu's Village

Neil and Julie follow Nutu into the heart of the rain forest. The Pygmy boy is fit and walks quickly. He never falls. The two British children go very slowly. They come to a river. Nutu tells them to sit down. He climbs onto a big rock and looks down into the water. He doesn't move for a long time, then suddenly he throws his spear into the water. He jumps in to fetch it. A big brown fish is stuck on the point!

"Lunch!" laughs Nutu.

They cook the fish on the fire and, while they eat, Julie asks Nutu about life in the rain forest.

"Do you live in the forest, Nutu?"

"Yes. I live in little house in forest. My father, mother, grandfather live there too."

"Is it near here?" asks Neil.

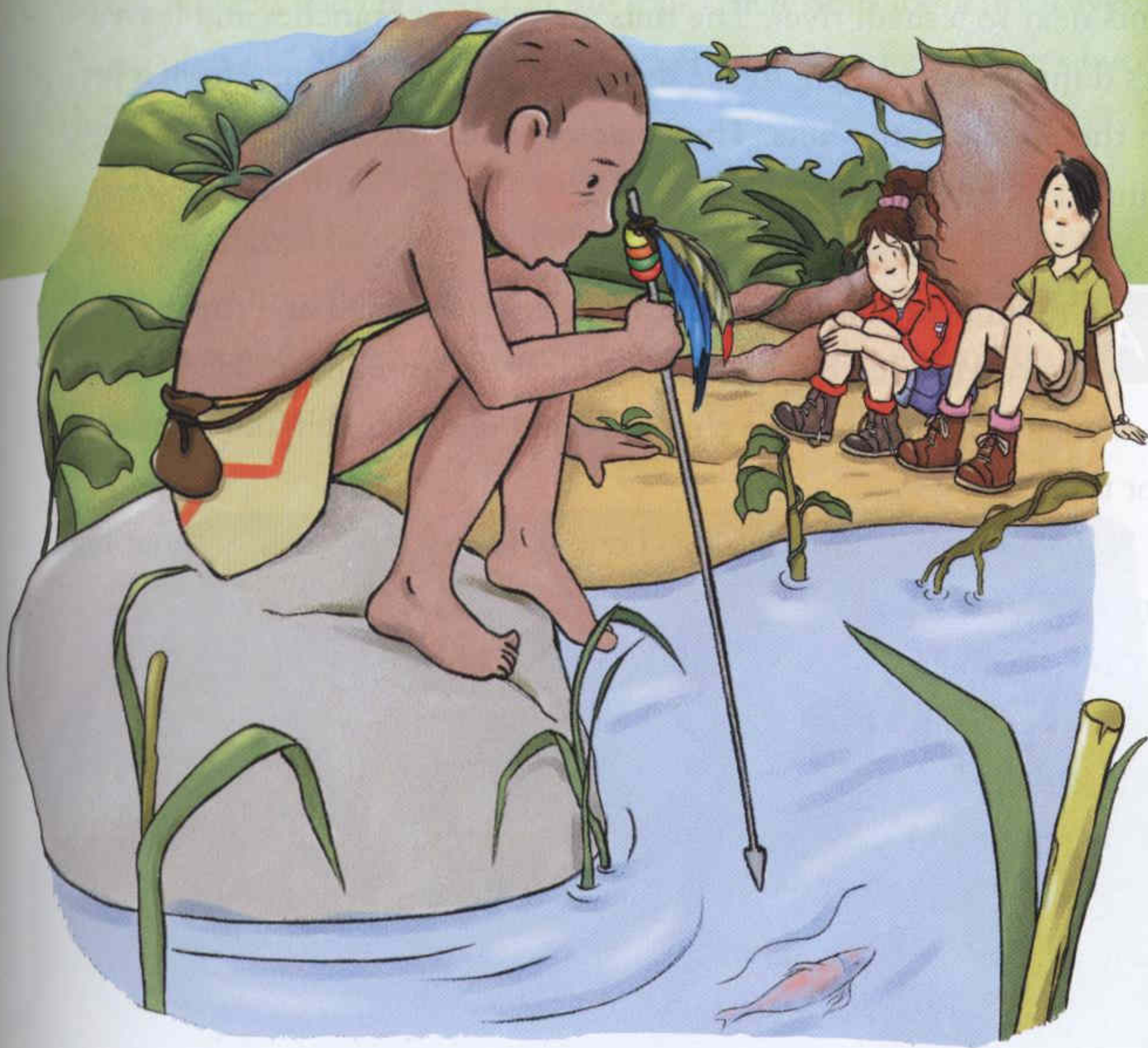
"Mmm. In Big One forest," replies the boy, vaguely.

"Is your house near the white man's village?" asks Julie, hopefully.

Pictures

2 Look at the second illustration in this chapter and answer the questions.

- 1) Where are Julie and Neil?
- 2) Who lives there?
- 3) Is it comfortable or uncomfortable?
- 4) Is it a dangerous place or a safe place for the two friends?
- 5) Are there other British children there?



"No. White man not know my house, my village." Then he continues, "My grandfather very old, very clever man. I think he know way to big snow mountains. You talk my grandfather."

They walk for many hours that afternoon. They are now in a very old part of the jungle. They are surrounded by ancient trees that are covered in thick creepers and rare orchids. It is dark

and cool on the floor of the forest. The children see many monkeys and there are beautiful coloured parrots everywhere. In a clearing they see a group of chimpanzees, playing. Later Nutu shows them giant squirrels that jump from tree to tree.

In the evening they arrive at Nutu's village, a group of about ten huts next to a small river. The huts are made of branches and leaves. It's difficult to see them in the dense jungle. Smoke comes from a fire in the middle of the huts. The Pygmies are cooking a small deer for dinner. It smells good.

An old man comes out of a hut. He is very small and thin and very wrinkled but his eyes are clear and intelligent. He speaks a strange language that the children don't understand. Nutu translates for them.

"My grandfather say you sleep here. Later perhaps we talk about big snow mountains."

"Why perhaps?" asks Neil. "Doesn't he know the way?"

"He know but he not want tell you. He say very dangerous. Strange things there."

"We must convince him to tell us. It's very important," says Julie.

"I know," says Nutu. "Have patience. Later I explain to him – now we eat."

Everyone comes to eat near the fire. The Pygmies are clean people and do not like to sit on the ground. The adults sit on bunches of sticks, the children sit on big leaves. They share their food with Julie and Neil. The meat is good. There are strange vegetables too, cooked in the ashes of the fire.

"Tastes like potato," whispers Neil.

"Yes, but there's no salt!" replies Julie. But they are hungry and eat everything, even the hard, dry nuts that the Pygmies eat for "dessert".

Nutu offers them a big pouch full of a sweet liquid that the Pygmies obtain from a special tree.

"Very good," he says, smiling. "You become strong."

After dinner Nutu shows them his hut. Inside there is a large frame of sticks and creepers. On the sticks there are a lot of dry leaves. "This my bed," Nutu says. "You sleep here. I go sleep my father's hut." Julie lies down on the rough bed.

"Ouch!" she says. "It's not very comfortable! It feels scratchy!" The two friends listen to the voices of the Pygmies while they talk around the fire. They are not afraid of the forest now. They listen to the noises of the night. The forest seems to breathe around them. They are very tired and are soon asleep.





Nutu's Village

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- 1) Nutu uses a net to catch fish in the river.
- 2) Nutu lives in the savannah.
- 3) Nutu's house is a tent.
- 4) Nutu's grandfather thinks that the mountains are dangerous.
- 5) The Pygmies share their food with the children.
- 6) Pygmies sit and sleep on the ground.
- 7) The friends are afraid of the forest now.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now rewrite the false statements with the correct information.

Words

4 What do Pygmies eat? (✓)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1) berries <input type="checkbox"/> | 7) pasta <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) chocolate <input type="checkbox"/> | 8) cheese <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) meat <input type="checkbox"/> | 9) nuts <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) lemons <input type="checkbox"/> | 10) cake <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) bananas <input type="checkbox"/> | 11) vegetables <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) fish <input type="checkbox"/> | 12) pizza <input type="checkbox"/> |

5 Answer these questions about a typical Pygmy home.

- 1) What "furniture" have Pygmies got?
- 2) What are their homes made of?
- 3) Why is Nutu's bed scratchy?
- 4) Where do the Pygmies cook their food?

Characters

6 Write each of the following adjectives in the appropriate column.

short hair white hair thin wrinkled
fit clever old young

NUTU	NUTU'S GRANDFATHER

Language

7 Complete the sentences with the following verbs.

feel look smell sound taste

- 1) This perfume _____ like roses.
- 2) You _____ tired. Why don't you go to bed?
- 3) Which CD is this? It _____ like Laura Pausini.
- 4) Wool _____ soft and warm.
- 5) Bananas _____ sweet.
- 6) Your dress _____ like silk. Is it silk?
- 7) This soup _____ like potato.
- 8) A fox _____ like a small dog.

THE VERBS OF THE FIVE SENSES

*This tastes like potato.
It feels scratchy!*

8 Use the following words to complete the sentences.

everyone everything everywhere

- 1) Who's at the party tonight? _____ in our class!
- 2) Please tidy your bedroom! There are toys _____.
- 3) _____ thinks Monica is a friendly girl.
- 4) You look unhappy, Bob. Is _____ okay?
- 5) Have you got _____ you need for your camping trip?
- 6) Capri is a pretty island. There are flowers _____.



Words

I Match each adjective to its opposite.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) lazy | a) passive |
| 2) dishonest | b) stupid |
| 3) polemical | c) honest |
| 4) aggressive | d) hard-working |
| 5) intelligent | e) conciliatory |
| 6) dangerous | f) noisy |
| 7) quiet | g) safe |

CHAPTER 8

Mountain Trek

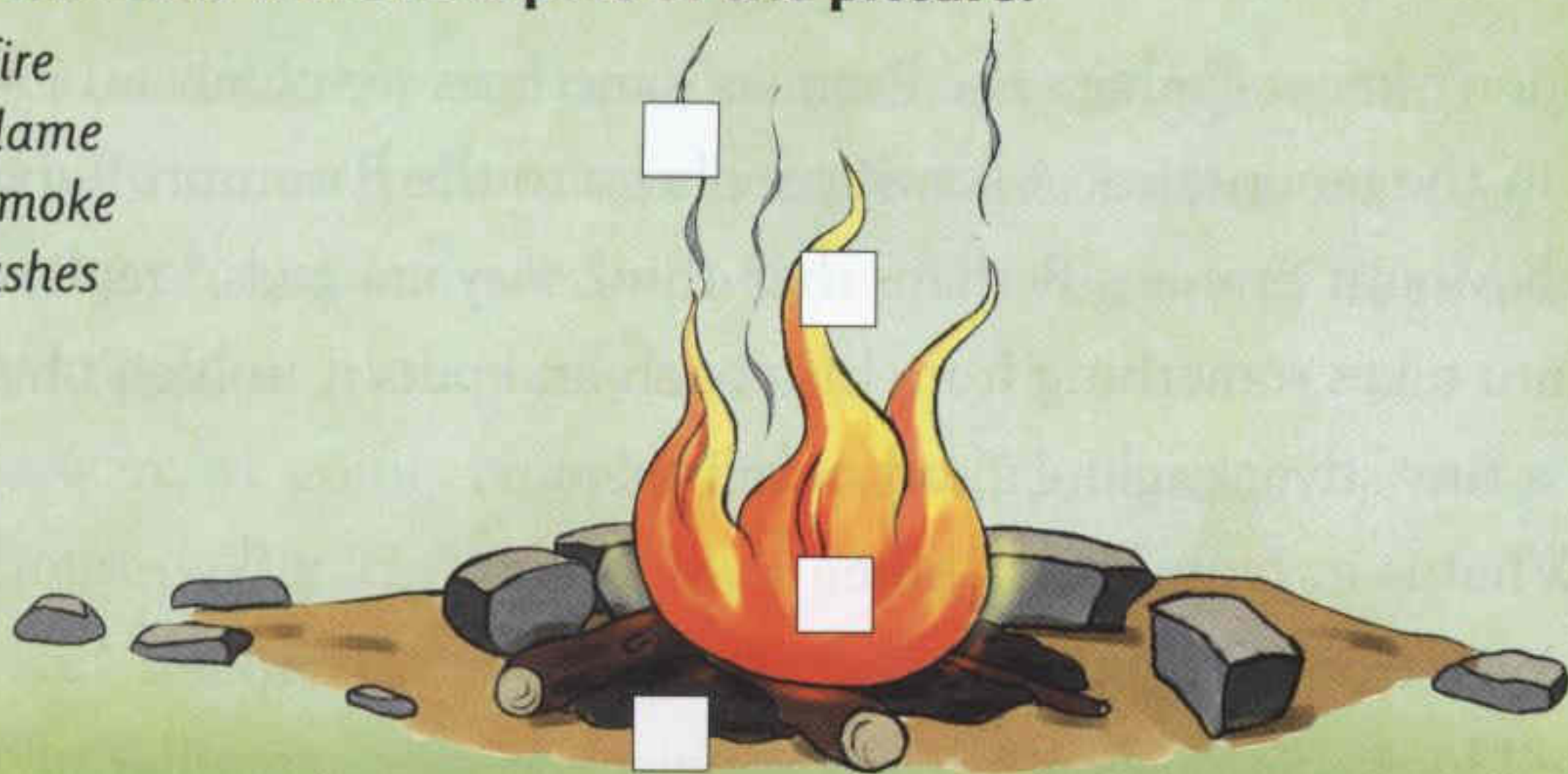
The next day Julie and Neil go to Nutu's grandfather's hut. It is dark inside and a small fire is making a lot of smoke. Nutu's grandfather sits and looks at the fire for a long time. No one speaks. Then the old man begins to talk. Nutu translates. This is what he tells them:

"This story begins a long time ago. The world is young, and the gods live on the Crystal Mountain in the centre of the forest. They are tall and strong. They have golden skin and golden hair. They have special magic powers. They make a marvellous city in the heart of the mountain and they live there in peace for many years.

But then some of the young gods are tired of this remote place; they want to see the rest of the world. They leave the Crystal Mountain and go away for many years. When they return they are different. They are aggressive and dishonest, they are lazy and polemical. Eventually there is a terrible war between the young gods and the old gods, and the young gods are sent away. To preserve their paradise intact, the old gods hide the Crystal Mountain behind an enormous wall of ice and go to sleep under the snow. That is how the Crystal Mountain was lost..."

2 Match each word to a part of the picture.

- 1) fire
- 2) flame
- 3) smoke
- 4) ashes



Here Nutu's grandfather pauses.

"That's a nice story, Nutu, but why is he telling it to us?" asks Julie.

"He say mountains dangerous because there is magic there," replies the boy.

"You mean the Rwenzori Mountains, where we are going?" asks Neil. "Is the magic there because the gods lived there in the past?"

"Yes, and because live there *now*," adds Nutu.

Julie looks at Neil. "What *does* he mean?" she asks.



"I don't know. Perhaps the Pygmies sometimes see climbers or scientists in the mountains. A lot of people go to the Rwenzori Range to climb Mount Stanley. Perhaps they think *they* are gods," replies Neil.

Nutu takes something from his pouch and puts it in Neil's hand. It is a tiny silver eagle – a sort of talisman.

"What is it, Nutu?" asks Julie.

"Come from old gods. Is magic. Protect you," he replies.

Neil looks curiously at the silver object. It seems familiar...

"Can your grandfather take us to these 'gods'?" he asks. "Please, it's very important."

Nutu says, "Grandfather not want go. But... he tell me the way. I take you."

That morning the three leave the Pygmy camp. They follow a stream for many hours through the jungle. In the afternoon the forest begins to change. There are less trees and more bushes. There are a lot of giant ferns. The track that Nutu follows goes uphill. Julie and Neil are tired and they want to stop, but Nutu says no, they must continue walking.

They walk all afternoon. They leave the forest behind them and now they are walking between giant bamboo plants. There are giant heather bushes too, and strange thorny plants which they don't recognise. It is raining and a soft mist covers everything. It is very, very quiet. The ground under their feet is wet, like a big sponge. The air is cold and they are all drenched.

"What a strange place," whispers Julie. "It doesn't seem like Africa at all!"

"There's a type of bog on the low slopes of the Rwenzori Mountains," replies Neil. "I remember it from the guidebook. This must be it. That means that we are at about 3,000 metres."

"I hope that we find a climbers' camp or a research station soon," says Julie. "I don't like it here."

The track goes up and up. The landscape changes again. There are no trees now, only the heather bushes, and they are walking on rocks covered with moss. The fog is very thick and it's easy to get lost so they stay near Nutu.

"Where are we going, Nutu? Is it far now?" Julie asks.

"We must go Big Ice," replies their guide.

"Big Ice? You mean a glacier?" asks Neil.

But Nutu doesn't hear – he is already far in front of them.

Near evening they come to a wide valley. There are no plants here, only rocks and gravel. There isn't any mist now. The last of the sunlight shines on the snow of the mountain summits. In front of them there is an enormous wall of green ice – the glacier!

Nutu walks towards it. He studies it for a long time, then he starts to climb up the ice wall. Evidently, he's searching for something. Then, he waves urgently to Neil and Julie, turns towards the ice again and suddenly – disappears!





Mountain Trek

The story so far

3 Complete the sentences with the correct option.

- 1) Nutu's grandfather tells Neil and Julie an adventure story / a legend / a joke.
- 2) He thinks that there is magic / crystal / danger in the mountains.
- 3) Neil thinks that the white "gods" are eagles / Pygmies / climbers.
- 4) Nutu gives them a talisman / a pouch / a green banana to protect them.
- 5) The three friends walk on a sponge / a bog / a glacier.

Words

4 Write the following words in the appropriate columns.

ice rocks creepers snow leaves
gravel trees heather bushes moss
mud thorny plants orchids canopy mist

BOG	JUNGLE	GLACIER

5 Complete the definitions of the adjectives, as in the example.

Example: thorny → covered with thorns

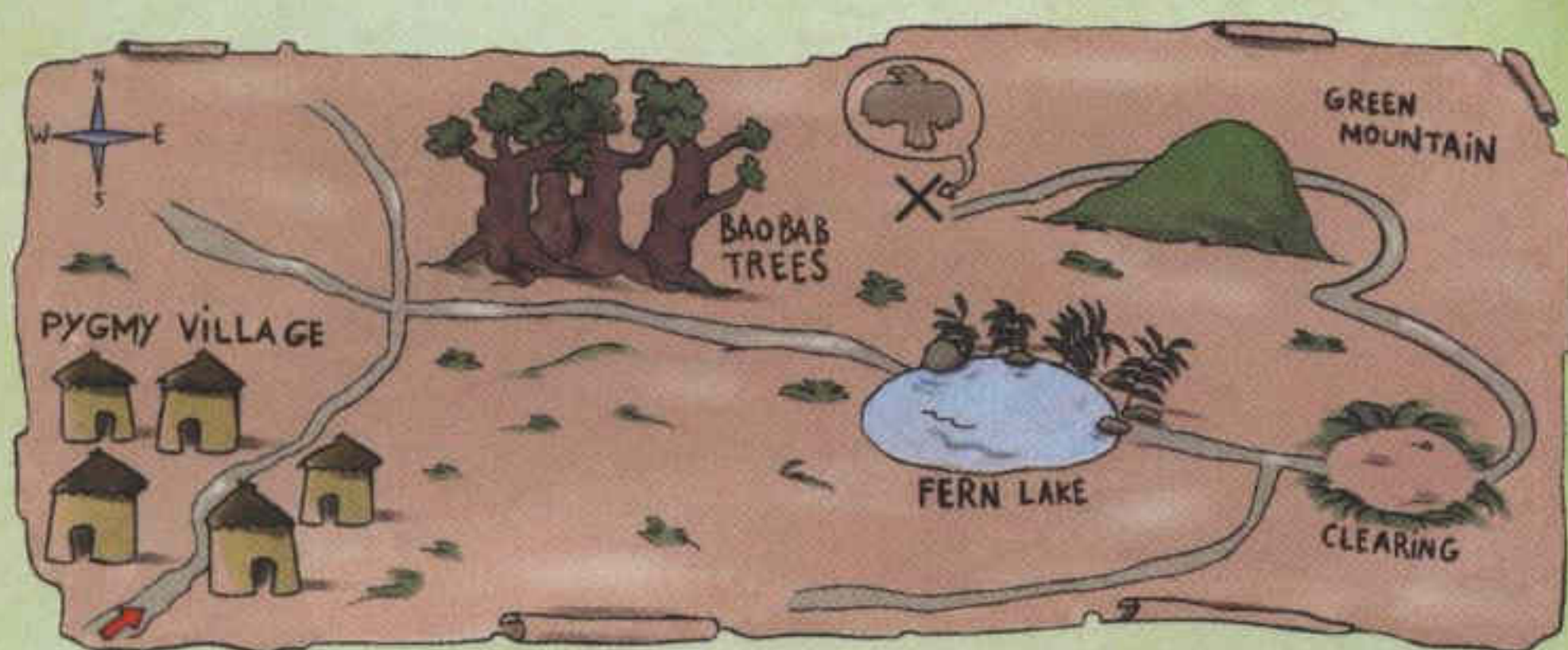
- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------|
| 1) soapy | feels like | _____ |
| 2) spongy | feels like a | _____ |
| 3) woolly | feels like | _____ |
| 4) misty | covered with | _____ |
| 5) icy | covered with | _____ |
| 6) dirty | covered with | _____ |

Language

- 6 Look carefully at the map and read the instructions for finding the talisman. Fill in the correct prepositions.

PREPOSITIONS OF MOTION

They follow a stream for many hours *through* the jungle. He starts to climb *up* the ice wall.



across around out of through towards

First, pass _____ the Pygmy village, then go _____ a group of Baobab trees. Turn right before you reach them and, when you arrive at Fern Lake, swim _____ it. Afterwards you come to a clearing. Go _____ the clearing and then walk _____ the Green Mountain. After the mountain you can find the secret place where the talisman is.

Beyond the story

- 7 Which statements about talismans are true, and which are false? Indicate T or F.

- 1) They bring you bad luck.
- 2) They are supposed to protect you.
- 3) They are usually very large objects.
- 4) People think that they have magic powers.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 8 Which objects are commonly used as talismans in your country? Do you have a personal talisman? Describe it.

SETTINGS

The Lost Mountain

徐老师原典英语自学法 推荐



Look carefully at the illustration. In the boxes, write the numbers that match the words with parts of the picture.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1) summit | 5) star |
| 2) peak | 6) field |
| 3) slopes | 7) building |
| 4) mountain | 8) fruit trees |



Words

I Write these words in the correct columns.

shine whistle illuminate shout cry shimmer whisper

VERBS ABOUT LIGHT	VERBS ABOUT VOICES

CHAPTER 9

A Very Secret Place

Where is Nutu? It is almost dark and the friends are worried. Perhaps the Pygmy boy is in difficulty? After a long time they hear a noise and see Nutu's face above them again.

"You come up," he says. "Here is door." He helps Julie to scramble up the ice. The surface is cold, dirty and slippery. Now she is standing on a shelf in the ice wall. In front of her is a big hole in the ice. It is the entrance to a tunnel that goes deep into the heart of the glacier.

"Go on," says Nutu, pointing at it. "I help your friend."

