

1 Film Review

1 影评

Arrival (2016)

降临 (2016)

A well-acted but unsatisfactory film about communicating with aliens

一部关于与外星人交流的精彩电影

Rating: ★★☆☆☆

评分: ★★☆☆☆

Suitable for: age 12 and above

适合人群: 12 岁及以上

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Arrival was directed by Denis Villeneuve and produced by Paramount Pictures.

降临由丹尼斯·维伦纽瓦 (Denis Villeneuve) 执导，派拉蒙影业公司制作。

This American release is an adaptation of a short story called 'The Story of Your Life'.

这部电影是改编自一个名为“你一生的故事”的短篇小说。

It opens with 12 extraterrestrial spacecraft arriving on Earth and floating above different countries.

12 艘外星飞船抵达地球，漂浮在不同的国家上空。

Initially, people are terrified and dare not approach them, but the spacecraft stay put and appear dormant and inactive.

起初，人们害怕不敢接近他们，但飞船呆在原地不动，似乎处于休眠状态。

Governments from around the world discuss what to do and soon come to a consensus that they had better investigate the spacecraft to find out what the aliens' true intentions are.

世界各地的政府都在讨论该怎么做，很快就达成了一个共识：他们最好调查宇宙飞船，以找出外星人的真实意图。

Twelve teams are formed, each consisting of one linguist and one scientist.

他们组成了十二个小组，每个小组由一名语言学家和一名科学家组成。

Each team ventures into one of the spacecraft and attempts to learn about the aliens within.

每个小组冒险进入其中一个飞船，试图了解其中的外星人。

The film focuses on the American team composed of Louise Banks (played by Amy Adams) the linguist and Ian Donnelly (played by Jeremy Renner) the physicist.

这部电影聚焦于由语言学家路易丝·班克斯 (艾米·亚当斯饰) 和物理学家伊恩·唐纳德利 (杰瑞米·雷纳饰) 组成的美国团队。

Banks attempts to make contact with the aliens.

班克斯试图与外星人取得联系。

However their language, which is made up of messy circles with small lines curling around their rims, is extremely perplexing and she is unable to decode it at first.

然而他们的语言是由凌乱的圆圈组成的，边缘上缠绕着小线条，她一开始被难住了，无法解码。

Banks gradually realizes that the aliens' thought processes are completely different from humans'.

班克斯逐渐意识到外星人的思维过程与人类完全不同。

Instead of thinking of things sequentially as one event happening after another, they think of all events as happening at the same time.

他们认为所有的事件都是同时发生的，而不是按先后顺序来思考事情。

Meanwhile, governments around the world begin to grow impatient with the lack of progress and one of the other teams mistranslates the aliens' message as a declaration of war.

与此同时，世界各国政府开始对缺乏进展感到不耐烦，另一个小组将外星人的信息误解为宣战。

Banks realizes that if she does not find the key to communicating with the aliens soon, there will be a potentially devastating world war.

班克斯意识到，如果她不能很快找到与外星人交流的钥匙，那将是一场潜在的毁灭性世界大战。

She then opts to take a considerable risk so that conflict with the visitors can be prevented.

为了防止与来访者的冲突，她选择冒相当大的风险。

In terms of quality, Arrival is all over the place, being sometimes brilliant and exhilarating while at other times a mind-numbing snoozefest that never seems to end.

就质量而言，降临非常不错，有时非常精彩和令人兴奋，然而在其他时候，枯燥似乎永远不会结束。

Arrival is not an edge-of-your-seat action-packed thriller like Independence Day: Resurgence, in which humans have to battle bloodthirsty aliens.

降临并不是一部像独立日：复苏这样的惊悚片，在这部影片中，人类不得不与嗜血的外星人作战。

It is at its heart a rather moving and thought-provoking drama about Louise Banks and what the aliens teach her.

