**大纲词汇**

1. nearby[ˌnɪəˈbaɪ] adj.在附近的，位于附近的；adv.附近地，不远地；  
2. port[pɔ:t] n.港口； （事情的）意义； （计算机与其他设备的）接口； （船、飞机等的）左舷vt.举枪； 持枪； 左转舵；vi.转向左舷；adj.左舷的，左侧的；vt.& vi.转舵（向左），把（舵）转向左边；adv.向左舷，向左；  
3. settle[ˈsetl] vt.解决； 安排； 使定居； 使沉淀vi.下沉； 定居；n.高背长靠椅；  
4. trade[treɪd] n.贸易； 行业； 顾客； 买卖vt.& vi.交易，经商；vt.交换； 经营…交易，做…的买卖；vi.贸易； 买卖； 以物易物；  
5. harbour['hɑ:bə(r)] n.海港，港口； 港湾； 避难所； 藏身处vt.&vi.隐匿； 怀着； 包含，聚藏； 藏有na.“harbor“的变体；  
6. develop[dɪˈveləp] vi.发展； 生长； 形成； 发达 vt.发展； 开发； 研制； 冲洗（胶片）  
7. conveniences[kən'vi:nɪənsɪz] n.方便( convenience的名词复数 )； 便利； 有用、有益或适宜的安排、用具或设施； （公共）厕所  
8. sailed[seild] v.驾驶( sail的过去式和过去分词 )； 起航； 坐船旅行； 掠  
9. path[pɑ:θ] n.小路，路； 路线，路程； 〈比喻〉（人生的）道路； （思想，行为，生活的）途径  
10. rewards[rɪ'wɔ:dz] n.报酬( reward的名词复数 )； 报答； 赏金； 酬金v.酬谢，奖赏( reward的第三人称单数 )；  
11. lives[laɪvz] n.生命(life的复数)； 生物，活物； 生活( life的名词复数 )； 生命 一生； 生活方式；v.活( live的第三人称单数 )； 居住； 以…为生； （按照规矩）管理生活  
12. expensive[ɪkˈspensɪv] adj.昂贵的，花钱多的； 豪华的；  
13. crowded[ˈkraʊdɪd] adj.水泄不通的； 拥挤的； 肩摩踵接；  
14. disappointed[ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd] adj.失望的； 沮丧的，失意的；v.使（人）失望( disappoint的过去式和过去分词)； 使破灭，使落空；  
15. settling['setlɪŋ] n.沉淀物；v.安排( settle的现在分词 )； 安放； 安家； （使）安定  
16. discoveries[disˈkʌvəriz] n.发现( discovery的名词复数 )； 被发现的事物；  
17. chief[tʃi:f] adj.级别最高的； 总的； 主要的； 最重要的n.族长； 酋长； 首领； 主管人员

**超纲词汇**

x1. overnight[ˌəʊvəˈnaɪt] adv.在晚上； 在夜里； 突然； 很快adj.一整夜的； 晚上的； 突然的； 很快的n.前一天的晚上； 一夜的逗留；vi.过一夜；  
x2. unmapped['ʌn'mæpt] adj.未绘制地图的，地图上未标明的；  
x3. wilderness[ˈwɪldənəs] n.荒野； （草木丛生的）荒地； 不再当政（或掌权）； 令人困惑的东西  
x4. snow-covered[snəu adj.被雪覆盖的；  
x5. avalanche[ˈævəlɑ:nʃ] n.雪崩；vi.崩塌；

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are , like a nearby1[ˌnɪəˈbaɪ] port2[pɔ:t] or river . People settle3[ˈsetl] in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade4[treɪd] . New York City , for example , is near a large harbour5['hɑ:bə(r)] at the mouth of the Hudson River . Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million . But not all cities develop6[dɪˈveləp] slowly over a long period of time . Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnightx1[ˌəʊvəˈnaɪt] . In 1896 , Dawson , Canada , was unmappedx2['ʌn'mæpt] wildernessx3[ˈwɪldənəs] ( 荒野 ) . But gold was discovered there in 1897 , and two years later , it was one of the largest cities in the West , with a population of 30,000 .

Dawson did not have any of the natural conveniences7[kən'vi:nɪənsɪz] of cities like London or Paris . People went there for gold . They travelled over snow-coveredx4[snəu mountains and sailed8[seild] hundreds of miles up icy rivers . The path9[pɑ:θ] to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could fall without warming . An avalanchex5[ˈævəlɑ:nʃ] ( 雪崩 ) once closed the path9[pɑ:θ] , killing 63 people . For many who made it to Dawson , however , the rewards10[rɪ'wɔ:dz] were worth the difficult trip . Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold , 4,000 got rich . About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives11[laɪvz] .

But no matter how rich they were , Dawson was never comfortable . Necessities like food and wood were very expensive12[ɪkˈspensɪv] . But soon , the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found . The city was crowded13[ˈkraʊdɪd] with disappointed14[ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd] people with no interest in settling15['setlɪŋ] down , and when they heard there were new gold discoveries16[disˈkʌvəriz] in Alaska , they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come . Today , people still come and go — to see where the Canadian gold rush happened . Tourism is now the chief17[tʃi:f] industry of Dawson City — its present population is 762 .