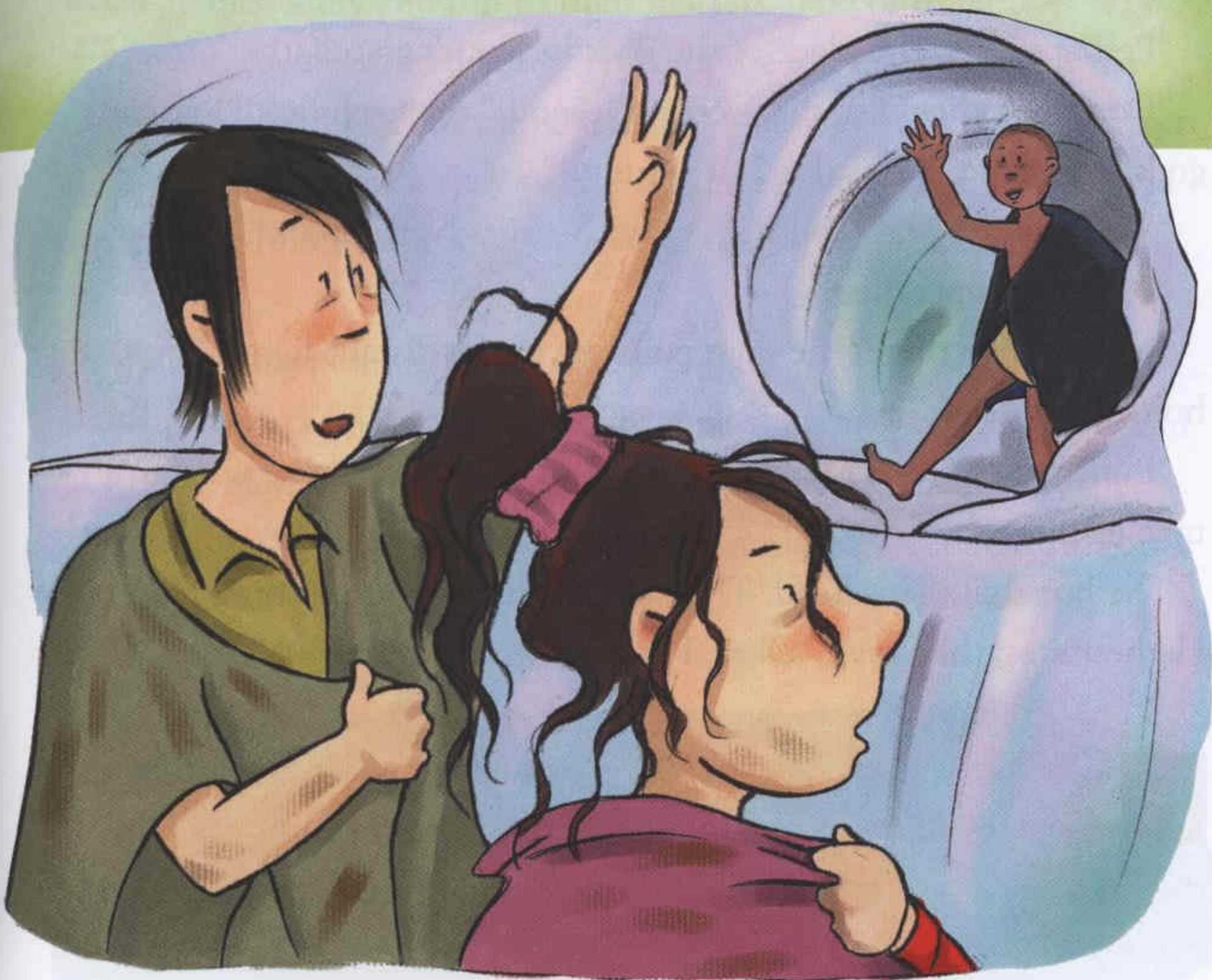
Julie begins to walk down the strange tunnel. It is slippery and she can't see where she is going. After ten minutes she sees stars that shine in the night sky at the end of the tunnel. She comes out into deep snow, high on the side of a mountain. Below her is a wide, flat plain surrounded by high, impenetrable mountains. In the centre of the plain there is a solitary mountain peak, very high, which shimmers strangely in the starlight.

"The Lost Mountain!" Julie thinks. "It must be invisible to anyone outside this valley – the other mountains around it hide it."

Pictures

2 Look at the illustrations in this chapter and answer the questions.

- 1) Where is Nutu in the first picture?
- 2) Where do you think that the tunnel goes?
- 3) Who are the men in the forest in the second picture?
- 4) Why do the dogs attack Nutu?



Julie jumps when she hears a noise behind her but it is only Nutu, who arrives with Neil.

All three stare in silence at the scene in front of them.

"Where are we, Nutu?" whispers Neil.

"Lost Mountain," replies the boy, pointing to the silver peak in the centre. "Very secret place. Many magic," he adds, nervously.

"Why is it shining, Neil?" asks Julie.

"Perhaps the surface is quartz, I don't know. It's beautiful."

Around the base of the mountain cultivated fields are visible and,

on its lower slopes, there are hundreds of tiny lights – a town!

“Neil,” says Julie slowly, “there aren’t any towns in the Rwenzori Mountains, are there?”

“No, at least not on our maps,” he replies.

“So what is that place?”

“Perhaps it’s... the place of the gods in Nutu’s grandfather’s story?”

“Don’t be ridiculous, that’s only a legend!” replies Julie. “How can gods live here? This is the 21st century!”

“Well, the Crystal Mountain exists,” insists Neil. “Look!”

Nutu interrupts them.

“Now you go there,” he says, pointing to the distant lights. “I go home my village.”

“But Nutu, we don’t know the way,” says Julie. “Please, can you take us there?”

The boy shakes his head. Then he sees Julie’s white, worried face. He hesitates, then says, “Okay. I not know way but I find.”

He studies the slope below them for a few minutes, then starts to descend. The two friends follow him. It is difficult to walk in the snow and it is very cold. They walk for three hundred metres and come to the edge of a forest. Nutu points to the ground. Between the trees a narrow track is visible. It is dark but the stars are bright and they follow the track for about an hour.

The forest is completely silent. There are no bird or animal noises, there is no wind.

As they come near to the other side of the forest, Nutu suddenly stops. He freezes, listening intently. He turns to speak to the others but it is too late – two enormous black dogs appear, snarling and showing their teeth. They jump on Nutu and push him down in the snow. Suddenly the children see that there are men in the trees all around them. The men are watching them. They are tall with long

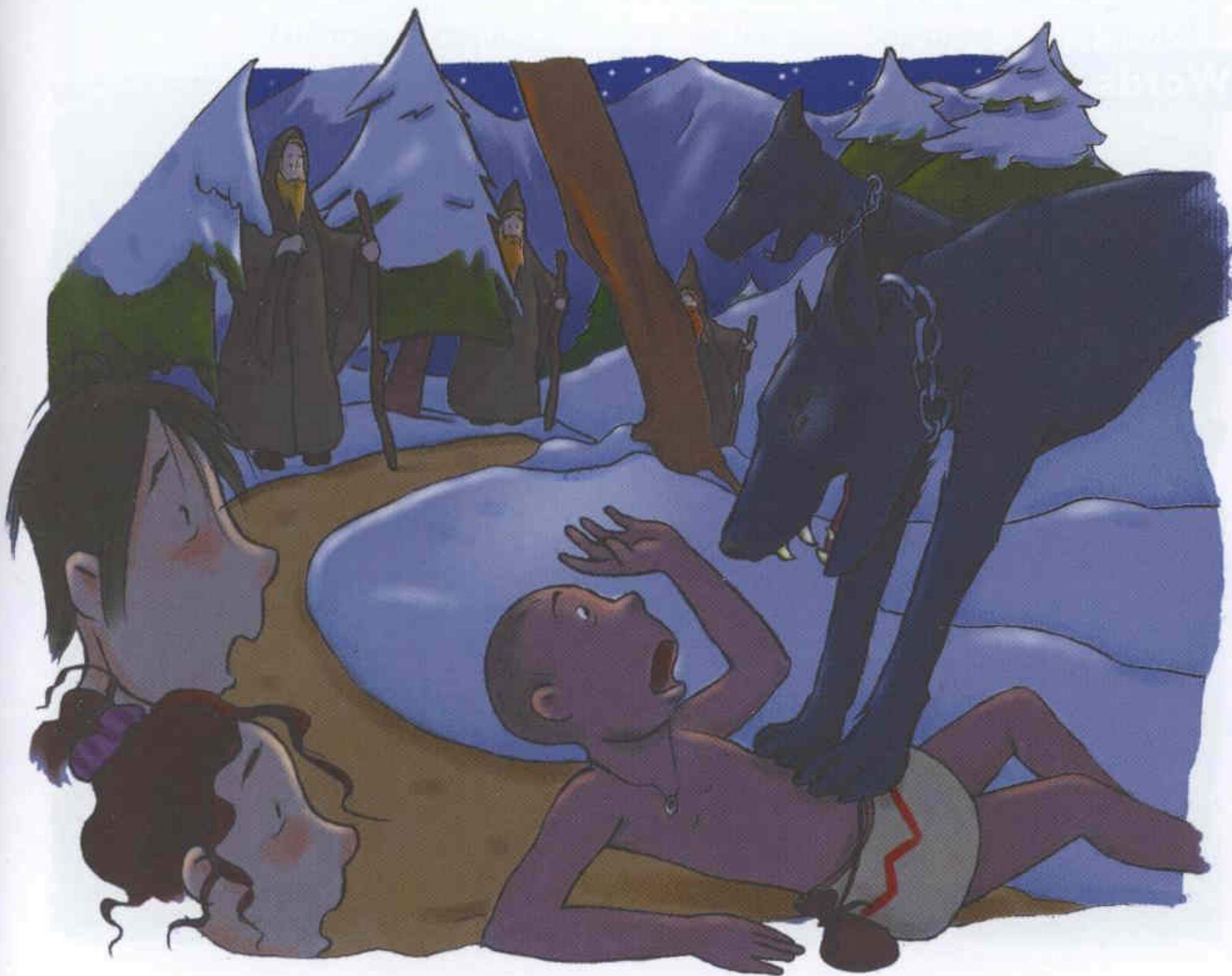
A VERY SECRET PLACE

beards and they are carrying big sticks. It is dark but their features are unmistakable – the men are white!

A long, low whistle fills the air and the dogs release Nutu immediately and run to their masters. The terrified boy remains in the snow, trembling. Three of the tall men approach the children with ropes. Neil tries to explain that they are lost but the men do not reply. In silence they tie the children's hands behind them and indicate that they must walk in front of them along the track.

"W hat's happening, Neil?" whispers Julie.

"I don't know but do *exactly* what they say," replies her friend. With the men behind them, and the fierce dogs on each side, the children and their Pygmy friend walk towards the sleeping town on the Crystal Mountain.





A Very Secret Place

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- 1) Neil finds a way into the valley.
- 2) The Lost Mountain shines like gold.
- 3) The full moon illuminates the valley.
- 4) There is one house on the mountain.
- 5) The town in the valley appears on the maps of the area.
- 6) Nutu doesn't want to go to the town.
- 7) The men in the forest are black Africans.
- 8) The dogs that attack Nutu are very obedient.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now rewrite the false statements with the correct information.

Words

4 Match each verb to its definition.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) scramble up | a) occupy |
| 2) fill | b) ask someone to do something, pray |
| 3) beg | c) come near |
| 4) freeze | d) fix with a rope |
| 5) approach | e) remain immobile |
| 6) tie | f) climb up with difficulty |

5 Match each adjective to a related noun from this chapter.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1) deep | a) night |
| 2) slippery | b) peak |
| 3) high | c) snow |
| 4) low | d) ice |
| 5) narrow | e) slopes |
| 6) dark | f) track |

Characters

6 Tick (✓) the picture of the man whose description fits the men who capture the three children.



Language

7 Fill in the sentences with the ordinal numbers that match these cardinal numbers.

one fourteen three eight two twenty-five

- 1) Paola Pezza is _____ in the race. She wins a gold medal.
- 2) Today is the seventh of May, so tomorrow is the _____.
- 3) My brother is fifteen and I'm thirteen. I'm the _____ child in our family.
- 4) My birthday is on the _____ of March (03. 03. 90).
- 5) Christmas day is on the _____ of December.
- 6) Valentine's Day is on the _____ of February.

ORDINAL NUMBERS

This is the *twenty-first* century!

Beyond the story

8 Match these legendary characters to the countries they come from.

- 1) King Arthur
- 2) The Little Mermaid
- 3) Pinocchio
- 4) Ulysses
- 5) Aladdin

- a) Persia
- b) Britain
- c) Greece
- d) Denmark
- e) Italy



Words

1 Look up the following materials in a dictionary.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1) gold | 2) silver | 3) crystal | 4) wood |
| 5) mud | 6) iron | 7) glass | |

CHAPTER 10

Guests or Prisoners?

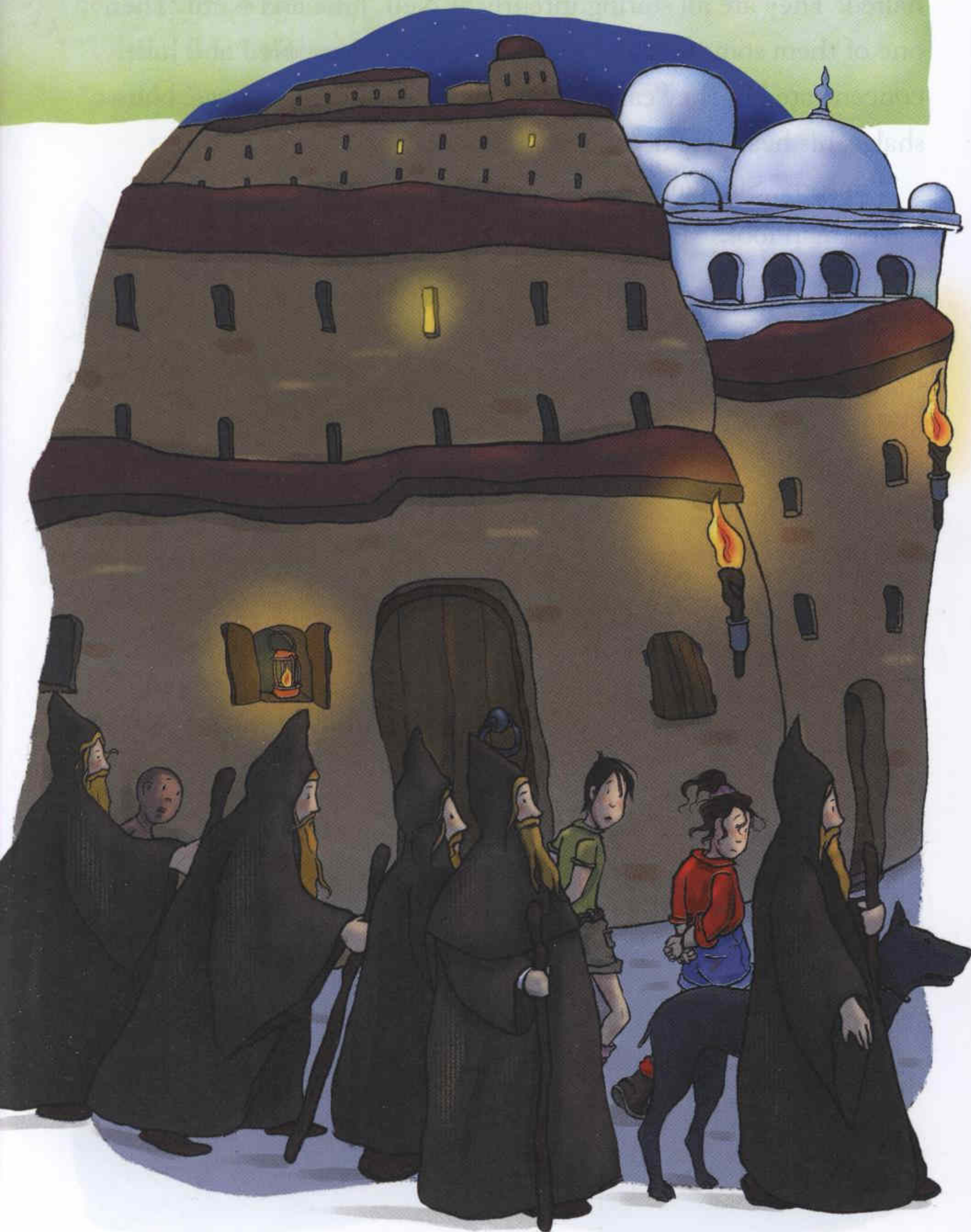
The streets of the town are empty at this hour but some are illuminated by flaming torches. The children look around curiously. It looks like a town in the Bible – the buildings are simple, made of mud bricks. There is no glass in the windows but many have shutters. In some of them, little oil lamps are shining. It is very quiet.

In the centre of the town is a square where there is a large white palace with many small windows high on its walls. The men stop outside an enormous wooden door and pull on a rope next to it. Julie notices a carving above the door – the motif is of an eagle, identical to the one Neil now has in his pocket. They hear a bell somewhere inside and after a few minutes the door begins to open, slowly. A little man is standing in front of them. He is dressed like the others but his face is very wrinkled and his white beard reaches to his waist. He indicates to them to follow him. They pass down a wide corridor and Neil sees there are dark, ancient paintings on the walls. They show scenes of many figures in different landscapes. Now they stop in front of another door. It is beautiful, covered with silver figures of plants and animals. The old man knocks on the door with his stick, opens it slowly, and they all enter.

Pictures

2 Look at the illustrations in this chapter and answer the questions.

- 1) Is the town on the Crystal Mountain modern or ancient?
- 2) What time is it?
- 3) Where are the children in the second picture?
- 4) In your opinion, who are the old men that they meet there?



They are in a large hall illuminated by torches and covered with paintings. Along the wall, opposite the door, twelve gold chairs are positioned. Twelve very old men, dressed in long coloured robes, are sitting on these chairs. They are all light-skinned and white-haired. They are all staring intently at Neil, Julie and Nutu. Then one of them stands up and speaks to the children. Neil and Julie concentrate but they can't understand his strange language. Nutu shakes his head. He doesn't understand either.

"I'm sorry, Sir. We don't understand," says Neil eventually.

The man looks at him, surprised, then speaks in perfect English, "Who are you and why are you here, my boy?"

"I'm Neil Mackenzie, and this is my friend Julie Goodwin. Our plane crashed in the jungle and now we're lost. We're trying to reach Fort Portal and contact my father. This boy is our guide, Nutu."

"I am sorry, we cannot help you," replies the old man slowly. "We do not know the place that you mention – Fort Portal. No one has left this valley for many years. We do not know the world outside."

One of the other men says something, he nods his head.

Then he continues, "You are tired from your journey. You can stay here and rest. Now I am going to speak to the other elders and we will decide what to do."

"Thank you. You are very kind. Tomorrow we can go back through the mountains and try to find another way to Fort Portal," says Julie.

The old man hesitates and then says, "You do not understand, my child. We cannot permit you to leave. Our isolation here is complete. It is unfortunate that you are here. But now, to protect our community, we must insist that you remain."

"But... what about Nutu?" cries Julie.

"He must stay too. He must forget his life in the forest and live with us," replies the old man.

"No!" cries Nutu, desperately.

"Silence!" he replies coldly. "It is a risk for us if others come to search for you."

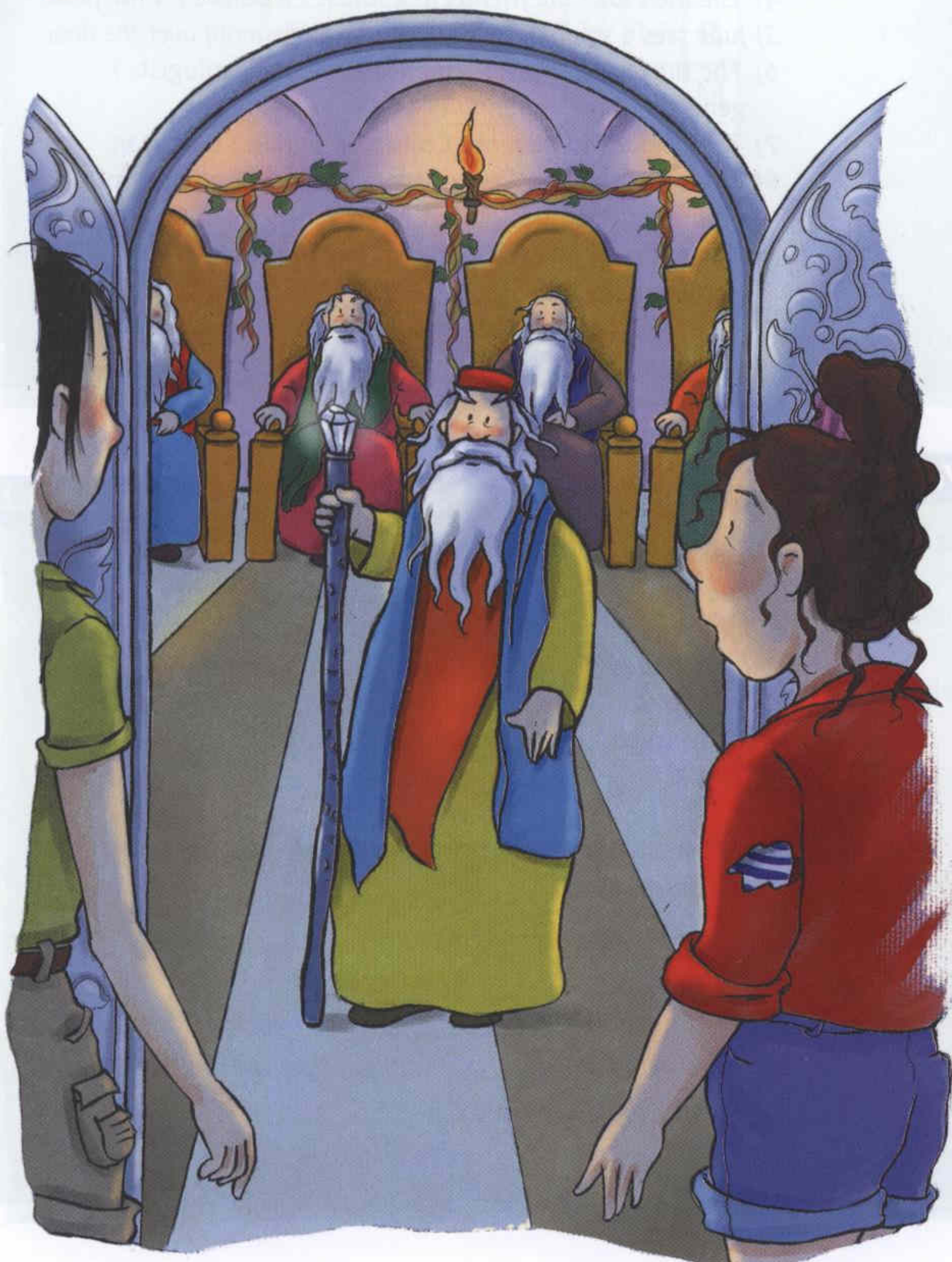
He **claps** his hands and a girl appears.

"Lara, accompany our guests to the **Tower Room**. Good night."

The interview is finished.

"I think that we're in **trouble**," whispers Neil.

"**So do I**," replies Julie.





Guests or Prisoners?

Check your comprehension

3 Complete with the correct option.

- 1) The town is illuminated by electricity / gas / torches.
- 2) The houses are made of cement / wood / mud bricks.
- 3) There are a lot of / some / no people in the streets.
- 4) The men take the friends to a forest / a palace / a hospital.
- 5) Julie sees a squirrel / a monkey / an eagle motif over the door.
- 6) The twelve old men are the leaders / archaeologists / generals of the community in the valley.
- 7) The twelve old men are Chinese / Somali / European.
- 8) The people on the Crystal Mountain never go out / often go out / sometimes go out of the valley.
- 9) The old man invites / obliges / begs the children to stay in the palace.
- 10) Julie and Neil are happy / excited / worried.