这部电影的核心是路易丝·班克斯以及外星人教会她了什么，非常感人以及令人深思。

The best thing about this drama is its leading actress Amy Adams, who gives the most outstanding performance of her career, showcasing a marvellous range of emotions.

这部电影最棒的地方是女主角艾米·亚当斯，她展现了她职业生涯中最出色的表演和一系列奇妙的情感。

She is always believable and relatable, which makes her character seem all the more confident and, courageous, yet also sensitive and thoughtful.

她令人感觉亲切，可信，这使她的性格显得更加自信，勇敢，但同时也敏感以及体贴。

Adams steals every scene, even when acting alongside the aliens.

亚当斯非常抢戏，即使有外星人在旁边表演。

Also to the film's credit, the special effects look absolutely out of this world.

同样值得称赞的是，特效看起来绝对是超乎寻常的。

The set designers and prop makers did a splendid job, so the spacecraft feel very realistic despite their bizarre appearance.

布景设计师和道具制造商做了出色的工作，所以尽管飞船的外形怪异，但还是感觉非常逼真。

The aliens, which resemble gigantic flying squids, are unlike anything I have ever seen on the big screen before and look very original.

外星人像是巨大的会飞行的乌贼，与我以前在大屏幕上看到的任何东西都不一样，看起来非常原始。

The soundtrack of deep mechanic sounds is very atmospheric and helps draw the audience into the story. 深沉的机械声的配乐充满了气氛，有助于观众沉浸于故事之中。

Due to the superb designs and music, it is easy to immerse yourself completely into the story and actually believe that you are on the alien spacecraft trying to crack the alien language alongside Banks.

由于出色的设计和音乐，你很容易完全沉浸在故事中，并认为你在外星飞船上，试图破解外星语言的班克斯的旁边。

The fundamental problem with Arrival is that the plot, while wonderfully philosophical at times, tends to go way over most viewers' heads.

降临的根本问题在于，虽然有时情节非常具有哲理性，但往往会超出大多数观众的理解。

One of the film's posters sports the tagline 'Why are they here?' You would expect the film to answer this question satisfactorily at the end, wouldn't you?

这部电影的海报上有一句标语：“他们为什么在这里？”你会希望这部电影在结尾会满意地回答这个问题，是不是？

However, Arrival does not really supply us with any explanation.

然而，降临并不能真正为我们提供任何解释。

It is never apparent what the aliens' true purpose is or why the world governments behave so stupidly and rashly.

外星人的真正目的是什么，以及世界各国政府为何如此愚蠢和鲁莽，这一点并没有很好地在电影中体现出来。

Apart from Banks, most of the other characters' behaviours make little sense.

除了班克斯，其他角色的大部分行为都没有意义。

Screenwriter Eric Heisserer has created some deep thought-provoking dialogue, but he has also fundamentally failed to explain just what exactly is going on!

编剧埃里克·海瑟尔（Eric Heisserer）创作了一些令人深思的对话，但他也没有从根本上解释到底发生了什么！

In addition, the film is much too lengthy and the feel-good ending is extremely predictable.

另外，这部电影太长了，而且结局也很好预测。

If Arrival were 30 minutes shorter and gave us an unexpected twist at the end, it would be a much better film.

如果这部电影的时间缩短 30 分钟，在结尾给我们一个意想不到的转折，那将是一部更好的电影。

Arrival is worth watching for Amy Adams' masterful performance and the captivating visuals alone.

降临中艾米·亚当斯的精彩表演和令人着迷的视觉效果都值得一看。

However, do not expect a fulfilling and well fleshed out story.

然而，不要期待这是一个充实的故事。

Sci-fi fans should buy a ticket, but everyone else is recommended to steer clear of this puzzling mess.

如果你是个科幻迷，我建议你去看一看，如果你不是，我建议你避开这令人费解的混乱局面。

2 Play Script

2 表演剧本

Scene 1

场景 1

It is the year 2203, ten years after World War III. The recovering human civilization is facing yet another challenge—the Black Flu. Dr Zachary Jones is running a mobile clinic in the urban slums crippled by the lethal disease. His nurse, Holly, has just seen out the last patient.

这是第三次世界大战十年后的 2203 年，正在恢复的人类文明正面临着另一个挑战——黑流感。扎卡里·琼斯医生在城市的贫民区经营着一家流动诊所，这些贫民区因为这种致命疾病而瘫痪。他的护士霍莉刚刚看完最后一个病人。

Holly: That was our hundredth case of Black Flu this week. Will this ever end? (starts tidying up)
霍莉：那是我们本周的第一百例黑色流感。这会结束吗？（开始整理）

Zachary: (looks at his case file) There's no point worrying about what you can't control, Holly. How are things at the hospital?

扎卡里：（看了看他的病历）没有必要担心你不能控制的事情，霍莉。医院的情况怎么样？

Holly: As of yesterday, they said they're low on beds and are assigning patients to blankets on the floor. Basic medical supplies have run out for weeks, not to mention drugs and antibiotics. Swarms of people still turn up every day—almost all of them infected, and half the doctors have been killed off. They ... they also said... (pauses, hesitant)

霍莉：从昨天开始，他们说他们的床位很低，正在给病人铺毯子。基本的医疗用品已经用完了好几个星期了，更不用说药物和抗生素了。每天仍有成群结队的人出现，几乎所有的人都感染了病毒，一半的医生已经死亡。他们...他们还说...（停顿，犹豫）

Zachary: We're not leaving these people behind. We've made that crystal clear.

扎卡里：我们不会丢下这些人。我们已经说得很清楚了。

Holly: (hurriedly) Yes, yes, that's what I told them. But I don't think that's the last we'll hear of it.

霍莉：（急忙）是的，是的，我就是这么告诉他们的。但我不认为这是我们最后一次听到它。

Zachary: We're staying here as long as supplies hold out. End of story.

扎卡里：只要能维持供应，我们就呆在这里。故事结束了。

Scene 2

场景 2

Dr Jones is attending a meeting at the hospital with other doctors, including Chief Physician Dr Helen Draxler.

琼斯医生正在医院和其他医生开会，包括主任医师海伦·德拉克斯勒医生。

Dr Draxler: Thank you all for coming. As you know, we're still stuck in one of the deadliest ever threats to

our species, and...

德拉克斯勒医生：谢谢大家的光临。如你所知，我们仍然被困在对我们物种最致命的威胁中，而且...

Zachary: (interrupts) Please, spare us the obvious. Just tell us where things stand. Are we any closer to developing a cure?

扎卡里：（打断一下）拜托，别告诉我们这些显而易见的。告诉我们现在的情况。关于治疗方法有任何进展吗？

Dr Draxler: My team has been working around the clock, but the virus is extremely resistant. That aside, it also has a remarkable ability to adapt to changing host environments. It mutates so quickly that we barely have time to isolate and attack it before it slips through our fingers again. Quite frankly, we've hit a wall. It has our friends in Germany stumped as well.

德拉克斯勒医生：我的团队一直在夜以继日地工作，但是病毒的抵抗力非常强。除此之外，它还具有适应不断变化的宿主环境的非凡能力。它的变异如此之快，以至于我们在几乎没有时间去隔离和攻击它，错过了每次机会。坦白说，我们停滞不前了。它也让我们在德国的朋友难堪。

Zachary: You'd better step it up, Helen. A third of the global population has already been wiped out. Latest projections have another third infected or dead within six months. At the turn of the year, the death toll will have risen to three quarters of everyone on the planet!