Words

4 Match each composite adjective to its definition.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) blue-eyed | a) a person with white hair |
| 2) light-skinned | b) an animal with a big, furry tail |
| 3) white-haired | c) a person with blue eyes |
| 4) four-footed | d) an animal that walks on four feet |
| 5) bushy-tailed | e) a person with pale skin |

5 Use the adjectives from exercise 4 to complete these sentences.

- 1) People from Sweden are usually _____ with blond hair.
- 2) My grandmother is _____ with nice brown eyes.
- 3) A squirrel is a _____ animal that lives in trees.
- 4) Somali people are not often _____.
- 5) Sheep are _____ animals that eat grass.

6 In the wordsearch, find a synonym for each of these words.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) trip | 5) to come near |
| 2) track | 6) to indicate |
| 3) an old, respected man | 7) to notice |
| 4) to not move | 8) to give permission |

E	F	S	E	E	H	J	P
L	R	M	X	S	B	O	E
D	E	T	S	C	V	U	R
E	E	P	A	T	H	R	M
R	Z	Y	U	I	O	N	I
B	E	G	H	R	N	E	T
S	H	O	W	X	W	Y	E
A	P	P	R	O	A	C	H

Language

7 Express agreement or disagreement with the statements. Use the words in parentheses, as shown in the example.

Example: 1) *I like Ricky Martin.*

Oh yes, so do I! (I)

2) *Bob doesn't like music.*

No, Fred doesn't like music either. (Fred)

3) *We're from Argentina.*

Really? That's a coincidence, _____! (we)

4) *I'm not invited to Harry's party.*

No, _____. (Sheila)

5) *They want to go by train.*

Yes, _____. (we)

6) *She doesn't eat meat.*

No, _____. (her sister)

EXPRESSIONS OF AGREEMENT - EITHER, SO

He doesn't understand either.

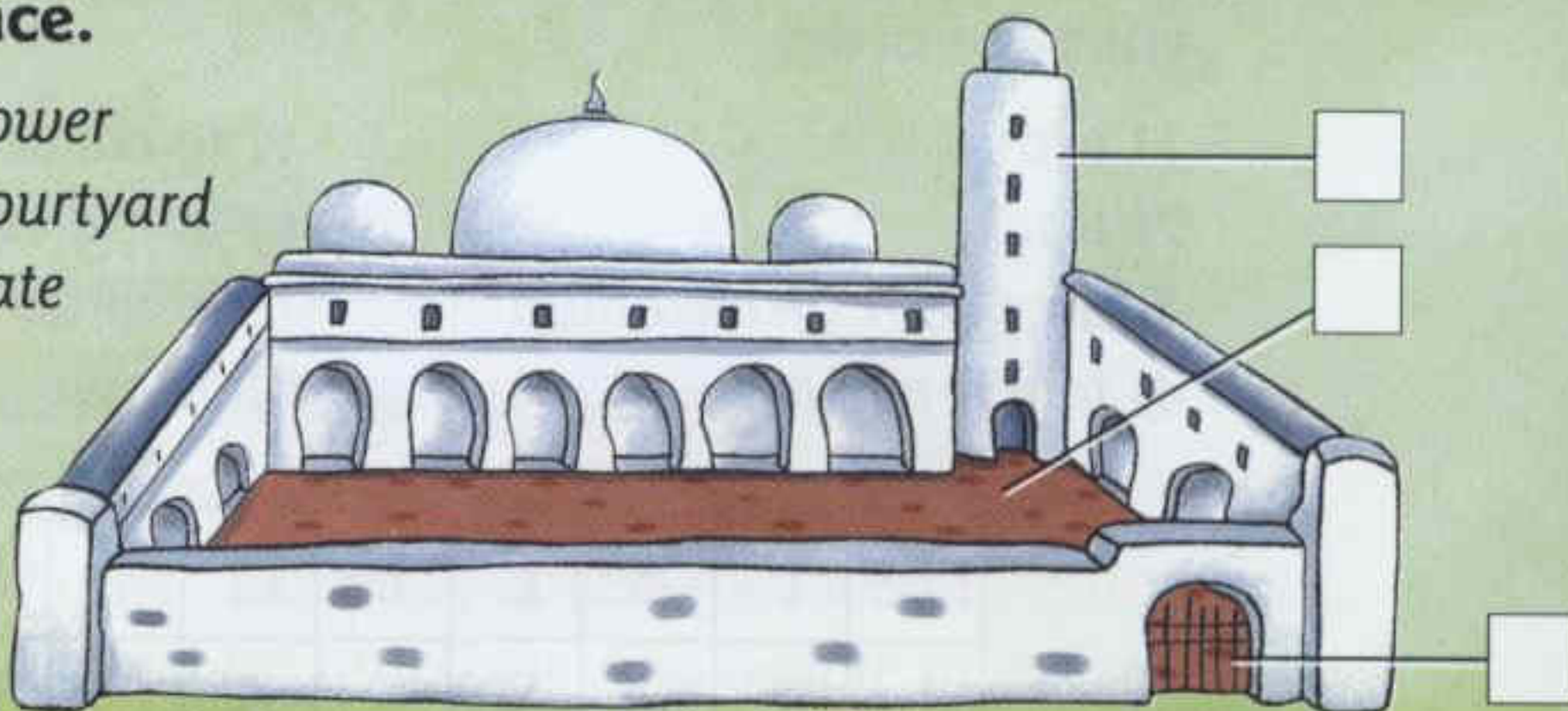
I think we're in trouble, Julie. So do I.



Words

I Match the words to the corresponding parts of the palace.

- 1) tower
- 2) courtyard
- 3) gate



CHAPTER 11

An Ally

The girl takes them through a labyrinth of corridors. Their room is high in a tower in the middle of the palace. From the window they can see the town far below them and the summit of the Crystal Mountain. It is small but comfortable, with a warm fire and an oil lamp. There are two divans with blankets and cushions on them. The girl brings them fruit on silver plates. Julie notices the eagle motif again on them.

"Thank you," says Julie. "You are very kind."

"Don't be silly, Julie, she doesn't speak English," says Neil.

"Yes, I do," whispers the girl, looking anxiously at the door. "I'm Canadian. My real name is Karen."

"What?" cries Neil. "What are you doing here?"

"I found the valley by chance, like you. I was climbing in the Rwenzori Mountains and I lost my group. That was five years ago."

"Why don't they help you to go home?" asks Julie.

"They are not bad people," says the girl slowly, "but they are completely isolated here. Their ancestors arrived from the Middle East thousands of years ago. They have a good life here. The climate is perfect, the ground is very fertile. They have no machines, no electricity, no telephones, no cars. They do everything manually."

2 Match each word to its opposite.

1) peaceful

2) happy

3) last

4) right

5) dark

6) guilty

a) first

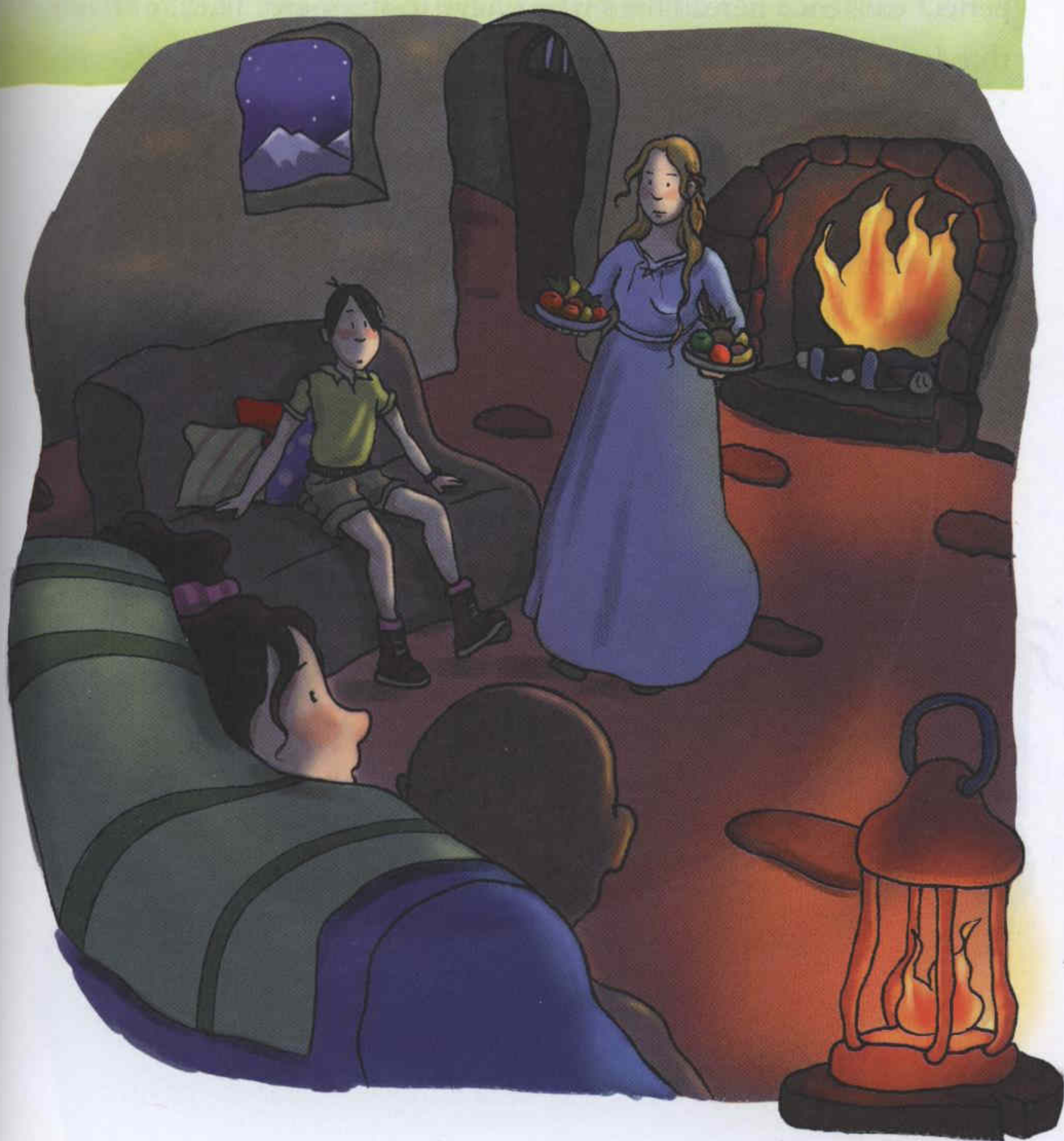
b) wrong

c) light

d) innocent

e) noisy

f) sad



Their life is peaceful and they are happy. Only the twelve elders from tonight, and some of the guardians, know that a world exists outside this valley. The rest of the population – the peasants and the workers –

think that there is only desert and jungle beyond the mountains. They think that they are the last people on Earth."

"But why don't the elders tell them the truth?" asks Neil.

"Because they don't want any contact with the world outside. They think that the world is corrupt and its influence is bad for their perfect existence here. That's why *I* have to stay here. They're afraid that I want to tell other people of the valley."

What can we do, Neil?" asks Julie, but Neil isn't listening.

"Do you know what all this means, Julie?" he says excitedly. "Dad is right! This is the lost civilisation he is looking for, but it's not near Lake Victoria, it's here, in the Rwenzori Mountains! We must tell him..."

"Shut up, Neil, and think!" interrupts Julie. "We can't tell him anything if we are prisoners here, can we?"

"I want go home, my village," adds Nutu.

"We must think of how to escape from here. I want to return to the 21st century!" says Julie.

"Perhaps I can help you," says Karen. "I know the way to the ice tunnel. There is a climbers' base not far from the glacier on the other side. It's difficult to climb, and we haven't got any equipment, but perhaps we can do it."

"How far is it to the climbers' base, after the tunnel?" asks Neil.

"It's about 3 kilometres, then you have to climb up to a pass to cross the mountains. It's dangerous – there are a lot of landslides – and it's vital to go at night, in the dark, so they can't see us."

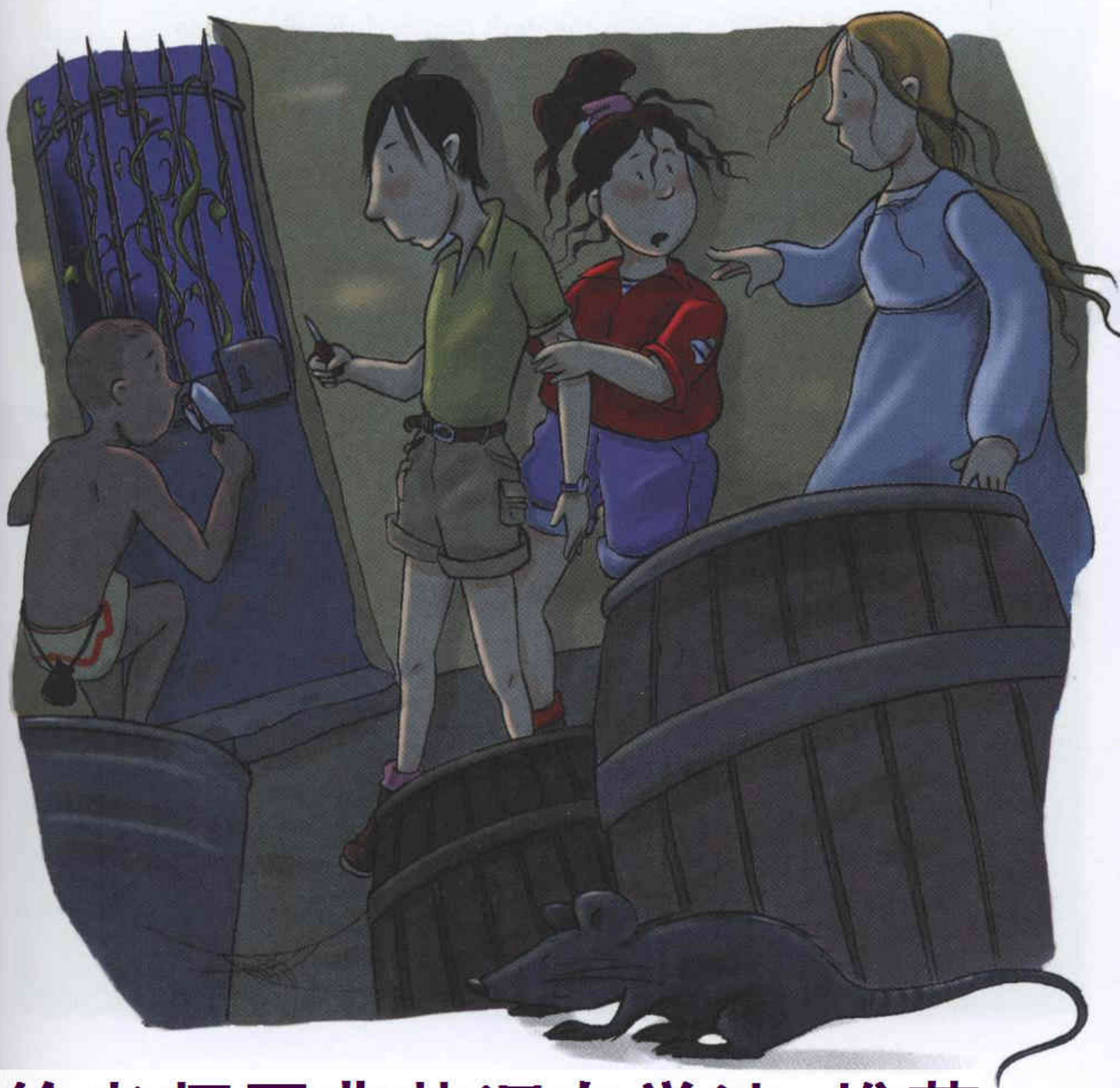
"I don't know. Julie's leg is still weak and we are very, very tired," replies Neil.

"We must go this night," interrupts Nutu. "Tonight no moon – no one see us."

"He's right," agrees Karen. "We have to go tonight. It's our only chance."

Two hours later a guard on the walls sees some shadows in the courtyard of the palace. He looks down suspiciously but he can't see anything in the dark. He returns to his post.

Karen takes Julie, Nutu and Neil down into the basement of the ancient palace. Their hearts are beating fast and they stop many times to listen if people are following them. But the corridors are silent and they eventually arrive in the cellars. It is humid and there is a bad smell. Karen shows them a small gate in the wall. It is old and covered in dense vegetation. It is very difficult to open it, but Nutu and Neil use their knives and they open it little by little. The four children stumble out into the night and begin to run as fast as possible towards the forest.





An Ally

Check your comprehension

3 True or false? Indicate T or F.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) The children's room is in the cellar of the palace. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Karen is from the USA. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) She wants to stay in the valley forever. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) The people who live on the Crystal Mountain don't know anything about the world outside. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) The elders think that contact with the world is dangerous for their people. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) Karen doesn't know how to escape from the valley. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) They must try to escape when it's sunny. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8) They find a gate in the wall that is difficult to open. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now rewrite the false statements with the correct information.

Words

4 Which of these adjectives describe the Crystal Mountain community? Which ones refer to your own society? Write each adjective in the appropriate column.

primitive technological sophisticated
agricultural industrial frenetic spiritual
manual materialistic peaceful

CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN	OWN SOCIETY

5 Which of these people live near the Crystal Mountain community? (✓)

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) guardians | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) workers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) scientists | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) climbers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) peasants | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7) archaeologists | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) elders | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8) Pygmies | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Language

6 Use the positive or negative form of the above modal verbs to complete each sentence.

- 1) You _____ drive a car in Britain when you're 17.
- 2) You _____ do your homework if you have a headache.
- 3) Laura _____ speak English very well but she _____ speak German.
- 4) You _____ come home before 11 o'clock!
- 5) We _____ go to the zoo tomorrow, if you want.
- 6) Paul _____ go swimming 3 times a week, but he goes because he likes it.

MODAL VERBS - MUST, HAVE TO, CAN

We *must* think of how to escape from here.
We *have to* go tonight.
Perhaps we *can* do it.

Story summary

7 Put the sentences in the correct order.

- a) Nutu shows the children a tunnel in the glacier.
- b) The valley of the Crystal Mountain is at the end of the tunnel.
- c) A group of men and their dogs capture the children in the forest.
- d) The elders decide that the children must stay in their community.
- e) Nutu agrees to take Neil and Julie to the town.
- f) The men take them to the palace to meet the elders.
- g) A girl called Karen becomes their friend.
- h) She helps them to escape from the palace at night.



Words

I Match each word to its opposite (a-e).

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1) clumsy | a) graceful |
| 2) safe | b) dead |
| 3) unique | c) dangerous |
| 4) living | d) conscious |
| 5) unconscious | e) common |

CHAPTER 12

Fugitives

The four fugitives reach the entrance to the ice tunnel just before dawn. Already they can hear the barking of the dogs on the track behind them. It is an arduous journey. They are all exhausted and Julie's leg hurts a lot. They go through the tunnel again and are out onto the glacier when the sun comes up. Karen is an expert climber and she tells them where to put their feet, but they are all tired after hours of walking. Julie feels that she can't continue. Her head is spinning and her leg is in agony.

"Karen, I'm sorry, I can't..." she whispers before she falls to the ground, unconscious.

Julie feels warm sunlight on her face and opens her eyes. She is inside a type of tent. She hears a voice, "She's waking up!" and she sees a face above her, a face with a beard! For a moment her heart stops, but then she recognises the face – it is Dr Mackenzie, Neil's father!

"Neil?" she whispers. "Where is Neil?"

"Here I am, Julie," says a familiar voice, and her friend takes her hand. She looks around and sees Nutu, smiling, and Karen.

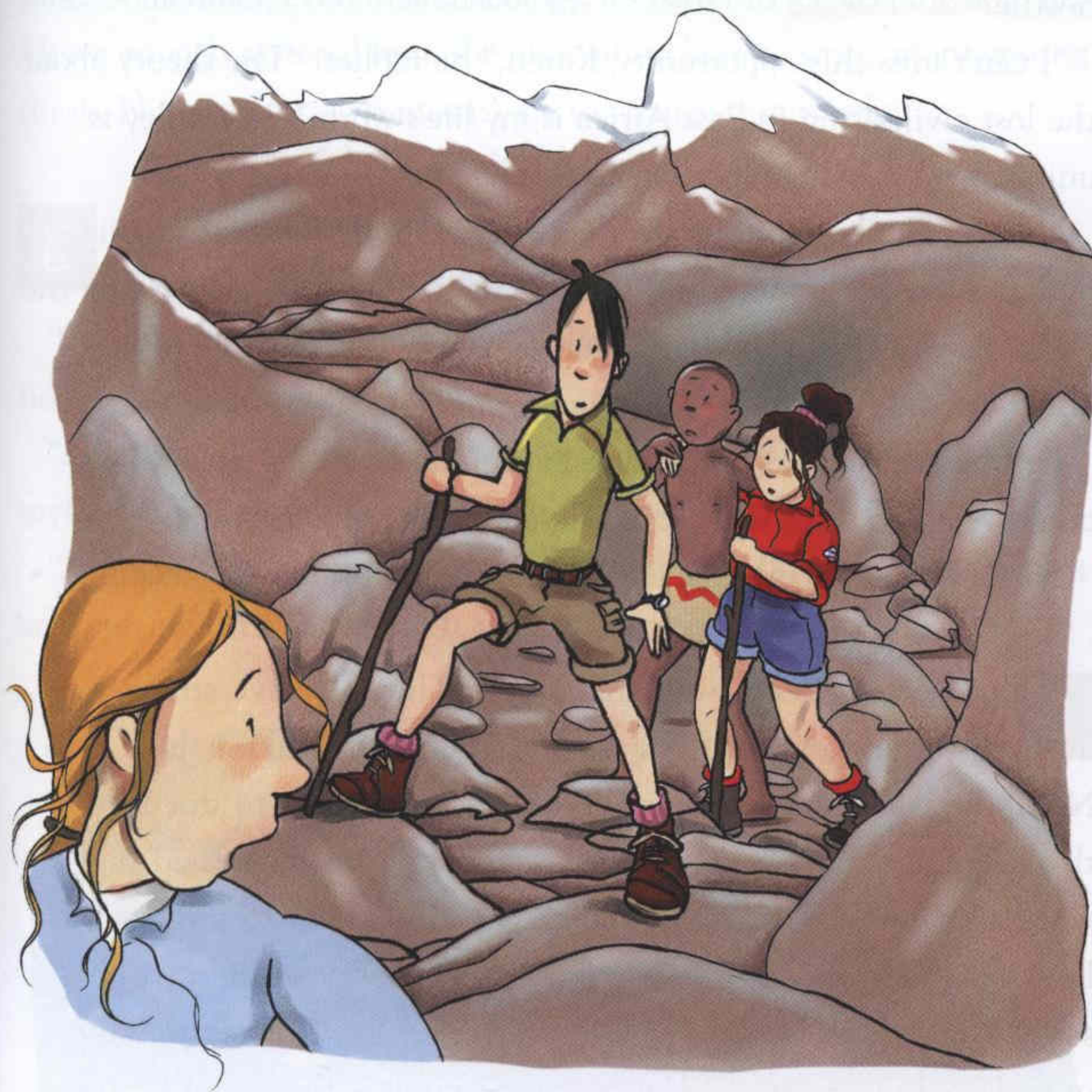
"Don't worry, we're safe," says Neil. "We're in Dad's camp. They found us."

"Oh, thank God," replies Julie, and closes her eyes again.