扎卡里：海伦，你最好快点。全球三分之一的人口已经死亡。最新的预测显示，六个月内还有三分之一的人感染或死亡。到了年底，死亡人数将上升到地球上所有人的四分之三！

Dr Draxler: Thank you for pointing out the gravity of the situation, Dr Jones. Since you've been gone for two months, let me get you up to speed on our side. Our current doctor-patient ratio is 1:100. We might as well be studying the virus in our sleep. Want us to 'step it up'? Why don't you bring our doctors back from the dead or Summon a certain genius who thought himself too high and mighty for this hospital?

德拉克斯勒博士：琼斯博士，谢谢你指出形势的严重性。既然你已经离开两个月了，我来告诉你我们这边的情况。我们现在的医患比是 1:100。我们不妨在睡梦中研究病毒。想让我们“更上一层楼”吗？你为什么不让我们的医生起死回生，或者叫一个认为自己比这家医院更强大的天才来？

Zachary: You know precisely why I left, Helen. The slums are not a lost cause.

扎卡里：海伦，你知道我为什么离开。贫民窟不是一个失败的事业。

Dr Draxler: You can play the saviour all you want. But if we don't find a cure soon, there will be no one left to save!

德拉克斯勒博士：你可以随心所欲地扮演救世主。但是如果我们不尽快找到治疗方法，就没有人可以救了！

Zachary: (presses smartwatch to project a photo of a child on the wall) Nico lost his entire family to this pandemic, but the boy himself displays no signs of hives, black nails or discoloured hair. I'm positive there are similar cases out there, and if we can find them, there's your cure.

扎卡里：（按了一下智能手表，在墙上投射了一张孩子的照片）尼科在这次疫情中失去了整个家庭，但男孩本人没有出现荨麻疹、黑指甲或头发变色的现象。我肯定那里也有类似的病例，如果我们能找到，那你就有“解药”了。

Dr Draxler: That's a fool's errand, Zach. There must be millions in the slums. You must focus on the bigger picture—and sometimes that means making sacrifices.

德拉克斯勒医生：那是愚蠢的事情，扎卡里。贫民窟里肯定有数百万人。你必须着眼于大局，有时，这意味着要做出牺牲。

3 The Two Masters

3 两位大师

Are you a fan of fancy foods? Do you like to watch television shows about food? If your answers to these questions are yes, then you probably know all about two of the most famous British chefs in the world: Gordon Ramsay and Jamie Oliver.

你喜欢美食吗？你喜欢看关于食物的电视节目吗？如果你对这些问题的回答是肯定的，那么你可能知道世界上最著名的两位英国厨师：戈登·拉姆齐和杰米·奥利弗。

Gordon Ramsay is from Scotland, and he's one of England's top chefs. Ramsay's restaurants have won 15 Michelin Stars. A Michelin Star is an award given to the best restaurants. If a restaurant wins a Michelin Star, then most people will believe that it is an excellent restaurant. Ramsay has also hosted several TV cooking shows. Most of his shows focus on cooking competitions. For example, on Ramsay's show MasterChef, chefs compete with each other to make the best dish and win a prize.

戈登·拉姆齐来自苏格兰，他是英格兰最好的厨师之一。拉姆齐的餐厅获得过 15 次米其林星。米其林星是授予最佳餐厅的奖项。如果一家餐厅获得了米其林星，那么大多数人都会相信它是一家优秀的餐厅。拉姆齐还主持过几部电视烹饪节目。他的大部分节目都是烹饪比赛。例如，在拉姆齐的节目《厨艺大师》中，厨师们互相竞争，做出最好的菜，并赢得奖品。

England's other famous chef is Jamie Oliver. Oliver is an expert on Italian cooking, although he likes to cook food from all over the world. Oliver has also had quite a few of his own television cooking shows. His most famous show was probably The Naked Chef. It focused on using simple recipes to prepare food. Oliver is also known for promoting healthy diets. He often appears on television and encourages people to eat healthy, natural food.

英格兰另一位著名的厨师是杰米·奥利弗。奥利弗是意大利菜的烹饪专家，尽管他喜欢烹饪来自世界各地的食物。奥利弗也有不少自己的电视烹饪节目。他最著名的节目可能是《大城小厨》。它专注于使用简单的食谱来准备食物。奥利弗也以提倡健康饮食而闻名。他经常出现在电视上，鼓励人们吃健康、天然的食物。

Both Oliver and Ramsay have a lot of fans, and their fans often debate who is better. Is Ramsay the better chef, or is Oliver? In 2005, Oliver was picked as the most important person in England's hospitality industry. The hospitality industry includes any kind of business that deals with guests and customers. For example, restaurants and hotels are both part of the hospitality industry. In 2006, Ramsay replaced Oliver as the most important person in hospitality. Then, in 2010, Oliver became the number one person in hospitality again. 奥利弗和拉姆齐都有很多粉丝，他们的粉丝经常争论谁更好。拉姆齐是更好的厨师，还是奥利弗？2005 年，奥利弗被选为英国酒店业最重要的人物。酒店业包括任何与客人和顾客打交道的业务。例如，餐厅和酒店都是酒店业的一部分。2006 年，拉姆齐取代奥利弗成为酒店业最重要的人物。随后，在 2010 年，奥利弗再次成为酒店业的头号人物。

Who is the better chef? Of course, it is impossible to answer that question. Fans should just be happy that we have these two masters to teach us all about the world's best food.

谁是更好的厨师？当然，回答这个问题是不可能的。粉丝们应该很高兴我们有这两位大师来教我们世界上最好的食物。

4 Free and Easy

4 轻松自如

In the past, getting recipes and cooking tips was a complicated process. A person had to go to the store and buy a cook book, or get recipes from friends. Fortunately, the Internet has changed all that. Now, if you want to find a recipe for peach cobbler or filet mignon, you just search online. It couldn't be simpler.

在过去，获得食谱和烹饪技巧是一个复杂的过程。一个人必须去商店买一本烹饪书，或者从朋友那里得到食谱。幸运的是，互联网改变了这一切。现在，如果你想找到一个黄桃馅饼或菲力牛排的食谱，你只要在網上搜索，再简单不过了。

Cooking blogs are a great source of information because they are free and there are so many of them. They're also nice because they give all different kinds of ideas. The problem with blogs is that because we don't know who's writing them, we need to use caution. When you're looking at a new blog, you don't know if the writer knows what he or she is talking about.

烹饪博客是一个伟大的信息来源，因为他们有非常多免费的食谱。他们也很不错，因为他们给出了各种各样的想法。博客的问题在于，因为我们不知道谁在写博客，所以我们要西安新一些。当你在看一个新的博客时，你不知道作者是否知道自己在说些什么。

Right now, we'd like to introduce two popular cooking blogs. The first is called Smitten Kitchen. This Web site is run by a family living in New York City. It focuses on food that doesn't require many ingredients. If you want to make food that is simple but wonderful, then this is the site for you. It offers hundreds and hundreds of recipes, divided into categories. You'll be amazed at how many there are.

现在，我们要介绍两个流行的烹饪博客。第一个是 Smitten Kitchen。这个网站是由一个住在纽约市的家庭经营的。它专注于不需要很多原料的食物。如果你想做简单而美味的食物，那么这就是你所需要的。它提供成百上千份食谱，分为几大类，你会惊讶于有这么多的选择。

Wednesday Chef is another great cooking blog. It is run by a writer who lives in Berlin. This blog also offers many recipes, along with recommendations for great restaurants in Berlin, and advice for people who want to start their own blogs. Wednesday Chef has great pictures of its food, as well as interesting pictures of Berlin. The blog got its name because in the past, newspapers published their food articles on Wednesdays. Wednesday Chef 是另一个不错的烹饪博客。它是由一位住在柏林的作家经营的。这个博客提供了许多食谱，推荐了一些不错的柏林餐厅，以及对想要开始经营自己博客的人的一些建议。Wednesday Chef 有很多关于它食物的照片，也有一些关于柏林的有趣的照片。这个博客之所以是这个名字，是因为在之前，一些报纸会在星期三刊登他们的美食文章。

There are a lot of cooking blogs on the Internet, and most of them are pretty good. Go online and check some of them out. You might be surprised at how much they can help you improve your cooking.