Pictures

2 Look at the illustrations in this chapter and answer the questions.

- 1) Where are the friends in the first picture?
- 2) How is Julie?
- 3) Where are Julie and Neil in the second picture?
- 4) What is happening in their dream?



Later that evening Julie, Neil, Nutu, Karen and Dr Mackenzie are sitting round the campfire. The others tell Julie their stories. Nutu and Neil carried Julie to the climbers' base, where there were two American climbers. They used their radio to call for help and a helicopter came to take them to safety. Mr Mackenzie is fascinated by the children's adventures and their story of the Lost "Crystal" Mountain.

He asks Karen a lot of questions. Many of her experiences there confirm his ideas. He wants to organise a trip to the mountain immediately, with a team of experts, to study their culture.

“I’m not sure, Dr Mackenzie,” says Karen. “They don’t want to communicate with the outside world. What happens if they are hostile?”

“I can’t miss this opportunity, Karen,” he replies. “The theory about the lost civilisation in East Africa is my life’s work. That valley is unique – it’s a living piece of the past.”

Nutu suddenly stands up. In the firelight his dark face is serious – he looks like his grandfather. “The white gods people happy,” says the Pygmy boy quietly. “For many years is happy. You leave them sleep under Crystal Mountain. Why you want change?”

Dr Mackenzie looks embarrassed and Julie says, “It’s late. Why don’t we all go to bed? We can talk about it in the morning.”

So they go to their tents, and very soon all of them are sleeping.

B ut nobody sleeps well that night. They all have strange, disturbing dreams. The next morning at breakfast Julie tells Neil and Karen of her dream. They are astonished to discover that they all had the same dream: a very old man, dressed in white and surrounded by a bright light, asks them to protect the Lost Mountain and its people. Their simple way of life can only survive, he says, if they continue to live in their secret paradise unmolested. They are closing the ice tunnel – there will be no entrance into the valley in the future. He asks them to forget what they saw there. He wishes them happiness and peace...

M r Mackenzie sits down at the table.

“We’re leaving today, kids,” he says. “Start packing your things after breakfast.”

“What? Do you want to go to the Lost Mountain *today*?” asks Neil, surprised.

“No, Neil, we’re going home.”

“But *why*, Mr Mackenzie?” asks Julie.

“Perhaps the Lost Mountain is a place that has to remain lost forever, Julie. Sometimes, even in archaeology, it’s better to let sleeping dogs lie. I have enough material from the excavation here to write an interesting thesis. Nutu is right – we mustn’t try to change things here.”

Later the children say goodbye to Nutu.

“Can you find home from here, Nutu?” asks Julie.

“All of forest is my home,” he replies, smiling. “I never lost,” and he disappears into the bushes.

“I can hardly believe that all these things really happened to us,” says Julie as they return towards the camp.

“But it’s all true, Julie,” says Neil, taking something from his pocket and putting it in her hand. It is the silver eagle.





Fugitives

Check your comprehension

3 Complete with the correct option.

- 1) *The children arrive at the glacier / the climbers' camp / Fort Portal at dawn.*
- 2) *Julie's head / back / leg hurts a lot.*
- 3) *Julie / Neil / Karen falls to the ground unconscious.*
- 4) *When she wakes up, Julie sees the elders / the Pygmies / Dr Mackenzie.*
- 5) *Two American climbers use their mobile phone / radio / flags to call for help for the four friends.*
- 6) *Dr Mackenzie wants to study / catch / eat the people of the Crystal Mountain.*
- 7) *Nutu says they must find a new home for the people / leave them in peace / go and live with them.*
- 8) *Everyone in the camp has a strange sensation / dream / pain during the night.*

Characters

4 Answer the following questions.

- 1) *What does Nutu mean when he says "You leave them sleep under Crystal Mountain"?*
- 2) *Why do you think that Dr Mackenzie decides not to go to the Lost Mountain?*
- 3) *Do you think that Julie and Neil are happy about his decision?*
- 4) *Do you agree with his decision? Why/why not?*

Beyond the story

5 Use the following words to complete the English proverbs. Then look up their meanings in a dictionary.

worm stone broth basket dogs

- 1) *Let sleeping _____ lie.*
- 2) *The early bird catches the _____.*

- 3) A rolling _____ gathers no moss.
 4) Too many cooks spoil the _____.
 5) Don't put all your eggs in one _____.

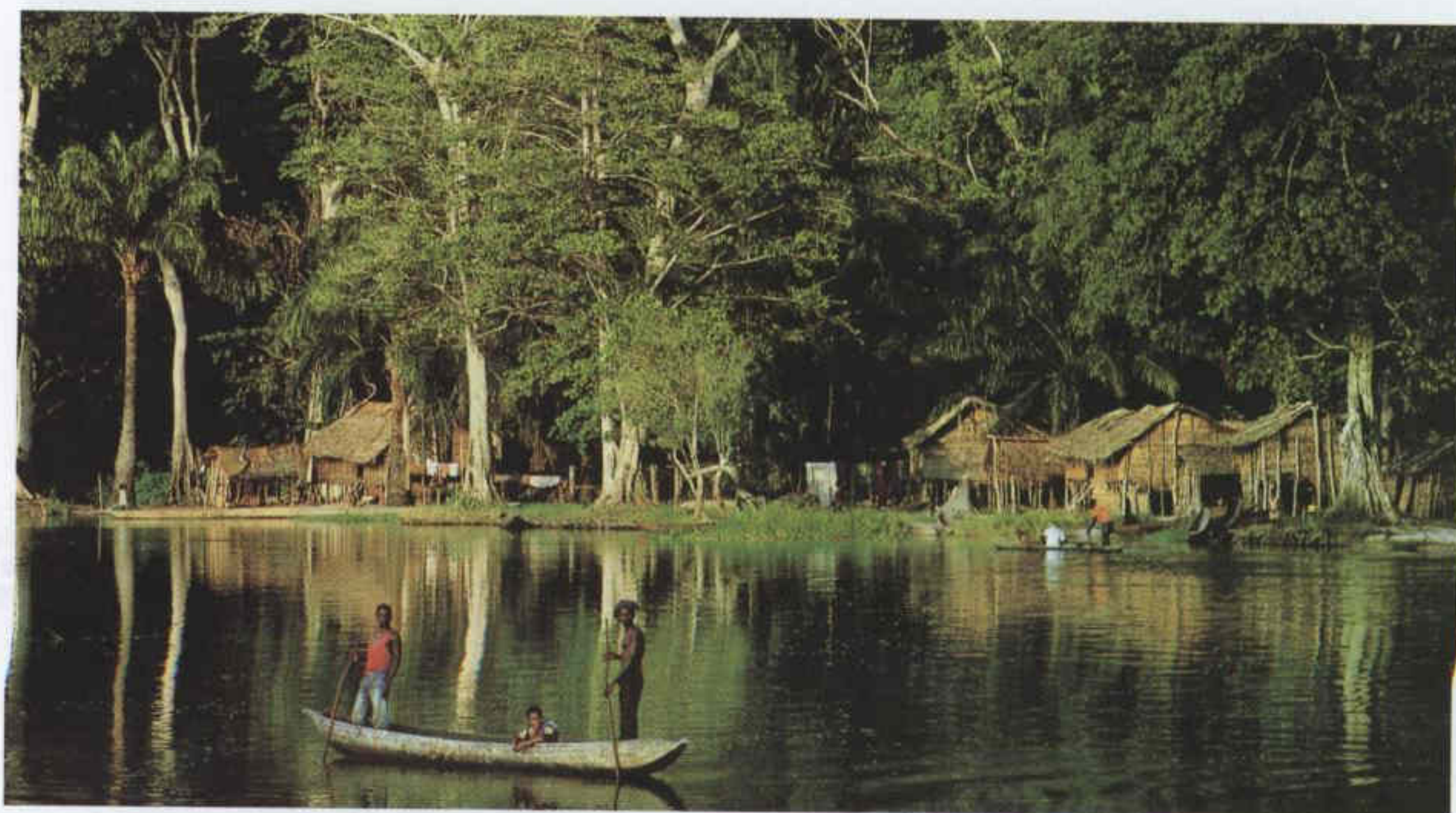
Story summary

6 Complete the summary with the appropriate words.

Julie and Neil leave England for a summer holiday in _____. They are going to help Neil's dad, a famous _____, with his excavations near Lake Victoria. He thinks that there was a forgotten _____ in the area thousands of years ago. There is a storm and their plane _____ in the jungle. The two friends decide that they must _____ the jungle and _____ the snowy mountains to reach a town and find help. Walking in the jungle is _____ and difficult. They haven't got very much food or _____ and Julie's leg is hurt. They meet a Pygmy boy who helps them. They go to his _____ and his grandfather tells him the _____ through the mountains. He also tells them a _____ about the people who live in the mountains. He calls them _____. The Pygmy boy takes them through the jungle and into the mountains. They go through a tunnel in a _____ and come out into the secret valley of the Lost Mountain. While they are walking in the forest the friends meet a group of strange _____ who take them to the town. In the _____ there they meet the old men who govern the community. They tell them that they can stay in the valley as _____ but they are not permitted to leave. They meet a Canadian _____ called Karen who helps them to _____. They reach Neil's father's camp and tell him their story. The archaeologist is _____ because their experience confirms his _____ of the Lost Civilization. He wants to take an _____ to the valley. But that night they all have a strange _____, and the next day he decides that they have to let the people of the Lost Mountain live in peace forever.

The Land

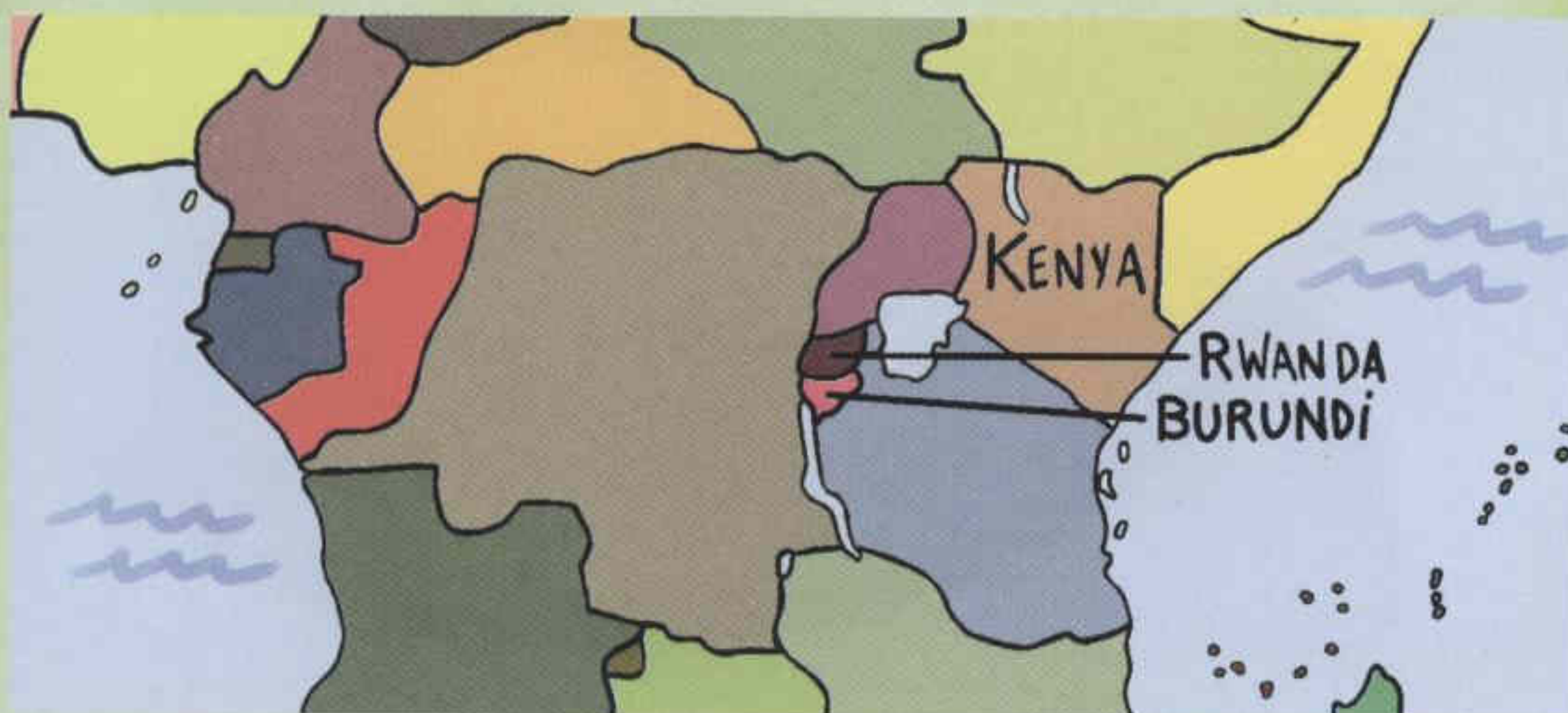
Uganda is in the centre of Africa, on the north shore of Lake Victoria. It is a landlocked state between Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Geographically it forms part of the African Plateau. In the north it is low at the White Nile basin; in the south a lot of the country is swamp; in the east there is savannah grassland; and in the western areas the immense rain forests of the Congo begin.



The Equator crosses the country and, although the north is arid, the rest of the country is extremely fertile. The temperature is relatively stable all year. The climate is equatorial, with some variations caused by altitude – for example, in the Rwenzori Mountains. The average quantity of rain varies from 200 cm per year in the mountains, to only 75 cm in the dry north. There are impressive mountain ranges, lakes, rivers and waterfalls in Uganda. Many of these are now in national parks. There is also a rich and diverse culture among the people.



1 Indicate the position of Uganda on this map.



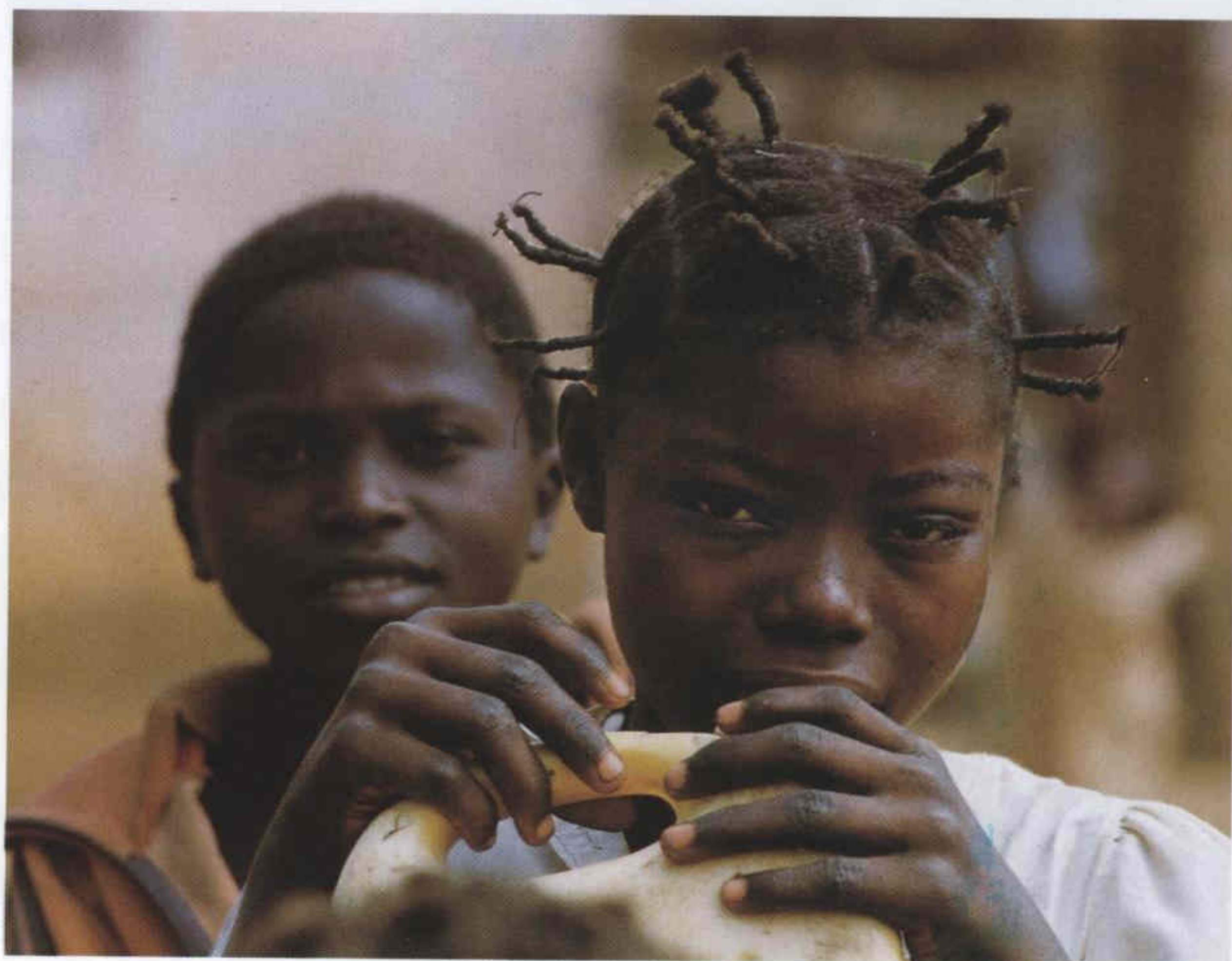
2 Answer the following questions.

- 1) Is Uganda on the sea?
- 2) Is the country high in the north? Why?
- 3) Describe the country in the east and west.
- 4) Are there any desert areas in Uganda?
- 5) How much rain falls annually in a) the north, b) the mountains?

The People

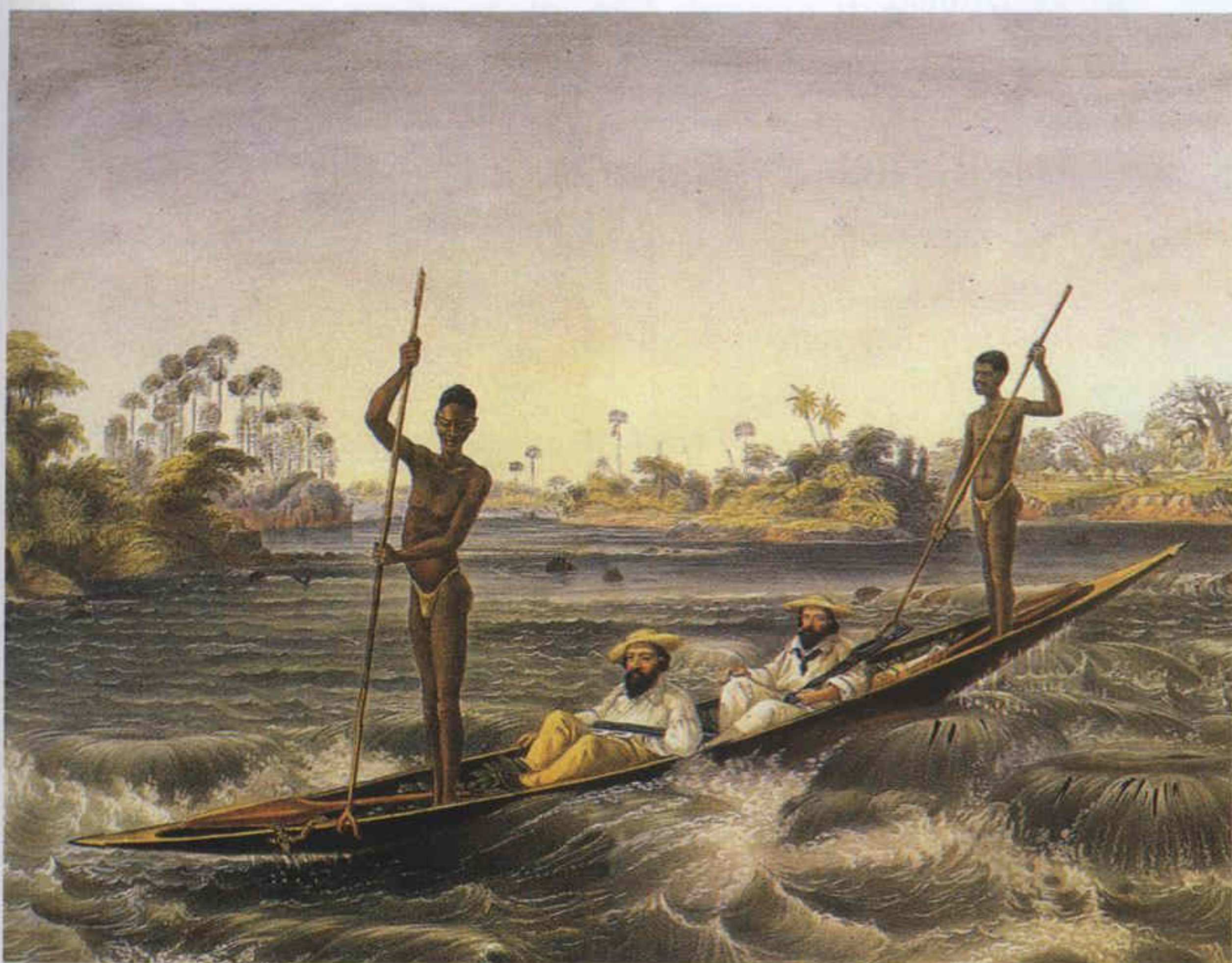
The population today is divided into 14 principal groups or tribes. The most important are the Baganda, the Soga, the Teso and the Kiga. All of them speak different languages but the official language of the country is English (many people also speak Swahili and Luganda). The European and Asian communities, sent away from Uganda during the troubled times in the 1970s (1970-1979), are now starting to return there to live.

In the 1840s, the first foreigners to arrive in the area are Arab merchants, looking for native inhabitants to use as slaves. European exploration of the area starts in the 18th century when a Scot, James Bruce, travels overland from the Red Sea to the River Nile. During the 19th century European adventurers arrive, searching for the origins of the River Nile – a fascinating, romantic mystery for rich Europeans in this unmapped area.



Eventually, in 1860, the source of this great river is traced to Lake Victoria. Around this time the major European nations formalise their presence in East Africa: the British occupy Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, while Germany controls Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. Belgium controls the area of the Congo and Italy has Eritrea and parts of Somalia.

The period of *British colonialism* is one of economic progress. Many advances are made in terms of medicine, education and transport systems in Uganda, but there are still many wars between the rival tribes and their kings in the country. After World War II, Nationalist groups start to grow and demand independence. Eventually, in 1962, Milton Obote becomes the first Prime Minister of independent Uganda. A period of instability and troubles then starts and the country descends into anarchy after a military coup in 1971, organised by the notorious General Idi Amin. Many people, particularly foreigners, are killed or have to leave the country and the economy collapses. In the 21st century it is now finally beginning to recover and Uganda is becoming a safe place for tourists again.



1 True or false?
Indicate T or F.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) All the people in Uganda are from the same ethnic group. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) The official language of Uganda is Swahili. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) There are large Asian communities in Uganda today. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) The first foreign people to arrive in Uganda in 1840 are British. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) European explorers go there in the 19th century to look for the lost city of Atlantis. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) Italy controls Uganda in the 19th century. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) The period of British colonialism in Uganda has no benefits for the people there. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8) During the 20th century Ugandan people ask for independence from Britain. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9) The 1970s is a prosperous, peaceful time for Uganda. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10) Uganda is a peaceful country now. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Answer the following questions.

- 1) How many different languages do they speak in your country?
- 2) Are there any different dialects?
- 3) Which language or dialect does your family speak?
- 4) Can you understand any of the other dialects / languages?
- 5) Are there people from different ethnic groups or countries in your country? Which ones?
- 6) Do you know what languages they speak?
- 7) Do you think they are treated well? Why / why not?
- 8) Were there troubled times in your country in the past? When?
- 9) Is your country a safe place for tourists?

Rwenzori National Park

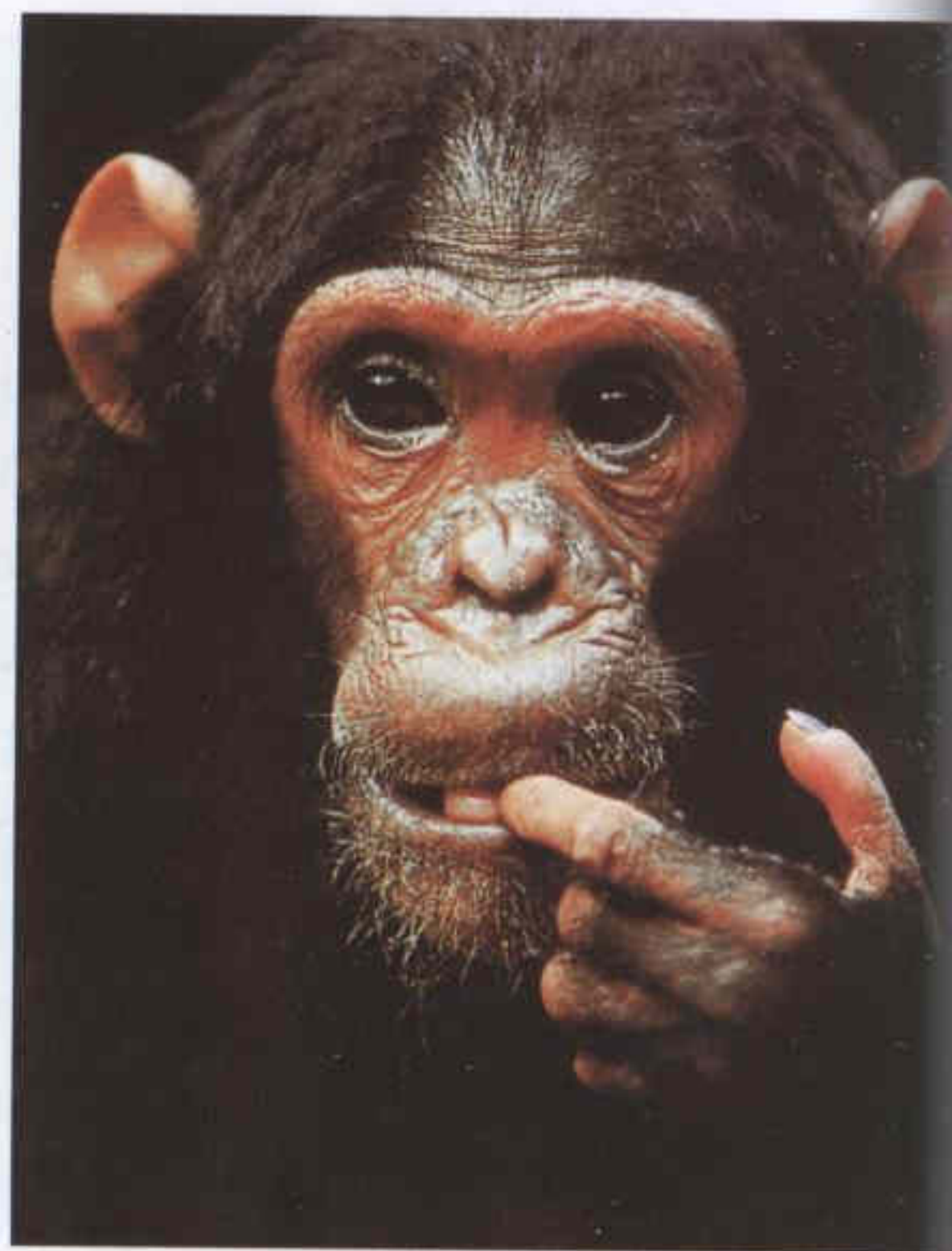
The Rwenzori National Park, with an area of almost 2,000 square km, is part of the larger Queen Elizabeth National Park situated across the Equator in the south-west of the country. It is a zone where two types of vegetation meet – the rain forest and the African savannah.

To the north-east is the magnificent Rwenzori Mountain Range, on the border between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The range is about 100 km long and 50 km wide. These beautiful, mysterious mountains are often veiled in mist and are snow-capped. They are relatively young mountains – about 10 million years old – and were formed at the same time as the famous Rift Valley. They are not volcanic. They are made of quartz and gneiss.

Although they are not the highest mountains in Africa, the Rwenzori is the largest and most important group of snow mountains in the continent. Many of the peaks have glaciers and permanent snow on them, and three of the six peaks in the range are more than 5,000 m high.



One of the fascinating aspects of these mountains is their diversity of flora and fauna. The varied vegetation includes true rain forest up to an altitude of about 2,500 m; forests of giant bamboo and lobelias at 3,000 m; giant heather forest with mosses and bogs with rare orchids and coloured lichens at about 3,800 m; and alpine vegetation just below the snowline. The name Rwenzori means “the place where the rain comes from” in one of the local dialects – a reference to the wet climate there. Most experts now agree that the Greek historian Ptolemy was talking of the Rwenzori Mountains in 150 A.D. when he wrote about the mysterious “Mountains of the Moon”, the legendary source of the River Nile. For generations of Europeans, the name was unique and romantically fascinating. During the Romantic Age in the 19th century, many adventurers lost their lives during their attempts to find these mountains.



1 Answer the following questions.

- 1) Where are the Rwenzori Mountains?
- 2) Which two countries are separated by the Rwenzori Mountains?
- 3) What are the dimensions of the range?
- 4) How old are they?
- 5) What minerals are they made of?
- 6) Why are these mountains important?
- 7) What different types of vegetation can you find on the mountains?
- 8) What does the name "Rwenzori" mean?
- 9) What name does the Greek historian Ptolemy give the mountains in his book?
- 10) Why were they famous at that time?

2 With a partner, choose one of the following topics. Base your project on the questions below.

A. MOUNTAINS

- 1) Are there any high mountains in your country?
- 2) What are their names?
- 3) Where are they?
- 4) Do you know any legends about them?
- 5) Were there any civilisations there in the past?

B. NATIONAL PARKS

- 1) Where are the national parks in your country?
- 2) What types of flora and fauna can you find there?
- 3) Are there any unusual or protected animals in them?
- 4) What are the rules for people who visit these parks?

C. ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS

- 1) Were there people in your country in the times before Christ?
- 2) Where were they?
- 3) How was their life?
- 4) Do you know any of their legends or traditions?

1 In the glossary find opposites for these adjectives.

- 1) *very young* _____
- 2) *high* _____
- 3) *stupid* _____
- 4) *graceful* _____
- 5) *alive* _____
- 6) *dangerous* _____
- 7) *near* _____
- 8) *soft* _____
- 9) *tiny* _____
- 10) *early* _____

A

a long way – _____
 ago – _____
 to agree – _____

 already – _____
 alright – _____
 although – _____
 ancestor – _____
 ancient – _____
 anxiously – _____
 to approach – _____
 are going to – _____
 around – _____
 artefact – _____
 as fast as possible – _____

 ash – _____
 astonished – _____
 at all – _____
 at least – _____
 attempt – _____
 average – _____

B

backpack – _____
 barking – _____
 basement – _____
 basin – _____
 B.C. – _____
 to be going to – _____

 to be made of – _____

 beard – _____
 to beat – _____
 to become – _____
 behind – _____
 bell – _____
 below – _____
 berries – _____
 Bible – _____
 blanket – _____
 boarding card – _____
 bog – _____
 border – _____
 to breathe – _____

2 The incomplete words below are either names of jungle animals or words about jungle vegetation. Fill in the missing letters.

1) cr _ e _ _ rs

2) t _ _ es

3) m _ ss

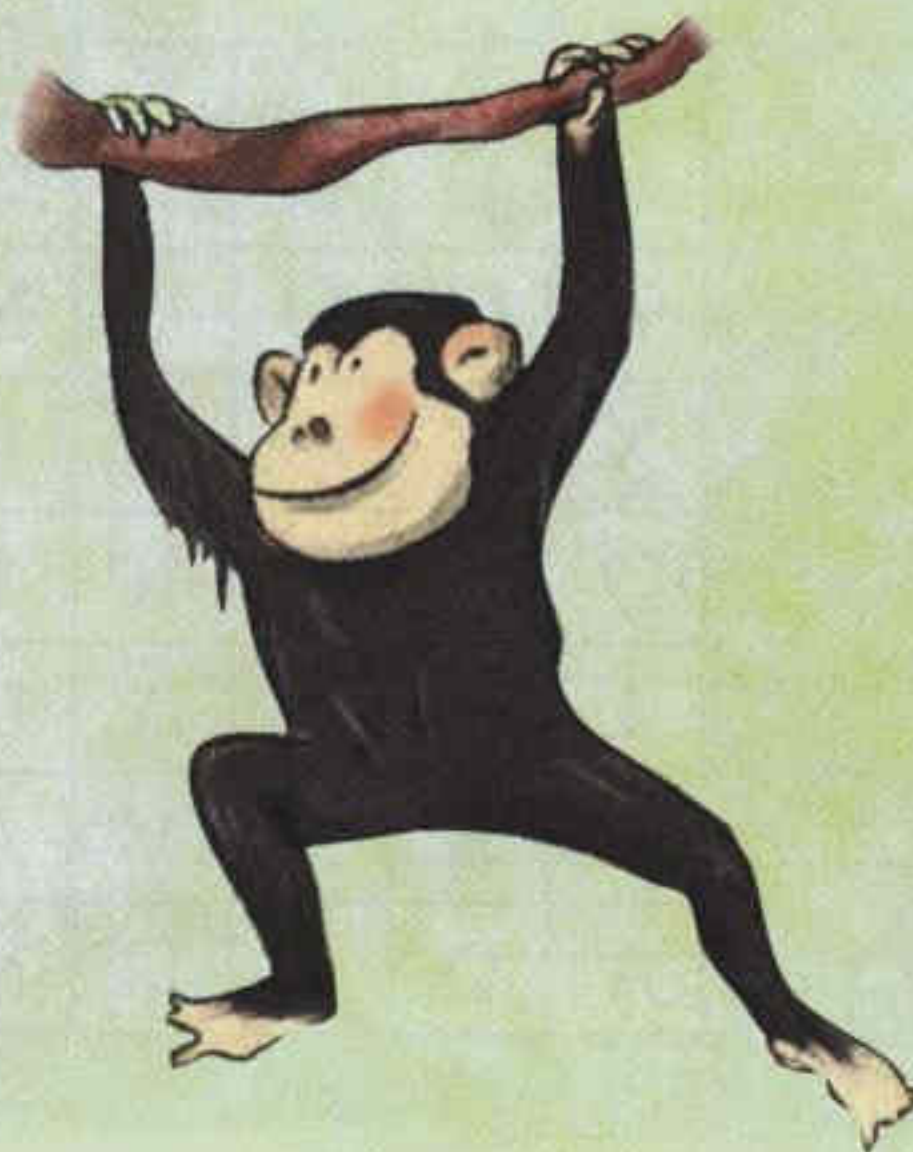
4) fe _ _ s

5) b _ _ nc _ _ s

6) ro _ t _

7) bu _ t _ rfl _ _ _

8) m _ _ k _ _ s



broken – _____

bumpy – _____

bunch of sticks – _____

burnt – _____

butterfly – _____

by chance – _____

C

came (v. past), to come – _____

to carry – _____

carving – _____

chance – _____

to check – _____

to clap – _____

clearing – _____

clever – _____

to climb – _____

climber – _____

clumsy – _____

to collapse – _____

to collect – _____

compass – _____

coup – _____

covered – _____

crashed (v. past), to crash – _____

creepy – _____

crew – _____

to cross – _____

to cry – _____

D

dawn – _____

dead – _____

deep – _____

deer – _____

delighted – _____

to disappear – _____

disturbing – _____

drenched – _____

dressed – _____

dusty – _____

3 In the wordsearch, find eight words for natural environments.

D	E	S	E	R	T	P	O	P
S	D	B	F	G	H	L	R	J
Z	M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N
X	C	G	V	B	N	I	V	M
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	N	E	U
I	G	L	A	C	I	E	R	O
P	S	A	V	A	N	N	A	H
A	D	J	U	N	G	L	E	B

E

eagle – _____
 Earth – _____
 edge – _____
 either – _____
 elder – _____
 equipment – _____
 even – _____
 eventually – _____
 excavation – _____
 to explain – _____

F

to fall – _____
 to fasten – _____
 features – _____
 fern – _____
 to fetch – _____
 field – _____
 to fill – _____
 fire – _____
 First Aid box – _____
 fit – _____
 flag – _____
 flaming – _____

flat – _____
 foreigner – _____
 forgotten – _____
 found (*v. past*), to find – _____
 to found – _____
 frame – _____
 to freeze – _____
 frightened – _____
 furry – _____

G

to gasp – _____
 to gather – _____
 to get lost – _____
 glacier – _____
 glow – _____
 god(s) – _____
 golden skin – _____
 gravel – _____
 ground – _____
 to grow – _____

H

had (*v. past*), to have – _____

to hang down – _____

happened (*v. past*), to happen – _____

hardly – _____

has left (*v. pres. perf.*), to leave – _____

has made (*v. pres. perf.*), to make – _____

have walked (*v. pres. perf.*), to walk – _____

heart – _____

heather – _____

to hide – _____

highest – _____

hole – _____

hopefully – _____

to hug – _____

huge – _____

hut – _____

I

is on fire – _____

it takes – _____

J

joke – _____

to joke – _____

journey – _____

to jump – _____

K

kind – _____

to knock – _____

L

landlocked – _____

landscape – _____

landslide – _____

largest – _____

last – _____

to last – _____

late – _____

later – _____

to laugh – _____

lazy – _____

learned (*v. past*), to learn – _____

less – _____

let sleeping dogs lie – _____

lighter – _____

little by little – _____

lived (*v. past*), to live – _____

living – _____

long way – _____

to look – _____

to look for – _____

to look like – _____

lost – _____

loud – _____

loudspeaker – _____

low – _____

M

to make the most of – _____

master – _____

match – _____

maybe – _____

Middle East – _____

migrated (*v. past*), to migrate – _____

mist – _____

monkey – _____

mosquito net – _____

moss – _____

most – _____

mud bricks – _____

N

naked – _____

necklace – _____

to nod your head – _____

nut – _____

4 Read these definitions of eight objects that Julie and Neil brought on their trip, then write the names.

- 1) It cuts and opens things. _____
- 2) You sleep inside it and it keeps you warm. _____
- 3) A portable house made of thick cotton or plastic. _____
- 4) You use it to see at night. _____
- 5) You use them to light a fire. _____
- 6) You wear them for walking. _____
- 7) It helps you to find out where you are. _____
- 8) You can carry water in it. _____

O

on the way – _____
 over – _____
 overhead locker – _____

 overland – _____

P

to pack – _____
 painting – _____
 peace – _____
 peaceful – _____
 peak – _____
 peasant – _____
 piece – _____
 pilgrim – _____
 plain – _____
 to plan – _____
 plateau – _____
 to point to – _____
 pot – _____
 pouch – _____
 power – _____
 to protect – _____

to pull out – _____
 to push – _____
 Pygmy – _____

R

to rage – _____
 range – _____
 to reach – _____
 to recover – _____
 ring – _____
 robe – _____
 rolling – _____
 roof – _____
 root – _____
 rope – _____

S

safe – _____
 safety – _____
 said (v. past), to say – _____
 same – _____
 to scramble up – _____

 scratchy – _____

to scream – _____
 to search – _____
 seatbelt – _____
 sent away – _____
 shadow – _____
 to shake – _____
 to shake your head – _____

 to share – _____
 shelf – _____
 to shimmer – _____
 shore – _____
 Shut up! – _____
 shutter – _____
 side – _____
 silly – _____
 slave – _____
 sleeping bag – _____
 slippery – _____
 slope – _____
 smoke – _____
 snarling – _____
 snow-capped – _____

 so – _____
 so do I – _____
 source – _____
 spear – _____
 spinning – _____
 sponge – _____
 square – _____
 to stare – _____
 starving – _____
 stopover – _____
 striped – _____
 stuck – _____
 to stumble – _____
 suit – _____
 summit – _____
 surface – _____
 surrounded – _____
 survivor – _____
 suspiciously – _____
 swamp – _____
 to switch off – _____

T

to take – _____
 to taste like – _____
 team – _____
 tear – _____
 thorny – _____
 through – _____
 to throw – _____
 thunder – _____
 to tie – _____
 tied – _____
 together – _____
 told (*v. past*), to tell – _____

 top – _____
 torch – _____
 towards – _____
 tower – _____
 trace – _____
 to trace – _____
 track – _____
 to translate – _____
 treasure – _____
 trip – _____
 trouble – _____
 troubled – _____
 truth – _____
 to try – _____
 to turn – _____

U

uncomfortable – _____
 uneven – _____
 unmapped – _____
 unmistakable – _____
 unmolested – _____
 up to – _____
 uphill – _____
 used (*v. past*), to use – _____

V

veiled – _____
 view – _____
 voice – _____

W

walking boots – _____

war – _____

was (*v. past*), to be – _____

was climbing (*v. past cont.*), to climb – _____

waterfall – _____

to wave – _____

way – _____

were (*v. past*), to be – _____

What else is there? – _____

while – _____

to whisper – _____

whistle – _____

wild – _____

will be (*v. fut.*), to be – _____

will decide (*v. fut.*), to decide – _____

to wish – _____

without – _____

to wonder – _____

worried – _____

wrinkled – _____

wrote (*v. past*), to write – _____

Y

you mean? – _____

you never know – _____

you're right – _____

人物简介

Neil Mackenzie(尼尔·麦肯齐):故事的男主角,一名来自英国的中学生,他的父亲是位考古学家。尼尔勇敢、聪慧,热爱探究神秘的事物。

Julie Goodwin(朱莉·古德温):故事的女主角,尼尔的同班同学,共同经历非洲探险的好伙伴。非洲探险伊始,朱莉不幸受了伤,但朱莉顽强地坚持着。

Nutu(努图):非洲俾格米部落的一名小男孩,生活在丛林之中,只会不熟练的英语。他心地善良,给了尼尔和朱莉很多帮助,是他们的生死之交。

Dr. Duncan Mackenzie(邓肯·麦肯齐博士):尼尔的父亲,一名考古学家,在非洲土地上从事考古和文化研究。帮助他的研究是尼尔和朱莉此次旅行的目的之一。

Karen(卡伦):加拿大女孩,专业的登山队员,误入禁区,最终与尼尔、朱莉和努图一起冒险逃离。

第1章 假日计划 (p. 4-7)

尼尔·麦肯齐和朱莉·古德温是最好的朋友,他们是红杉高中的同班同学,总是形影不离。现在正值暑假,他们正忙着计划一次特殊的旅行——去非洲。他们坐在尼尔的卧室里,研究着一大张非洲地图,寻找着一个叫做维多利亚的湖泊。

“啊,它在这!”尼尔说道,“我爸爸就是在这儿露营的——离维多利亚湖很近。”

“呀!非洲真是大啊!”朱莉说,“维多利亚湖也很大。再看看它旁边这些国家——坦桑尼亚、乌干达、肯尼亚、布隆迪……那儿一定有很多动物和鸟类。那儿会有狮子、大象和长颈鹿吗?”

“有啊,那还有许多其他的动物呢!”尼尔笑道,“但是,朱莉,你要记住,我们去那是为了帮我爸爸的。”

“那他到底是在寻找什么呢?”朱莉问道。

“嗯,爸爸有一套理论,是说,几千年以前那儿曾有着高度发达的文明。”

“什么?消失的文明?”朱莉问。

“是的,可能不属于非洲文明。爸爸认为那些人来自另一个大陆,可能是来自中东,在公元前500年移居到了东非。一个考古学家小组正在湖的附近考察呢,就是要寻找这些人当年留下的遗迹。我爸爸就是他们的头儿。”

尼尔的父亲,麦肯齐博士,是一位著名的考古学家。尼尔和朱莉这个暑假就

要飞往营地帮忙挖掘文物。他们非常兴奋，他们想到非洲游览，看看那里各种各样奇妙的生物。他俩都喜欢考古学，热爱探究神秘的事物。他们希望能找到一些有价值的东西帮助麦肯齐博士。

卧室的门开了，麦肯齐太太——尼尔的妈妈，进来给他们看照片。

“麦肯齐太太，那些是什么啊？”朱莉问。

“这些手镯和戒指，都是从维多利亚湖遗址挖掘出的金属文物。”尼尔的妈妈这样回答。

“妈妈，那它们都很古老了？”尼尔问。

“你爸爸说这些都是大约公元前 200 年的东西，”她说。

“噢！”朱莉惊呼。“那确实是太古老了！这些文物的花纹有什么意义吗？”

“上面是一只鹰。有专家认为它就是‘消失的文明’的象征，”麦肯齐夫人回答。

“它看上去像是埃及的东西。”朱莉说。

“的的确确，”尼尔说，“爸爸认为他们原本是埃及人，沿着尼罗河移民到了乌干达，想在湖边建立一个城市。”尼尔解释说。

“朱莉，这还是一种有争议的说法。有一些学者认为我丈夫是疯了！尼尔的母亲微笑着说道，“而他希望今年夏天能够找到一些证据来证明这一理论。”

“这可真像一部电影——一部真正的推理电影！”朱莉说，“想象一下，如果我们可以找到许多珍宝，或者几座古墓，或者找到一具木乃伊，就像人们在埃及……”

“嗨，醒醒，夺宝奇兵！”尼尔大笑。“如果我们真的那么幸运，我们应该可以找到一点手工艺品——我想我们是找不到那座消失的城市的！”

“说不定。”朱莉回答，“麦肯齐太太，周六飞机几点起飞？”

“10 点起飞。亲爱的，你准备好护照了吗？”

“准备好了，不过您能帮我打包行李吗？我还不太确定该带些什么。”朱莉说。

“没问题。为什么明天你不把背包带过来呢？我们可以看看你是不是带好了所有必需的东西。”尼尔的母亲这样建议。

“好的，麦肯齐太太，真是谢谢您。尼尔，我现在得走了，待会还要和妈妈一起上街买东西。我妈妈想给我买一双适合旅行的步行鞋。明天见。”朱莉说。

“好的，朱莉，拜拜！”尼尔回答。

第 2 章 旅程 (p. 10-13)

周六早晨，朱莉和尼尔在希斯罗机场办理登机手续的柜台前等待登机。行李手推车上装着他们两个人的大背包，里面有所有必需的衣服和装备，还有一个新帐篷、蚊帐和睡袋。朱莉的父母也在机场，他们有些不放心的孩子们的这次旅行，毕竟非洲离家太远了，考古的营地又在很偏远的地方。

“朱莉，我们有个礼物要送给你。”朱莉的爸爸说，并递给她一个小包裹。朱莉打开一看，是一部手机。

“谢谢爸爸、妈妈，这真是太棒了！”朱莉高兴地叫道。

“这样你就可以天天给家里打电话了，就算从非洲的热带大草原也可以！”爸

爸说。

“要记得常给家里打电话。宝贝，我想知道你一直是安全的，”朱莉妈妈补充说。

“这个礼物真棒，妈妈。谢谢妈妈，不用担心我，一切都会很顺利的。尼尔的爸爸会开着“路虎”在坎帕拉(乌干达首都)等我们，然后带着我们直接去营地。”

“是的，古德温夫人，我爸爸非常了解乌干达，他在那儿还交了许多朋友。不会有危险的。”尼尔又说。

朱莉的妈妈笑了，但她还是不放心。她抱了抱女儿。

“尼尔，咱们带齐了所有东西了吗？”朱莉问。

“我的包里有药品和地图，手电筒和指南针在你的包里，”尼尔回答说，“朱莉，你带好了机票和护照了吗？”

“都在这，”古德温先生说，“现在把这些交给那儿的服务员，把你们的包放在这儿，收好登机牌。你们要在一个小时后从15号登机口登机。在你们走之前，我们还有时间喝点东西。朱莉，你想喝点饮料吗？”

“哦，好的，爸爸，再来点巧克力蛋糕！”

“尽情享受吧，朱莉，”尼尔笑着说，“我们要去的地方既没有巧克力蛋糕也没有奶昔！”

下午两点，两个好朋友登上了埃塞俄比亚航空公司747，飞往非洲大陆。飞机一路向南飞去，他们向窗外望去，看着身下神奇的美景。整个国家都被绿色笼罩，这让朱莉非常惊奇。她想：埃塞俄比亚并非到处干旱、漫天灰尘。白云消散，高地平原、河流和山峰显现了出来。天是那么蓝，地上交织着上百种不同的绿色。尼尔拿着地图，俩人正一起研究着，试着找到自己此时的位置。

“朱莉，我想我们在这儿，在埃塞俄比亚高原的上空。”尼尔在地图上指着。

“是的，你说对了。”空姐说着，把午餐递给他们。

“我们到达坎帕拉之前要在亚的斯亚贝巴(埃塞俄比亚首都)中转一下。你们看到的那面的山就是茨阿科额山脉。这个地区土壤非常肥沃，不同于埃塞俄比亚的北部、苏丹附近的地区，那儿有很多土地都是沙漠。”

两个孩子坐在亚的斯亚贝巴机场，观察着周围的人。他们看见高个子的埃塞俄比亚妇女，非常优雅，穿着白色的衣服，戴着彩色的项链，怀里抱着孩子。他们还看到叫卖热带水果的孩子、穿绿制服的军官、穿灰色西装的商人和身着条文长袍的朝圣者。这一切都是奇特的，充满了异国风情，完全不同于英国或者自己的家乡。尼尔和朱莉都被深深地吸引住了！

第3章 热带风暴 (p. 16-19)

孩子们又登上了飞机，前往他们旅途的最终目的地。尼尔在研读地图和考古书，而朱莉正向窗外望去。她看见下方一种全然不同的风景——热带森林树木高大、浓密，植被覆盖下的低矮的山峰隐藏在迷雾之中。

“看啊，尼尔，”她说，“是丛林！”

“是啊，我们正在乌干达的上空。”他回答说。

“这片丛林就是著名的大猩猩的栖息地吗？”朱莉激动地问。

“我可不知道。你能看到猩猩吗？”尼尔打趣儿道。

“我们什么时候可以达到那个湖啊？”朱莉问。

“快了。我们穿越维多利亚湖的北部，然后向西就到了坎帕拉。从坎帕拉到我们的营地开车大约需要 3 个小时。他们会在营地等我们吃晚饭。”

朱莉俯视下面的陆地。大片的丛林又黑又神秘，部分丛林在雾中显得朦朦胧胧。丛林上方的天空布满云彩，它们的影子慢慢爬过树梢。她在想象着丛林是个什么样子。那儿很热吗？那儿很潮湿吗？从飞机上看去，它很凉爽，凉爽而又寂静。

什么样奇怪的动物会在那儿生存呢？那影子里到底生长着什么样的异国物种……？

朱莉突然看到天空中有一道闪光。是闪电！尼尔指向那正向西飞快移动的乌云。“朱莉，我想那是热带风暴，看看那些云彩。”他说道。

紧接着他们听到了扬声器里飞行员的声音。“女士们，先生们，我是你们的机长。非常不幸的是现在天气非常糟糕——或许是空气湍流。请您不要惊慌，请坐在您的座位上并系好安全带。谢谢！”

“哦，不！”朱莉叫道。

“放松点，朱莉，”尼尔说，“空气湍流没什么可怕的，那仅仅是 5 分钟的颠簸而已，不要担心。”

15 分钟过去了，飞机外的天空一片漆黑。没有阳光，白色的闪电照亮了它周围的乌云。雷声是那么响亮，以至于乘客可以在飞机的轰鸣声中听到。飞机开始在狂风暴雨中颤动，那声音太可怕了！窗外除了浓密的乌云，人们什么都看不到。朱莉脸色惨白。飞机在空中不断地摇晃，之后突然下降。一些乘客开始惊恐、尖叫，一个婴儿放声地大哭。飞行员再一次广播通知：“女士们，先生们，热带风暴袭来，我们将关闭机舱内的灯光以节省引擎的能量，请您坐在自己的座位上，保持冷静。”

灯全都关掉了，现在机舱内一片漆黑。风暴在飞机周围肆虐，而乘客们全部寂静无声。头顶上行李架的门开了，包裹掉到下方乘客的身上。就在那一刻，一道闪电照亮了机舱，朱莉看到了尼尔充满恐惧的脸庞。闪电停止了，可飞机仍在快速下降。窗外似乎有一道橙色的光。朱莉肯向窗外，发现飞机的引擎着火了。

第 4 章 迷失丛林 (p. 24-27)

朱莉终于醒了。她慢慢地睁开眼睛，看到了上面绿色的投影和阳光。她试着挪动，但是感到头晕目眩，非常不舒服。她到底在哪？发生了什么事？她又试着动一动，感到腿上的阵痛，她突然大哭起来。“啊……，我的腿，我的腿……，啊……！”

“朱莉？朱莉，你怎么样了？”尼尔紧挨着朱莉，抓着她的手。

“尼尔？你在这吗？啊！我的腿好疼！发生什么事了？我们在哪儿啊？”她问道。

“有一场可怕的风暴，”他解释着。“飞机冲向了丛林，我也不知道咱们在哪儿。”

朱莉看看四周。他们置身在森林的一块空地中。四周是巨大的树，被攀缘植物和其他植物所覆盖。厚厚的苔藓像一块毛毯覆盖住树根，蝴蝶还有一些其他昆虫围绕着花儿飞舞着。她可以听到他们上面绿色树冠里的鸟儿和猴子的声音。阳光透过树叶，发出淡淡的、柔和的光。丛林中非常潮湿。

“其他人呢，其他乘客……还有机组人员？”她问。

“我……，嗯……，他们还在飞机里……”她的伙伴慢慢答道。

“怎么回事？有人受伤吗？”她又问。

“没有，朱莉。他们……死了。全都死了。”

朱莉盯着尼尔，她的眼泪噙满泪水。

“尼尔，你打算怎么做？咱们该怎么办？”她问。

尼尔又累又担心。他很欣慰她的朋友没事，但是他很担心他们的境况。他们孤身二人，朱莉又受伤了，而且非洲的丛林是个非常危险的地方。他们没有食物和饮用水。

“我还不知道。我们得做个计划……听我说，你的腿怎么样？你的腿能动吗？”

“能，但是特别疼。”朱莉回答。

“嗯，至少说明没骨折。我打算去飞机里看看，找点药品。你待在这，不要试着站起来。”

尼尔远远看到飞机的残片还挂在树里。他还是朝着飞机走了过去。客舱的一部分在丛林的地面上。他爬到机舱里面，机舱内一片狼藉。座椅被烧坏了，上面行李架的门是开着的，氧气面罩仍旧垂在那。几位乘客还在座位上，而他们中却没有人生还。尼尔不想再看他们了，他径直走到机尾，那有食橱。他在找一些他认为那应该有的东西。

“找到了！”他自言自语，把急救箱拖了出来。“这里面一定有什么能帮助朱莉。这还有什么？有什么吃的东西吗？”

在食橱里有一些塑料盒子。尼尔打开其中一个，里面装着预先准备好的食物。他把他能带走的所有的盒子和急救箱都拿出来。他还找到一个打火机，一条毛毯，几瓶矿泉水。他回到朱莉待的地方。

夜晚来临。树梢上的天空红彤彤的。尼尔扶着朱莉坐起来，给她一些水，还有从药箱拿出来的药片。“来，吃了这些药，我给你洗伤口时就没那么疼了。”他说。

“啊!!!”可怜的朱莉叫道。

“这也是从机舱里找到的食物，看看，”尼尔说。

“哦，太好了！我快要饿死了！”朱莉说着就打开几个盒子，尼尔阻止了她。

“不行，朱莉，我们现在只能吃一个。这些食物得吃很长时间……”

晚些时候，尼尔生了篝火，他们试着睡觉，但是丛林里充满了奇怪的声音，他们害怕极了。一些专门夜间活动的动物在树枝上跳来跳去。银白色的月光照亮了这个空旷的地方。最后，两个人都睡着了。在这个热带的夜晚，他们身边的蕨类植物丛里，有一双眼睛正密切监视着他们。

第5章 黑暗中的眼睛 (p. 30-33)

第二天早上，尼尔又去了一次飞机那儿。在机舱里，他找到了他的背包，里面的东西都还在。他拿给朱莉看：“看，朱莉，这真是一个奇迹！这是我的手电筒、我的瑞士军刀、蚊帐、火柴、水杯。还有，看这个……，我的指南针！”他激动地大叫着。

“我们没有地图，指南针还会有用处吗？”朱莉问。

“会的，能用，但是首先得确定咱们的位置。那棵树看上去很容易爬。也许从树顶上我可以看到我们在哪儿。你能帮我够一下那个最大的树枝吗？”

尼尔开始爬树。树上缠满了攀缘植物，他利用那些植物往上爬，但那些藤蔓很粗糙，他的手和腿都被刮伤了。很快，他就感觉到累了。终于，他爬上的树顶，惊奇地看着，喘着粗气。

“哇！多美的景色！这丛林真是无边无际！”他大叫。

望向东方，他看到远处有一条山峰连绵的山脉，那些山峰在阳光下亮得发白。“那应该是山上的积雪！爸爸说过在那个地区，山峰上有积雪的只有鲁文佐里山(在扎伊尔同乌干达国界上)。如果那是鲁文佐里山，那波特尔堡镇就在山的那头。如果我们能到那，我们就能和爸爸联系上了。”

尼尔爬了下来，把这一切都解释给朱莉听。“……那就是说，我们不得不向东北方向走，走到山那里。接着我们得翻过山再走到波特尔堡。”

“尼尔，我不太明白。那我们得走很长的路，可是我的腿还是很疼。我们得走几天才能到？”她问。

“五天，也可能六天。我也不知道很具体的时间，可是，朱莉，这是我们唯一的机会了。我们不能待在这，在丛林里没有人可以找到咱们。”他说。

“好吧，尼尔，那咱们就试一试。我能用那个帮着我走。”朱莉指指地上的树杈。

这丛林又密又荒凉，又热又潮湿。丛林里还有许多奇怪的昆虫、蜘蛛和大蚂蚁。最让尼尔害怕的是那儿还有蛇。道路崎岖不平，很难走，两个人摔倒了很多次。朱莉很快就累了——她的腿仍然很疼。他们整天都在走，可是进度很慢。他们又饿又渴。

在赤道上，黑夜说来就来。天空慢慢变成橙色，又变成红色。而在树的下面是黑漆漆的。两个人停了下来。

“尼尔，天黑了。我想，我们只能在这睡了，”朱莉说。

“没错，”他说。“那咱们就在那棵大树上搭帐篷吧。”

他们爬上一棵巨大的猴面包树(非洲产,所产果实可供食用)的矮枝上。他们决定把东西挂在树上,防止野生动物在晚上来袭。朱莉在尼尔在树下点火的时候,把蚊帐挂在睡觉的地方。

“这儿真是恐怖,我不喜欢这……”朱莉说着,四处看着。

“别傻了,朱莉!咱们在树上很安全,而且树下的火对动物是一种威慑,”尼尔虽这么说,可他也挺担心。

“在那边的蕨丛里,有什么东西在盯着咱们……”她指着蕨丛,喘着气说道。

尼尔和朱莉盯着那灌木丛看。树叶里开始发出响声,火光照着,他们看见一双大眼睛。慢慢地,一个人影出现了,慢慢靠近他们,之后停了停,又走近了点儿。

一个俾格米小男孩正站在他们篝火的前面(俾格米人,非洲的一个矮小种族)。他几乎是没穿衣服,仅仅在肚子上系了一个肚袋。在他手里,拿着一个锋利的矛,矛头直指着尼尔和朱莉。

第6章 向导 (p. 36-39)

两个孩子静静地盯着俾格米男孩看了很久,那男孩同样也看着他们。终于,尼尔拿出勇气和他说话。

“你到底想要什么?”他问。“为什么你要监视我们?”

那男孩没有回答。他又指了指手中的长矛,上面的珠子和皮毛都随着飘动。

“他听不懂,”朱莉说,“他不会讲英语。让我试试……。你 Jambo. Unaitwa nani?”

“你在说什么?”尼尔惊奇地小声说。

“是斯瓦希里语。我从旅游手册上学来的。”朱莉说。

“Jambo,”他小声回答说,“Ninaitwa, Nutu.”

“Jambo Nutu. Ni Julie. A Neil.”朱莉说,指了指她自己,又指了指她的朋友。“他说他的名字叫努图。我也告诉他我们的名字。”

那个男孩朝树这面走过来,又看看他们。他开始在自己的口袋里找什么东西。

“Taka chakula?”他问。“Chakula?”在他手里有一些红色的和黄色的果子。他把它们拿给朱莉。

“那他现在说什么?”尼尔问。

“Chakula 的意思是食物,”朱莉说。“我想他应该是问我们需不需要吃的东西。Asante sana. 谢谢你。”

“细细你?”忽然这个俾格米男孩重复着。“细细你?你们……是讲英语?”

“是的,”朱莉高兴地大声说,“你也说英语吗?”

“一点英语,讲。”这个陌生的到访者说,“我上教会学校,在坎帕拉。学了两年。”

“你能帮助我们吗?”朱莉问,“我们迷路了,我们必须要到镇里去。”

“是的,”他说,“我知道。大鸟飞下来,大爆炸,许多人都死了。你们,许多问题。你们不了解森林,非常危险。”

“你能帮我们吗?你知道森林在哪吗?”尼尔焦急地问。“你能指引我们去镇

上吗？”

“能，努图了解森林。但是镇子很远。你们必须穿过大山。很多雪，很冷。”

“你能带着我们吗？你能带我们去穿越“大山”吗？”

男孩沉默了一会儿，在沉思。接着他说。“或许我帮助你们。现在你们睡觉，我也睡觉。也许明天我们就可以到达大山那儿了。”

“我希望他决定帮我们，”尼尔在准备睡觉的时候小声对朱莉说。“他是我们唯一的希望。”

当第二天醒来的时候，他们四处寻找他们的新朋友，可他并不在那儿。

“我们现在怎么办？”朱莉绝望地问。

“没有他，我们也必须到达山脚。”尼尔生气地说。

他们把所有的东西都打包放进背包里，尼尔核对着指南针，决定他们该走哪条路。他们走了一个小时，朱莉的腿就开始疼，她想停下来休息。

“咱们坐到那边的空地上，”她说。他们找了一个舒服点的地方坐下。

“尼尔，你看！有人才在这生过火！”朱莉叫着，指着地上黑色的灰烬。

尼尔四处看看。“朱莉，”他慢慢地说，“这就是我们昨晚待的地方。那是我们的火留下的灰烬。”

“你的意思是……？”

“是的，今天早上咱们绕了一大圈，还是回到了同一个地方！”

两个人陷入了绝望中。突然，他们听到附近的矮树丛有了动静。他们马上站起来。努图从矮树丛里笑着走了出来，走向他们。

“早上好，女士们、先生们。”他说着，递给他们又大又绿的香蕉。“这就是早餐！你们吃，之后我们去森林，我找到了去大雪山的路，我帮你们。”

第7章 努图的村落 (p. 44-47)

尼尔和朱莉跟着努图进入雨林的中心。俾格米男孩很健壮，走得很快，也从来不摔跤，两个英国孩子走得很慢。他们来到一条河前面，努图让他们坐下，他自己爬到了一块大石头上，向下看着水面。他很长时间都静止不动，突然用他的长矛插进水里。他跳进水里去取长矛，一条大棕渔叉在上面！

“午餐！”努图笑着说。

他们把鱼放在火上烤，朱莉边吃边问努图有关雨林生活的问题。

“努图，你们住在雨林里吗？”

“是的。我住在雨林里一小房子里。我的爸爸、妈妈和祖父也都住在那儿。”

“那儿离这近吗？”尼尔问。

“呃。在比格旺森林。”男孩模糊地回答。

“你们的村子离白人的村庄很近吗？”朱莉满怀希望地问。

“不。白人不知道我的房子，我的村子。”他又接着说道，“我的祖父年纪老，很聪明。我想他应该知道去大雪山的路，你们可以和我祖父交谈。”

那天下午，他们又走了好久。现在他们置身于丛林里非常古老的地方。他们被上面缠满了藤蔓的古树和野兰花所围绕。

森林的里面又黑又冷。孩子们看到那儿有许多猴子，到处都是漂亮的有彩色羽毛的鹦鹉。在一片空地上他们看见一群黑猩猩在嬉戏。过了一会儿，努图指给他们看巨大的松鼠在树间跳来跳去。

晚上，他们到了努图的村庄——河边的十几个小棚屋。这些小屋是由树枝和树叶盖成。在浓密的丛林里很难看到。炊烟从棚屋间的篝火中冒出来。俾格米人在烤一只鹿作为晚饭，味道闻起来不错。

一位老人从小屋里出来。他又矮又瘦，满脸皱纹，但是他的眼里闪烁着清晰、智慧的光芒。他讲一种很奇怪的、孩子们都听不懂的语言。努图翻译给他们听。

“我祖父说你们今晚睡这，晚些时候我们可能会讲讲雪山的事。”

“为什么是可能呢？”尼尔问。“难道他不知道去那儿的路吗？”

“他知道，但是他不想告诉你们。他说非常危险，那有奇怪的东西。”

“我们必须说服他告诉我们，这非常重要。”朱莉说。

“我知道，”努图说，“耐心些，我一会儿解释给他听——现在咱们吃饭。”

每个人都来到火堆旁吃饭。俾格米人很爱整洁，他们不喜欢坐在地上，大人坐在树枝上，孩子则坐在大的树叶上。他们把食物分给朱莉和尼尔。肉很好吃。那还有特殊的蔬菜，也在火堆上烹煮。

“尝起来味道像是土豆。”尼尔小声说。

“是啊，就是没有盐！”朱莉说。但是他们都太饿了，他们吃了所有的东西，甚至是俾格米人当作“甜点”的又硬又干的坚果。

努图给了他们一大袋甜饮料，那是俾格米人从一种特殊的树上得到的。

“真好，”他说道，“你们会壮实的。”

晚餐后，努图把他们带到自己的小屋。里面有一团用树枝和藤蔓生的暖暖的火。在树枝上有很多干树叶。“那是我的床，”努图说，“你们睡这儿。我去爸爸的屋里睡。”朱莉躺在那粗糙的床上。

“噢！”她说，“这真是不太舒服！觉得扎得很疼！”两个人听着俾格米人在火堆边谈话的声音。他们现在一点也不怕森林了。他们听着夜晚的各种声音，森林似乎就在他们周围呼吸。他们非常累，很快就睡着了。

第8章 雪山跋涉 (p. 50-53)

第二天，朱莉和尼尔来到努图祖父的小屋。里面很暗，一小团火正冒着许多烟。努图的祖父坐在那，看着火看了很长时间，没有人说话。接着，老人开始说，努

图做着翻译。这就是他告诉他们的：

“故事开始于很久以前。这个世界还很年轻，神明住在森林中心的水晶山上。他们都很高大、强壮，长着金色的皮肤、金色的头发，他们有着特殊的魔法力量。他们在大山深处建造了了不起的城市，在那里他们平平静静地生活了很多年。

但是之后，一些年轻的神厌倦了这个偏远的地方；他们想去看看这个世界的其他地方。他们离开了水晶山，离开了许多年，而当他们回来的时候，他们完全不一样了。他们争强好斗，不诚实，懒惰又爱挑起争端。最终在年轻的神和年长的神之间发生了一场可怕的战争，那些年轻的神被赶跑了。为了保护他们天堂的完整，年长的神明把水晶山藏在了巨大的冰墙后面，而自己却在雪下睡觉。这就是水晶山消失的原因了……”

努图的祖父讲到这儿停了下来。

“努图，那是个很美的故事，可是，为什么他要告诉我们这些呢？”朱莉问。

“他说那山很危险，因为那有魔法。”男孩回答说。

“你是说鲁文佐里山(在扎伊尔同乌干达国界上)，我们要去的那座？”尼尔问。
“它有魔力是因为过去那里有神明居住吗？”

“是的，而且因为他们还住在那里，”努图补充说。

朱莉看看尼尔。“他是什么意思，”她问。

“我不知道，可能俾格米人有时看到登山者或者科学家在山上出现过。许多人到鲁文佐里山脉是要爬斯坦利山，可能因此他们被当成是神明。”尼尔答道。

努图从口袋里拿出什么东西放到尼尔的手上。那是一个小银鹰——一种护身符。

“努图，这是什么？”朱莉问。

“从年长的神明那里得来的。是魔法，保护你。”他回答。

尼尔好奇地看着那个银色的东西。它看上去很熟悉……

“那你的祖父能带我们去‘神’那儿吗？他问。“拜托了，这很重要。”

努图说：“祖父不想去。但是……他告诉了我去的路，我带你们。”

那天早上他们一行三人离开了俾格米人的住地。他们顺着一条溪水走了几个小时，穿越丛林。到了下午，丛林开始不一样了。树少了很多，多了许多矮树丛，那还有很多大型的蕨类植物。努图选的路线开始是上坡路，朱莉和尼尔非常疲惫，他们想停下来，但努图说不行，他们必须继续走。

他们走了整整一个下午。他们把森林远远地甩在了身后，他们现在走在高大的竹林之间。那还有巨大的石南花植物，以及他们无法辨认的一些奇怪的、长满了刺的植物。天空下着雨，薄雾笼罩了一切，四处非常安静，他们脚下的土地非常潮湿，就像是一块大海绵。天气非常冷，他们全都湿透了。

“真是个奇怪的地方，”朱莉悄声说，“这根本一点都不像非洲！”

“在鲁文佐里山的缓坡上有一种沼泽，”尼尔接着说，“我记得旅游指南里有，这一定是。那就是说，我们在海拔 3000 米的地方。”

“我希望我们能尽快找到登山者的营地或者研究基地，”朱莉说，“我不喜欢这里。”

路线上上下下回来回转。沿途的风景又发生了变化。

现在只有矮树丛而没有了大树，而且他们走在长满苔藓的石头上。雾很重，很容易迷路，所以他们紧跟着努图。

“努图，我们要去哪？还很远吗？”朱莉问。

“我们必须去大冰。”他们的向导回答道。

“大冰？你的意思是说冰河？”尼尔问。

但是努图没有听到——他已经走在他们前面很远。

临近傍晚的时候，他们来到了一个大山谷。那儿没有植物，只有石头和沙砾。现在那里一点儿雾也没有，最后一缕阳光照耀在山峰上。在他们面前是一座庞大的绿色冰墙——冰河！

努图朝它走过去。他研究了很久，然后开始爬上冰墙。终于，他找到些什么。接着，他急切地向朱莉和尼尔挥手，又朝冰的那面转了过去，突然——消失了！

第9章 一个神秘的地方 (p. 58-61)

努图在哪？天就快黑了，他的朋友们非常担心。或许那个俾格米男孩遇到困难了吧？

过了很久，他们听到声响，接着抬起头就看到了努图的脸庞。

“你们上来，”他说，“这儿有门。”他帮着朱莉爬上了冰墙。冰面又凉又脏，还很滑。现在她站在冰墙上。在她面前的冰上有一个大洞。这就是通向冰河深处的隧道的入口。

“继续走，”努图指着洞口说，“我来帮你的朋友。”

朱莉开始顺着那奇怪的隧道往下走。冰很滑，她看不清将往哪走。十分钟后，她看见隧道尽头的夜空中有星星在闪动。朱莉走到在雪山边的高处，深深的雪地中。在她下面是被高耸的、难以穿越的大山所包围的一片宽广、平坦的平原。在平原中央是一座孤立的山峰，非常高，在星光下闪烁着奇怪的微光。

“消失的山脉！”朱莉想。“对于在山谷外面的人，这山一定是看不见的——四周的山把他隐藏了起来。”

朱莉听见她身后的声音吓了一跳，但那只是努图的声音而已，他和尼尔一起到了。三个人静静地盯着眼前的景色看。

“我们到哪了，努图？”尼尔耳语道。

“消失的大山，”男孩说，指着中间的银色山峰说，“非常神秘的地方，很多魔力。”他紧张地补充道。

“为什么它会发光呢，尼尔？”朱莉问。

“可能表面是石英，我不知道。它真美！”

在山的底部被开垦的土地清晰可见，还有，在山较低的斜坡上有成百上千的

微弱的灯光——一个小镇。

“尼尔，”朱莉慢慢说，“在鲁文佐里山是没有城镇的，对吗？”

“没有，至少在我们的地图上没有。”他回答说。

“那么，那是什么地方？”

“可能是……就是努图故事里神明住的地方？”

“别傻了，那只是传说！”朱莉说。“神仙怎么能住在那儿呢？这都 21 世纪了！”

“呃，水晶山是存在的，”尼尔坚持说，“看！”

努图打断了他们。

“现在你们去那，”努图指着远方的灯光说，“我要回我的村子了。”

“但是，努图，我们不认识路啊，”朱莉说，“求你了，你能带我们去那儿吗？”

这个孩子摇摇头。之后，他看到朱莉惨白、焦虑的脸庞。他犹豫了，说，“好吧。我不认识路，但我会去找的。”

努图研究了几分钟他们身下的斜坡，开始接着往下走。这两个朋友在后面跟着。在雪地里行走很困难，天气也很冷。他们走了有 300 米，就走到了森林的边缘。努图指着地面，在树中间可以看得见一条狭窄的小路。天很黑，但是星星非常亮，他们沿着小路又走了近一个小时。

森林里一片寂静，没有鸟和其他动物的叫声，也没有风。

当他们快要走到森林另一个边缘的时候，努图突然停了下来。他呆立住，一动不动，仔细地听着。他刚转过身对另两个同伴说，却已经晚了——两只大狗出现了，低吼着露出了牙齿。他们跳到努图身上，把他扑倒在雪地里。突然间，孩子们看到他们四周的树林里都是人。这些人在注视着他们。他们都很高，长着长长的胡须，都带着大棍子。天很黑，但他们的特征不会弄错的——这些人是白人！

这时，空中传来一声冗长、低沉的口哨声，这些大狗就立刻松开了努图，跑到它们的主人那儿去了。这些吓坏了的孩子们还带站在雪地，不停地打着哆嗦。三个高大的男子拿着绳子走向他们。尼尔竭力解释说他们是迷路了，但这些人置之不理。他们静静地用绳子把孩子们的手绑在背后，并要求他们必须走在前面。

“尼尔，发生什么事了？”朱莉悄声问。

“我不知道他们要干什么，但照着他们说的做。”她的朋友说。后面有大个子跟着，旁边还有恶狗，两个孩子和俾格米男孩走向水晶山里沉睡的小镇。

第 10 章 是客还是囚？ (p. 64-67)

这个时候，小镇的街道上空无一人，而火把将街道照得通亮。孩子们好奇地看着四周。它看上去像是《圣经》里的一个城镇——建筑物都是用泥砖建造的，风格单一。窗户上没有玻璃却有很多百叶窗。在一些窗口，小小的油灯在闪烁。那儿一片寂静。

在小镇中心有一个广场，广场上有一座宫殿，在墙上有许多高高的小窗。他们在一扇巨大的木门前停了下来，拉了拉旁边的绳索。朱莉注意到门上的雕刻——图案是一只鹰，和尼尔口袋里的那个一模一样。他们听到里面传来铃铛的声音，几分钟之后，木门开始慢慢打开。一个小个子的人正站在他们的前面。他和其他人穿着一样的衣服，只是他的脸布满皱纹，发白的胡子一直垂到腰际。他命令他们跟着他走。他们穿过一条宽宽的长廊，尼尔看到了墙上古老的、颜色黯淡的绘画作品。这些画展示着许多人在不同风景中的不同情景。他们在另一扇门前停了下来，这是一扇非常精美的门，上面雕刻着银色的动植物形象。老人用他的拐杖敲了敲门，门慢慢打开，他们全都走了进去。

他们站在一座灯火通明、满是图画的大厅里。在门的对面，顺着墙摆放着十二把金制的坐椅。十二位上了年纪的老人，身着彩色的长袍，坐在椅子上。他们全都有浅色的皮肤，头发花白。老人们都在仔细打量着尼尔、朱莉和努图。于是，他们其中的一位老人站起来和孩子们说话。尼尔和朱莉仔细地听着，但是他们理解不了他那陌生的语言。努图摇摇头，他也听不懂老人在说什么。

“先生，很抱歉。但我们听不懂您说什么。”尼尔最终说。

那老人惊奇地看着他，接着用标准的英语说：“我的孩子，你是谁，你们为什么要来这里？”

“我叫尼尔·麦肯齐，这是我的朋友朱莉·古德温。我们的飞机在丛林里失事了，现在我们又迷路了。我们正试图抵达普图尔堡，联系上我的父亲。这是我们的向导，努图。”

“非常遗憾，我们帮不了你们，”老人慢慢地说，“我们不知道你们所提到的那个地方——普图尔堡。许多年来，我们中没有人离开过山谷，我们对外面的世界一无所知。”

另外一个老人对他说了些什么，老人点点头。他接着说，“你们赶路一定很累了，你们可以暂时待在这儿休息。现在我要和其他的长老商量一下，再决定怎么做。”

“谢谢您！您真是太好了！明天我们就能翻过山走回去，再试着找其他通向普图尔堡的路。”朱莉说。

这位老人犹豫了一下，又说，“我的孩子，你们还不明白。我们不可能允许你们离开这儿。我们完全与世隔绝。很不幸，你们来到了这里。但是，现在为了保护我们的部落，我们一定坚持要求你们留下来。”

“那努图怎么办呢？”朱莉喊道。

“他也必须要留下来，他必须忘记他在丛林中的生活而和我们生活在一起。”那位老人说。

“不！”努图绝望地喊着。

“安静！”他冷冰冰地说。“如果有人来找你们，那对我们则是危险。”

他拍了拍手，一个女孩就出现了。

“劳拉，陪客人到塔屋去。晚安！”

“我想我们遇到麻烦了。”尼尔小声说。

“我也这么觉得。”朱莉答道。

第 11 章 同盟者 (p. 70-73)

女孩带他们穿过迷宫长廊。他们的房间在宫殿中心的塔的高处。从窗口望去，他们能看到远在下方的小镇，还能看见水晶山的顶峰。房间很小，但是有暖和的炉火和油灯，感觉很舒服。屋子里有两张长沙发椅，上面铺着毛毯，放着靠垫。女孩用银盘端给他们水果。朱莉又注意到了上面的图形。

“谢谢你，”朱莉说，“你真好。”

“别傻了，朱莉，她不会说英语，”尼尔说。

“不，我会说英语，”女孩低声说，她紧张地看着门口，“我是加拿大人，我的真名叫卡伦。”

“什么？”尼尔叫道。“你在这干吗？”

“我在偶然间发现了这个山谷，就像你们一样。当时我正在攀登鲁文佐里山，和我的队伍走散了，这都是五年前的事了。”

“他们为什么不帮着你回家？”朱莉问。

“他们也并不是坏人，”女孩慢慢说，“但是，他们完全与世隔绝。他们的祖先几千年前从中东来，他们在这生活得很好，气候又好，土壤又肥沃。他们没有机器，没有电，没有电话也没有汽车。他们做什么都是手工的。他们的生活很平静，他们生活得也很幸福。只有今晚的十二位老人和几个守卫者知道山谷以外存在的世界，其他的人——农民和工人认为山外的世界只有沙漠和丛林。他们认为他们是地球上最后的居民。”

“但是为什么那些老人不告诉他们事实的真相呢？”尼尔问。

“因为他们不想和外面的世界有任何联系。外面的世界是道德败坏的世界，它的影响不利于他们在这完美的生活。这就是要我待在这儿的原因了，他们害怕我告诉其他人有关山谷的事。”

“尼尔，我们现在怎么办？”朱莉问他，但尼尔根本没在听。

“朱莉，你知道这些都意味着什么吗？”他激动地说。“爸爸是对的！这就是他所寻找的消失的文明，但它不在维多利亚湖，它在这，在鲁文佐里山！我们必须告诉他……”

“别说了，尼尔，好好想想！”朱莉打断他。“如果我们在这成为犯人的话，我们是不可能告诉他有关这里的任何事情，不是吗？”

“我想回家，回到我的村子。”努图说。

“我们必须想办法从这儿逃出去。我想回到 21 世纪！”朱莉说。

“或许我可以帮助你们，”卡伦说。“我知道去冰隧道的路。那有登山者基地，就在冰河的另一边。它很难攀爬，而且我们没有任何装备，但也许我们能做得到。”

“到了隧道，到基地还要多久？”尼尔问。

“大约 3 公里，然后你不得不爬过大山。那很危险——那有许多塌方——而且一定要在晚上去，在黑暗里，他们才看不到我们。”

“我不清楚朱莉的腿还有没有力气，而且我们都非常、非常累！”尼尔说。
 “今晚我们必须走，”努图打断他的话，“今晚没有月亮——没人能看到我们。”
 “他说的对，”卡伦表示同意，“今晚我们必须得走，这是我们唯一的机会。”

两个小时后，墙上的守卫看到宫殿庭院里有几个影子晃动。他怀疑地向下望，但是黑暗中什么都看不到。他又回到了岗位上。

卡伦带着朱莉、努图和尼尔走到古老宫殿的地下室。他们的心跳得厉害，好多次他们停下来听是否有人跟踪。但是长廊仍是寂静的，他们最终到达了地窖。那儿很潮湿，气味难闻。卡伦指给他们看墙上的小门。门很旧，上面盖满了厚厚的植被。门很难打开，但努图和尼尔用他们的小刀一点一点地打开了门。四个孩子蹒跚地走出去，走到夜幕中，然后开始用尽全力跑向森林。

第 12 章 大逃亡 (p. 76-79)

四个逃亡的人在破晓时分到达了冰川隧道的入口。他们已经能听到身后路上的犬吠声。这是一次艰辛的旅程，他们全都筋疲力尽，朱莉的腿也疼得厉害。他们再一次穿越地道，在太阳升起来的时候他们从冰河里出来了。卡伦是专业的登山者，她告诉他们在哪里下脚，但是在几个小时的跋涉之后他们都非常累了。朱莉觉得她再也撑不下去了。她头晕目眩，腿也在剧痛。

“对不起，卡伦，我不能……”她小声说，没说完就晕倒在地，不省人事。

朱莉感到了照在她脸上的阳光的温暖，睁开了眼睛。她在一个帐篷里。她听见了声音，“她醒了！”她看到她面前的脸，一张蓄着胡子的脸！突然间她的心跳漏了一拍，但是她立即认出了这张脸——是麦肯齐博士，尼尔的父亲！

“尼尔？”她低声问，“尼尔在哪？”

“我在这，朱莉！”传来一个熟悉的声音，她的朋友抓着她的手。她看看四周，她看见了微笑的努图和卡伦。

“别担心，我们很安全，”尼尔说，“我们在爸爸的营地，他们找到我们了。”

“哦，谢天谢地！”朱莉说着，又闭上了眼睛。

那晚的早些时候，朱莉、尼尔、努图、卡伦和麦肯齐博士围坐在篝火旁。其他的人告诉朱莉后来的事。努图和尼尔把朱莉带到登山者的基地，那有两个美国登山者。他们用无线通信求救，一架直升机把他们带到安全的地方。麦肯齐博士被他们的冒险和他们在消失的“水晶山”的故事深深吸引了。

他问了卡伦许多问题，她的许多经验更坚定了他的想法。他想立即召集一队专家，组织一次去大山的探险，去研究他们的文化。

“我也不确定，麦肯齐博士，”卡伦说，“他们不想和外界联系，如果他们有敌意怎么办？”

“卡伦，我不能错失这次机会，”他说，“在东非有关消失的文明的理论是我一生的工作，那个山谷很奇特——它是过去的活化石。”

努图突然站立起来。他火光中，他黝黑的脸很严肃——看起来像他的父亲。“那些白人的神明快乐，他们快乐了很多年，你们就让他们长眠在水晶山下。为什么你们想改变？”

麦肯齐博士看起来有点尴尬，朱莉就说：“太晚了，为什么我们都不上床睡觉呢？我们可以明早再谈。”

因此，他们走进帐篷，而且很快他们都睡着了。

但那晚没有人睡得踏实，他们都做了奇怪、令人不安的梦。第二天早饭的时候，朱莉跟尼尔和卡伦讲起她的梦。他们惊奇地发现，原来他们做了同样的梦：被明亮的阳光包围着的一位白衣老人说，如果他们平平安安地生活在那个秘密的天堂，他们简单的生活才能延续下去。他们正在封闭冰道——将来那里将没有通向山谷的入口。他告诉他们忘记他们所看到的一切，他祝愿他们能生活得幸福，祥和……

麦肯齐博士坐在桌边。“孩子们，我们要离开了，”他说，“早饭后，就开始打包你们的行李。”

“什么？你今天就想去‘消失的大山’啊？”尼尔惊奇地问。

“不，尼尔，我们要回家了。”

“但是，为什么呢，麦肯齐博士？”朱莉问。

“可能‘消失的大山’是一个应该永远消失的地方，朱莉。有时，甚至在考古界中，最好还是不无事生非的好。我有来自于这里挖掘的足够资料来写一篇有趣的论文，努图是对的——我们不能够试图去改变这里的一切。”

晚些时候，孩子们向努图道别。

“你能找到从这回家的路吗，努图？”朱莉问。

“所有的森林都是我的家，”他笑着说，“我从来不会迷路。”说完他就消失在树丛里了。

“我简直不能相信这样的事情真的发生在我们身上。”在他们返回营地的时候朱莉说道。

“但是，朱莉，这一切都是真的。”尼尔说，他从口袋里拿出一个东西，放到了她的手心，那是一只银色的鹰。

背景知识

这片土地

乌干达地处非洲中部，在维多利亚湖北岸。它是一个内陆国家，为苏丹、肯尼亚、坦桑尼亚和刚果民主共和国所围绕。从地理上讲，它是非洲高原的一部分。北面是地势较低的白尼罗河流域；南面，大部分国土都是沼泽；东面是非洲热带大草原；西面是始于刚果的广阔的热带森林。

赤道横穿乌干达。尽管乌干达的北部地区土地贫瘠，但其他地区都非常富饶，气温全年稳定。这里的气候是赤道地区所独有的，气候随着海拔的高度而变化。例如，鲁文佐里山地区的平均降水量在每年 200cm，在北部的干旱地区，年降水量仅有 75cm。乌干达有许多壮丽的山脉、湖泊、河流以及瀑布。其中有许多如今已经成为国家公园。这里还有着形形色色的文化。

那里的人们

如今，乌干达人被划分为 14 个主要群体或是部落。其中最重要的是巴干达人、苏我人、提梭人、可卡人。他们都说着不同的语言，但乌干达的官方语言是英语（许多人说斯瓦希里语和卢干达语）。在 20 世纪 70 年代那段动乱时期被驱逐的来自欧洲和亚洲的居民，如今又回到了那里生活。

在 19 世纪 40 年代，最早来到这一地区的外来者是阿拉伯商人，他们寻找当地居民去做奴隶。欧洲人对这一地区的探索始于 18 世纪，那时是苏格兰人詹姆斯·布鲁斯从红海经由陆路来到尼罗河。在 19 世纪，欧洲的探险家到达这里，搜寻尼罗河的源头——在这个未在地图上出现的地方，为富裕的欧洲人寻找一个迷人的、浪漫的谜。

最终在 1860 年，尼罗河的源头追溯到了维多利亚湖。在这期间，主要的欧洲国家正式瓜分了东非：英国占领肯尼亚、乌干达和桑给巴尔，德国控制了坦桑尼亚、卢旺达和布隆迪。比利时控制了刚果地区，意大利占有厄立特里亚及索马里的一部分。

英国的殖民时期是一个经济发展的时期。乌干达的医药、教育、和交通系统等方面有许多进步，但是在各部落和统治者之间仍有多次战争。第二次世界大战之后，民族主义群体开始壮大，他们要求独立。最终，1962 年，米尔顿·奥贝托成为乌干达独立后的第一任首相。一段稳定时期之后，纷争又开始了。1971 年，由声名狼藉的将军伊迪·阿明发起的一次军事政变使整个国家陷入了政治动乱。许多人，尤其是外国人被杀害或者被驱逐出这个国家，国家经济崩溃。在 21 世纪，现在终于开始恢复，对游客来说乌干达重新成为了一个安全的地方。

鲁文佐里国家公园

鲁文佐里国家公园，面积近 2000 平方公里，横跨赤道，是乌干达西南部的比

它更大的伊丽莎白女王国家公园的一部分。它是两种植原——雨林和非洲草被——交接的区域。在它的东北部是高大的鲁文佐里山脉，坐落在乌干达和刚果民主共和国的边境上。山脉大约有 100 公里长，50 公里宽。这些风景美丽、神秘的大山经常被迷雾所笼罩，或者被大雪所覆盖。他们是相对来说比较年轻的山脉——约有 100 万年的历史——和著名的东非大裂谷是同时形成的。这些山不是火山，是由石英和片麻岩构成的。

尽管它们不是非洲最高的山，但鲁文佐里山是非洲大陆上最大的、最重要的雪山群。许多山顶上都有冰川和终年不化的雪，山脉中六个山峰中的三个高于 5000 米。

这些山最迷人的地方是它多种多样的植物群和动物群。多样的植被包括海拔高达 2500 米的雨林；海拔 3000 米高的巨大的竹林和半边莲；在海拔 3800 米的有长着苔藓的巨大的石楠花林，沼泽地里有罕见的兰花和各色的苔藓；高山植被就在雪线下方。在当地的一种方言中，鲁文佐里的意思是“雨水形成的地方”——指的就是当地潮湿的气候。现在大部分专家都认同，在公元 150 年，希腊历史学家托勒密在有关尼罗河的传奇起源的时候，所写到的神秘的“月之山”就是的鲁文佐里山。因为对几代欧洲人来说，这个名字太独特，带有浪漫的迷人色彩。在 19 世纪的“浪漫时代”，许多探险家在试图寻找这些大山的时候丧失了性命。

词汇表

A

a long way 很远
ago *adv.* 以前
to agree *v.* 同意, 赞成, 承认
already *adv.* 已经
all right 良好
although *conj.* 尽管, 虽然
ancestor *n.* 祖宗, 祖先
ancient *adj.* 古代的, 古老的 *n.* 古人
anxiously *adv.* 忧虑地, 不安地
to approach *v.* 途径, 方法; 靠近, 接近, 动手处理
are going to 将要
around *adv.* 大约, 到处, 在周围
prep. 在...周围
artefact *n.* 人工制品, 假象
as fast as possible 尽可能快
ash *n.* 灰, 灰烬
astonished *adj.* 惊讶的
at all 根本, 完全
at least 至少
attempt *v. & n.* 企图, 试图
average *n.* 平均, 平均数 *adj.* 一般的, 平均的 *v.* 平均

B

backpack *n.* 双肩背包
barking *n.* 吠, 狗叫声
basement *n.* 地下室
basin *n.* 盆, 脸盆, 盆地
B.C. 公元前
to be going to 将要
to be made of 用...造成
beard *n.* 胡须
to beat *v.* 打, 打败
to become *v.* 变成, 变得

behind *adv.* 在后地 *prep.* 在...之后
bell *n.* 钟, 铃
below *prep. & adv.* 在...下面
berries *n.* 浆果类
Bible *n.* 圣经
blanket *n.* 毛毯
boarding card 登机牌
bog *n.* 沼泽 *v.* (使...)陷于泥淖
border *n.* 边缘 *v.* 作...之疆界, 加边
to breathe *v.* 呼吸
broken *adj.* 坏掉的, 打破的, 断掉的
bumpy *adj.* 颠簸的, 崎岖不平的
bunch of sticks 树枝捆
burnt *v.* 燃烧
butterfly *n.* 蝴蝶
by chance 偶然, 意外地

C

came (*v. past*), to come *v.* 来
to carry *v.* 携带, 搬运
carving *n.* 雕刻品, 雕刻, 雕刻术
chance *n.* 机会, 意外 *v.* 偶然发生, 试试看
to check *v.* 检查
to clap *v.* 鼓掌, 拍手
clearing *n.* 空地, 清扫
clever *adj.* 聪明的
to climb *v.* 攀登, 爬
climber *n.* 爬山者, 攀登者
clumsy *adj.* 笨拙的
to collapse *v.* 倒塌, 崩溃, 瓦解
to collect *v.* 聚集, 堆积, 收集
compass *n.* 指南针
coup *n.* 砰的一击, 妙计, 出乎意料的行为
covered *adj.* 被覆盖的

crashed (v.past), to crash 碰撞, 坠落
 creepy *adj.* (使人)毛骨悚然的
 crew *n.* 全体乘务员, 所有人
 to cross *v.* 交叉, 横过, 越过
 to cry *v.* 哭, 叫, 喊

D

dawn *n.* 破晓
 dead *adj.* 死的 *adv.* 完全地 *n.* 死者
 deep *adj.* 深的 *adv.* 深深地
 deer *n.* 鹿
 delighted *adj.* 高兴的, 快乐的
 to disappear *v.* 消失
 disturbing *adj.* 烦扰的
 drenched *adj.* 湿透的
 dressed (dress 的过去式和过去分词)
 穿衣服, 打扮
 dusty *adj.* 满是灰尘的

E

eagle *n.* 鹰
 Earth *n.* 地球
 edge *n.* 边, 边缘 *v.* 侧身移动, 挤进
 either *adj.* 任一, 两方的 *prep.* 任一,
 随便任一个 *conj.* 或, 也
 elder *adj.* 年龄较大的, 年长的 *n.* 长
 者, 长辈
 equipment *n.* 设备, 装备
 even *adj.* 平坦的, 偶数的, 相等的
adv. 甚至, 恰好, 正当
 eventually *adv.* 终于, 最后
 excavation *n.* 挖掘, 发掘
 to explain *v.* 解释, 说明

F

to fall *v.* 倒下, 落下, 来临
 to fasten *v.* 拴紧, 使固定, 系
 features *n.* 容貌
 fern *n.* 羊齿植物
 to fetch *v.* 接来, 取来, 带来

field *adj.* 野外 *n.* 地, 田地
 to fill *v.* 装满, 填充, 弥漫
 fire *n.* 火, 火灾, 射击 *v.* 点燃, 解
 职, 开枪
 First Aid box 急救箱
 fit *adj.* 适宜的, 对的, 准备好的 *v.* 适
 合, 安装 *n.* 适宜, 发作, 一阵
 flag *n.* 旗标, 旗子, 信号旗 *v.* 枯萎,
 减退
 flaming *adj.* 火红的, 火焰般的
 flat *adj.* 平坦的, 单调的, 扁平的 *adv.* 平
 直地, 干脆地 *n.* [英]公寓
 foreigner *n.* 外国人
 forgotten (forget 的过去分词)忘记, 忽略
 found (v.past), to find 找到
 to found *v.* 建立, 创立, 创办
 frame *n.* 框, 结构, 骨架 *v.* 构成, 设
 计, 陷害
 to freeze *v.* 冻结, 冷动, 僵硬
 frightened *adj.* 受惊的, 受恐吓的
 furry *adj.* 毛皮的, 盖着毛皮的, 似毛
 皮的

G

to gasp *v.* 喘气, 喘息, 渴望
 to gather *v.* 聚集, 集合, 渐增
 to get lost 迷路
 glacier *n.* 冰河, 冰川
 glow *n.* 赤热, 光辉, 热情 *v.* 发红光,
 红光焕发
 god(s) *n.* 神, (G-)上帝
 golden skin 金色的皮肤
 gravel *n.* 碎石 *v.* 铺碎石, 使困惑
 ground *n.* 土地, 场地 *adj.* 土地的,
 地面上的 *v.* 放在地上, 打基础
 to grow *v.* 种植, 生长, 变成

H

had (v.past), to have *v.* 有
 to hang down 垂下来

happened (v. past), to happen 发生, 碰巧
hardly *adv.* 几乎不
has left (v. pres.perf.), to leave 离开
has made (v. pres.perf.), to make 制造
have walked (v. pres.perf.), to walk 步行, 散步
heart *n.* 心, 中心, 要点 *v.* 鼓起勇气, 激励
heather *n.* 石南属植物
to hide *v.* 藏, 隐瞒, 遮蔽
highest *adj.* 最高的
hole *n.* 孔, 洞, 穴 *v.* 挖洞, 掘坑, 进洞
hopefully *adv.* 有希望地
to hug *v.* 紧抱, 固执
huge *adj.* 庞大的, 巨大的
hut *n.* 小屋, 棚屋

I

is on fire 着火
it takes 花费

J

joke *n.* 笑话, 玩笑
to joke *v.* 开玩笑
journey *n.* 旅程, 旅行, 行程
to jump *v.* 跳越, 跃过, 突升

K

kind *adj.* 仁慈的, 友好的 *n.* 种类
to knock *v.* 敲击, 互撞, 攻击

L

landlocked *adj.* 陆地包围的
landscape *n.* 风景, 山水, 风景画
landslide *n.* 山崩
largest *adj.* 最大的 (large 的最高级)
last *adj.* 最后的, 末尾的, 最近的
adv. 最后, 后来
to last *v.* 持续, 支持, 维持

late *adj.* 迟的, 晚的, 已故的 *adv.* 很晚, 很迟, 晚

later *adj.* 更迟的, 后面的 *adv.* 稍后, 后来

to laugh *v.* 笑

lazy *adj.* 懒惰的

learned (v. past), to learn 学习, 获悉, 记住, 了解

less *adj.* 更少的, 更小的 *adv.* 更少地, 更小地

let sleeping dogs lie 切莫惹是生非

lighter *n.* 打火机

little by little 逐渐地

lived (v. past), to live 活, 居住, 过着

living *adj.* 活着的 *n.* 生活, 生计

long way 远路

to look *v.* 看, 看, 注视

to look for 寻找

to look like 看上去像

lost *adj.* 失去的, 遗失的, 迷惑的 *v.* 遗失, 损失, 失败

loud *adj.* 大声的 *adv.* 响亮地, 大声地

loudspeaker *n.* 扬声器, 喇叭

low *n.* 低 *adj.* 低的, 消沉的 *adv.* 低下地, 谦卑地

M

to make the most of 尽量利用, 充分利用

master *n.* 主人, 硕士 *adj.* 主人的, 主要的 *v.* 征服, 控制, 精通

match *n.* 比赛, 火柴, 对手 *v.* 使...相配, 与...竞争, 相配

maybe *adv.* 大概, 也许

Middle East 中东

migrate (v. past), to migrate 移动, 移居

mist *n.* 雾, 迷蒙, 朦胧不清 *v.* 使...模糊, 下雾

monkey *n.* 猴子

mosquito net 蚊帐

moss *n.* 苔藓, 泥沼

most *n.* 最多, 最大 *adj.* 大多数的, 最多的 *adv.* 最, 最多, 极其

mud bricks 泥砖

N

naked *adj.* 裸体的, 无装饰的

necklace *n.* 项链

to nod your head 点头

nut *n.* 坚果, 螺母

O

on the way 在途中, 即将到来

over *adj.* 结束的 *adv.* 结束 *prep.* 在... 的上方 *v.* 越过

overhead locker 架在空中的储物柜

overland *adj.* 陆路的, 经过陆地的, 陆上的 *adv.* 经陆路

P

to pack 包装, 捆扎, 塞满

painting *n.* 水彩画, 油画

peace *n.* 和平

peaceful *adj.* 安宁的, 和平的

peak *n.* 山顶, 顶点, 帽舌 *v.* 到达高点, 消瘦, 竖起

peasant *n.* 农民, 民工

piece *n.* 块, 片, 篇 *v.* 修补, 结合

pilgrim *n.* 朝圣者, 旅行者

plain *n.* 平原, 草原 *adj.* 简单的, 平坦的, 平常的; 不掺杂的

to plan *v.* 计划, 设计, 意欲

plateau *n.* 高原; 平稳; 稳定状态

to point to 指向

pot *n.* 罐, 壶 *v.* 把...装罐

pouch *n.* 小袋, 小包, 眼袋 *v.* 装...入袋中, 成袋状

power *n.* 力量, 势力, 动力 *v.* 使...有力量, 供以动力, 激励

to protect *v.* 保护

to pull out 拔出, 拿出

to push *v.* 推, 挤, 逼迫

Pygmy *n.* 矮人, 侏儒

R

to rage *v.* 愤怒, 情绪激动, 发怒

range *n.* 范围, 行列, 射程, 山脉 *v.* 排列, 归类于, 延伸

to reach *v.* 到达, 伸出, 延伸

to recover *v.* 恢复, 复原, 补偿

ring *n.* 环, 戒指, 铃声 *v.* 响, 鸣, 回响

robe *n.* 长袍 *v.* (使)穿上长袍等

rolling *adj.* 旋转的, 波动的, 起伏的 *n.* 旋转, 轰响, 动摇

roof *n.* 屋顶 *v.* 给...覆以屋顶, 覆盖

root *n.* 根, 根源 *v.* 生根, 扎根

rope *n.* 绳, 索 *v.* 捆, 绑

S

safe *adj.* 安全的 *n.* 保险箱

safety *adj.* 保险的 *n.* 安全

said (*v.past*), to say *v.* 说, 讲

same *adj.* 同样的 *adv.* 同样地 *pron.* 同样的人或事

to scramble up 爬上

scratchy *adj.* 潦草的 (拙劣的, 发刮擦声的)

to scream *v.* 尖叫, 大笑

to search *v.* 搜寻, 探求, 调查

seatbelt *n.* 安全带

sent away 派遣 (发送, 赶出, 解雇)

shadow *n.* 影像, 阴暗, 预兆 *v.* 遮蔽, 使...阴沉, 预示

to shake *v.* 摇动, 动摇

to shake your head 摇头 (点头)

to share *v.* 分担, 共享, 分配

shelf *n.* 架子, 岩床, 暗礁

to shimmer *v.* 发闪烁之光

shore *n.* 岸, 滨 *vt.* (up)支撑, 支持
Shut up! 关闭, 密封, 住口
shutter *n.* 百叶窗, 遮门
side *n.* 旁边, 侧, 方面 *adj.* 旁的, 侧的 *v.* 偏袒
silly *adj.* 愚蠢的
slave *n.* 奴隶, 附件, 卑鄙的人
sleeping bag 睡袋
slippery *adj.* 滑的
slope *n.* 倾斜, 斜坡 *v.* 倾斜
smoke *n.* 烟, 烟幕 *v.* 吸烟, 以烟熏, 冒烟
snarling *adj.* 混乱的, 缠结的
snow-capped *adj.* 积雪盖顶的(山)
so *adv.* 如此, 如是, 如…那样 *conj.* 所以, 因此, 所以
so do I 我也一样
source *n.* 来源
spear *n.* 矛 *vt.* 用矛刺
spinning *adj.* 纺织品的 *n.* 纺织
sponge *n.* 海绵, 海绵状的东西 *v.* 用海绵擦拭, 吸收掉, 抹掉
square *n.* 正方形, 平方; 广场 *adj.* 正方形的, 正直的 *v.* 一致, 符合, 使…成方形
to stare *v.* 盯, 凝视
starving *adj.* 饥饿的
stopover *n.* 中途停留
striped *adj.* 有斑纹的
stuck (stick 的过去分词)不能动的, 被卡住的
to stumble *v.* 使绊倒, 失策
suit *n.* 套装, 诉讼, 请求 *v.* 适合, 取悦, 满足
summit *n.* 顶点 *n.* 最高官阶; 最高级会议
surface *n.* 表面, 平面 *adj.* 表面的, 肤浅的 *v.* 使…露出来
surrounded *adj.* (后面与 by, with 连

用)被…环绕着的
survivor *n.* 幸存者
suspiciously *adv.* 猜疑地, 可疑地
swamp *n.* 沼泽, 湿地 *v.* 淹没, 陷于沼泽
to switch off (用开关)关掉

T

to take (took, taken) *v.* 拿, 取
to taste like 尝起来味道像…
team *n.* 队, 组
tear *n.* 眼泪, 撕破 *v.* 流泪, 撕破
thorny *adj.* 多刺的, 痛苦的
through *adv.* 穿越, 完全 *prep.* 经过, 穿过, 凭借
to throw *v.* 丢, 掷, 抛
thunder *n.* 雷电, 雷声 *v.* 打雷, 大声喊出
to tie *v.* 系, 打结, 约束
tied (tie 的过去分词)系, 打结, 约束
together *adv.* 一起
told (*v.past*), to tell *v.* 告诉, 分辨, 辨别
top *n.* 顶端, 最高地位 *adj.* 最高的, 顶上的
torch *n.* 手电筒, 火把
towards *adv.* 向, 朝 *prep.* 朝, 向
tower *n.* 塔, 高楼, 堡垒 *v.* 高耸, 超越
trace *n.* 痕迹, 踪迹
to trace *v.* 追踪, 回溯, 描绘
track *n.* 小路, 跑道, 轨道, 踪迹 *v.* 跟踪, 追踪
to translate *v.* 翻译, 解释
treasure *n.* 宝物, 财富 *v.* 珍爱, 重视, 储藏
trip *n.* 旅行, 摔倒, 差错
trouble *n.* 麻烦, 困难 *v.* 困扰, 麻烦, 烦恼
troubled *adj.* 困惑的
truth *n.* 事实, 确实

to try *v.* 试, 尝试

to turn *v.* 旋转

U

uncomfortable *adj.* 不舒服的, 不自在的

uneven *adj.* 不平顺的, 不均匀的, 奇数的

unmapped *adj.* 未绘制地图的, 地图上未标明的

unmistakable *adj.* 错不了的, 明显的

unmolested *adj.* 没有苦恼的, 无麻烦的

up to 一直到, 等于

uphill *adj.* 上坡的, 向上的 *adv.* 上坡地, 向上地

used (*v.past*), to use *v.* 用, 使用

V

veiled *adj.* 用幕遮盖的(隐藏的)

view *n.* 视野, 风景, 见解 *v.* 看, 考虑

voice *n.* 声音

W

walking boots 步行靴

war *n.* 战争 *vi.* 作战

was (*v.past*), to be 是

was climbing (*v.past cont.*), to climb 攀登, 上升, 爬

waterfall *n.* 瀑布

to wave *v.* 波动, 挥动, 起伏

way *n.* 方法, 道路, 方向

were (*v.past*), to be 是

What else is there? 还有什么别的呢?

while *conj.* 当...的时候

to whisper *v.* 耳语, 密谈, 飒飒地响

whistle *n.* 口哨, 汽笛 *v.* 吹口哨

wild *adj.* 野的, 野生的, 原始的

will be (*v.fut.*), to be 是, 将是

will decide (*v.fut.*), to decide 决定, 判决

to wish *v.* 愿, 想要, 希望

without *prep.* 无, 没有

to wonder *v.* 惊奇, 想知道, 怀疑

worried *adj.* 担心的, 烦恼的

wrinkled *adj.* 褶皱的, 有皱纹的

wrote (*v. past*), to write 写

Y

you mean? 你的意思是?

you never know (将来的事)你是无法预料的

you're right 你说得对

参考答案

第 1 章

p. 4

- 1 Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda

p. 5

- 2 1) Egyptian-c 2) Kenyan-f
3) Ethiopian-e 4) Somali-a
5) Ugandan-b 6) Tanzanian-d

p. 8

- 3 1) T
2) F Neil's dad is an archaeologist.
3) T
4) F He thinks that it is from Middle East.
5) F Dr. Mackenzie has got some bracelets and rings from the excavations there.
6) F The plates are from around 200 B.C..
7) T
8) F They are going to leave on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

- 4 1) d 2) b 3) a 4) C

p. 9

- 5 artefact, excavate, evidence

- 6 1) am going to have
2) are going to tell
3) are going to go
4) Are, going to tell
5) is going to fail
6) is going to be

- 7 1) 再见!
2) (将来的事)你是无法预料的。
3) 请稍等。
4) 那就再见了!

- 8 1) Bye for now
2) Wait a minute
3) You never know
4) See you

第 2 章

p. 10

- 1 1) ticket sales 2) departures
3) check-in 4) arrivals

p. 11

- 2 4)√ 5)√ 7)√ 9)√ 10)√ 11)√
14)√

p. 14

- 3 1) The friends are leaving England from Heathrow.
2) Julie's parents give her a mobile phone.
3) Their flight leaves from gate fifteen.
4) They are flying with Air Ethiopia.
5) At 2 o'clock Julie and Neil are on board the 747.
6) The country they see is very green.
7) They have a stopover in Addis Ababa.

- 4 1) d 2) c 3) b 4) a 5) e

- 5 1) a 2) b 3) d 4) c

p. 15

- 6 1) flat, grass
2) high, snow
3) dry, water

- 7 1) my 2) hers
3) his 4) his
5) yours 6) mine
7) theirs 8) Our

- 8 1) c 2) d 3) a 4) b 5) e

第3章

p. 16

1 1) e 2) b 3) c 4) a 5) d

p. 17

2 1) c 2) d 3) a 4) b

p. 20

3 1) On the plane, Neil is studying maps.

2) Julie can see the jungle below the plane.

3) The first indication of the storm is lightning.

4) The pilot thinks that the storm is going to be a bit uncomfortable.

5) The other passengers are afraid during the storm.

6) The plane has got problems with its engine.

4 vegetation, mysterious, gorilla, green, mist, dark, humid, cool, trees

5 1)√ 2)√ 4)√ 6)√ 7)√ 10)√

p. 21

7 1) Don't touch 2) Open

3) Put 4) Sit

5) Don't talk

8 1) d 2) b 3) a 4) C

第4章

p. 24

1 1) hurts 2) headache

3) painful 4) stomach-ache

p. 28

3 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) T 6) F

7) F 8) T

4 1) b 2) f 3) d 4) e 5) a 6) c

5 1) e 2) a 3) b 4) c 5) d

p. 29

8 1) someone 2) No one

3) anything

4) nothing

5) anyone

6) something

第5章

p. 30

1 1) d 2) e 3) b 4) a 5) c

p. 31

2 1) c 2) a 3) b 4) d

p. 34

3 1) He finds his backpack with his things in it.

2) His torch, his Swiss army knife, the mosquito net, matches, a water bottle, and his compass are all in his backpack.

3) Neil climbs the big tree to establish their position.

4) It's on the other side of the Rwenzori Mountains.

5) They have to walk north-east to the mountains, and then cross the mountains and walk to Fort Portal.

6) She uses a branch to help herself to walk.

7) They decided to camp in a big tree.

8) A small Pygmy boy is watching them.

4 1) b 2) d 3) f 4) g 5) a 6) c 7) e

5 1) b 2) d 3) e 4) c 5) a 6) g 7) j

8) i 9) h 10) f

p. 35

6 1) d 2) f 3) b 4) c 5) a 6) e

7 e-i-b-f-c-a-g-h-d

第6章

p. 36

1 1) d 2) e 3) a 4) b 5) c

p. 40

3 1) T

2) F The Pygmy boy offers Julie some food.

3) F The Pygmy boy studies in Kampala.

4) F He thinks that the forest is dangerous for Julie and Neil.

5) T

6) F Nutu brings them some big green bananas for breakfast.

7) F Nutu decides to help the two friends.

4 1) d 2) b 3) e 4) c 5) a

5 1) anxiously 2) doubtfully

3) desperately 4) slowly

5) quickly

p. 41

6 1) Do you speak English?

2) I can speak a little English.

3) You have many problems.

4) You don't know the forest.

5) You must go through the big mountains. The mountains are very cold and there is much snow on them.

7 1) Countable 2) Uncountable

3) Countable 4) Countable

5) Uncountable 6) Uncountable

7) Countable 8) Uncountable

8 1) much 2) many

3) much 4) many

5) much 8) much

第 7 章

p. 44

1 1) c 2) a 3) b 4) d

p. 48

3 1) F Nutu uses his spear to catch fish in the river.

2) F Nutu lives in the forest.

3) F Nutu's house is a hut.

4) T

5) T

6) F The Pygmies are clean people and do not like to sit on the ground. The adults sit on bunches of sticks, the children sit on big leaves.

7) F The friends are not afraid of the forest now.

4 1) √ 3) √ 5) √ 6) √ 11) √

5 1) a large frame of sticks and creepers and bed

2) branches and leaves

3) Because there are a lot of dry leaves on it.

4) The cook food on a fire in the middle of the huts.

p. 49

6 5) Nutu: short hair, fit, young

Nutu's Grandfather: white hair, thin, wrinkled, clever, old

7 1) smells 2) look

3) sounds 4) feels

5) tastes 6) feels

7) tastes 8) looks

8 1) Everyone 2) everywhere

3) Everyone 4) everything

5) everything 6) everywhere

第 8 章

p. 50

1 1) d 2) c 3) e 4) a 5) b 6) g 7) f

p. 54

3 1) Nutu's grandfather tells Neil and Julie a legend.

2) He thinks that there is magic in the mountains.

- 3) Neil thinks that the white "gods" are climbers.
4) Nutu gives them a talisman to protect them.
5) The three friends walk on a bog.

4 Bog: heather, bushes, mud, thorny plants, mist

Jungle: creepers, leaves, trees, moss, orchids, canopy

Glacier: ice, rocks, snow, gravel

- 5 1) soap 2) sponge
3) wool 4) mist
5) ice 6) dirt

p. 55

6 through, towards, out of, across, around

- 7 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) T

第9章

p. 58

- 1 verbs about light: shine, illuminate, shimmer
verbs about voices: whistle, shout, cry, whisper

p. 62

- 3 1) F Nutu finds a way into the valley.
2) F The Lost Mountain is invisible to anyone outside the valley.
3) F The stars shine in the valley.
4) F There are many houses on the mountain.
5) F There aren't any towns in the valley on the map of the area.
6) T
7) F The men in the forest are white.
8) T

- 4 1) f 2) a 3) b 4) e 5) c 6) d

- 5 1) c 2) d 3) b 4) e 5) f 6) a

p. 63

- 7 1) first 2) eighth
3) second 4) third
5) twenty-fifth 6) fourteenth
8 1) b 2) d 3) e 4) c 5) a

第10章

p. 68

- 3 1) The town is illuminated by torches.
2) The houses are made of mud bricks.
3) There are no people in the streets.
4) The men take the friends to a palace.
5) Julie sees an eagle motif over the door.
6) The twelve old men are the leaders of the community in the valley.
7) The twelve old men are European.
8) The people on the Crystal Mountain never go out of the valley.
9) The old man obliges the children to stay in the palace.
10) Julie and Neil are worried.

- 4 1) c 2) e 3) a 4) d 5) b

- 5 1) blue-eyed
2) white-haired
3) bushy-tailed
4) light-skinned
5) four-footed

p. 69

- 6 1) journey 2) path
3) elder 4) freeze
5) approach 6) show
7) see 8) permit
7 2) No, neither does Fred
3) so do we
4) neither does Sheila
5) so do we
6) neither does her sister

第 11 章

p. 71

2 1) e 2) f 3) a 4) b 5) c 6) d

p. 74

3 1) F The children's room is high in a tower in the middle of the palace.

2) F Karen is from Canada.

3) F She wants to escape from the valley.

4) F Only the twelve elders and some of the guardians know that a world exists outside the valley.

5) T

6) F Karen knows the way to the ice tunnel.

7) F They must try to escape at night.

8) T

4 Crystal Mountain: primitive, agricultural, spiritual, manual, peaceful

Own Society: technological, sophisticated, industrial, frenetic, materialistic

p. 75

5 1) √ 3) √ 4) √ 5) √

6 1) can 2) don't have to

3) can, can't 4) must

5) can 6) doesn't have to

7 a-b-e-c-f-d-g-h

第 12 章

p. 76

1 1) a 2) c 3) e 4) b 5) d

p. 80

3 1) The children arrive at the glacier at dawn.

2) Julie's leg hurts a lot.

3) Julie falls to the ground unconscious.

4) When she wakes up, Julie sees Dr. Mackenzie.

5) Two American climbers use their radio to call for help for the four friends.

6) Dr. Mackenzie wants to study the people of the Crystal Mountain.

7) Nutu says they must leave them in peace.

8) Everyone in the camp has a strange dream during the night.

5 1) dogs 2) worm

3) stone 4) stew

5) basket

p. 81

6 Africa, archeologist, civilization, crashes, leave, cross, dangerous, water, home, way, legend, gods, hole, men, hall, guests, girl, escape, fascinated, theory, investigation, dream

背景知识

p. 86

1 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) F 5) F 6) F

7) F 8) T 9) F 10) T

p. 89

1 1) It situated across the Equator in the southwest of the country.

2) Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

3) The range is about 100 kilometers long and 50 kilometers wide.

4) They are about 10 million years old.

5) They are made of quartz and gneiss.

6) The Rwenzori is the largest and most important group of snow mountains in the continent.

7) The varied vegetation includes true rain forest, forests of giant bamboo

and lobelias, giant heather forest with mosses and bogs with rare orchids and colored lichens, and alpine vegetation.

8) The name Rwenzori means “the place where the rain comes from” in one of the local dialects.

9) The mysterious “Mountains of the Moon”.

10) For generations of Europeans, the name was unique and romantically fascinating.

词汇表

p. 90

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1) elder | 2) low |
| 3) clever | 4) scratchy |
| 5) dead | 6) safe |
| 7) a long way | 8) hard |

9) large

10) late

p. 91

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1) creepers | 2) trees |
| 3) moss | 4) ferns |
| 5) branches | 6) roots |
| 7) butterflies | 8) monkeys |

p. 92

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) desert | 2) mountain |
| 3) glacier | 4) savannah |
| 5) jungle | 6) bog |
| 7) plain | 8) river |

p. 94

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) Swiss army knife | 2) sleeping bag |
| 3) tent | 4) torch |
| 5) lighter | 6) walking boots |
| 7) compass | 8) bottle |

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