互联网上有很多烹饪博客，而且大多数都是非常棒的。上网查一下，你可能会惊讶于它们能在很大程度上帮助你改进你的烹饪技术。

5 The World's Smallest Science

5 世界上最小的科学

Have you ever noticed that our machines are getting smaller? Cell phones, cameras, computers and everything else look smaller every year. One kind of new science involves machines that are smaller than we can imagine. The name of this science is nanotechnology.

你有没有注意到我们的机器越来越小了？手机、照相机、电脑和其他东西每年看起来都变小了。一种新的科学涉及到比我们想象的更小的机器。这门科学的名称是纳米技术。

Nanotechnology means doing science, engineering and technology at a very, very small level. In other words, nanotechnology is the science of tiny things. But how tiny is the science of nanotechnology? In nanotechnology, scientists work with things that are the size of a nanometer. One meter has one billion nanometers! Here's another way to describe nanotechnology: It's the science of observing and controlling individual atoms and molecules.

纳米技术意味着在一个非常非常小的尺度上做科学、工程和技术。换句话说，纳米技术是研究微小事物的科学。但是纳米技术的科学有多微小？在纳米技术领域，科学家们研究的是纳米大小的东西。一米等于十亿纳米！这是描述纳米技术的另一种方式：它是观察和控制单个原子和分子的科学。

Nanotechnology is a new word, but the idea of studying atoms and molecules has existed for a long time. In 1959, an American scientist gave a speech in which he claimed that we can see and control molecules and atoms. About 10 years later, a Japanese professor came up with the term "nanotechnology".

纳米技术是一个新词，但是研究原子和分子的想法已经存在很长时间了。1959年，一位美国科学家发表演讲，声称我们可以看到和控制分子和原子。大约10年后，一位日本教授提出了“纳米技术”一词。

Because nanotechnology is so new, we're only starting to understand how we can use it. Nanotechnology could be very useful in medicine. In the future, doctors may use nanotechnology to help with organ transplants. An organ transplant is the act of putting an organ into another person's body. Scientists think that with nanotechnology, they might be able to make a person's body accept a foreign organ.

Nanotechnology might also help doctors fight infections, find diseases in patients, and deliver medicine to the right spot in patients' bodies.

因为纳米技术太新了，我们才刚刚开始了解如何使用它。纳米技术在医学上可能非常有用。将来，医生可能会利用纳米技术来帮助器官移植。器官移植是将一个器官移植到另一个人体内的行为。科学家们认为，借助纳米技术，他们也许能够使人体接受外来器官。纳米技术还可以帮助医生对抗感染，在病人身上发现疾病，并将药物送到病人身体的正确位置。

Nanotechnology might also be useful in protecting the environment. It might be able to help us save energy, reduce waste, and keep water clean. For example, nanotechnology might be able to make some materials such as steel stronger. If we have stronger steel, we'll be able to use it longer. That way, we can produce less steel and save our resources.

纳米技术也可能有助于保护环境。它也许能帮助我们节约能源，减少浪费，保持水的清洁。例如，纳米技术可能可以使一些材料更坚固，例如钢铁。如果我们有更坚固的钢铁，我们就能用得多久。这样，我们可以减少钢铁产量，节约资源。

Nanotechnology might be useful in so many ways. This science of studying tiny things could change the world.

纳米技术可能在很多方面都有用。这种研究微小事物的科学可以改变世界。

6 A Microchip in Your Body

6 你体内的芯片

In 1998, a British scientist named Kevin Warwick did an experiment. He inserted a small microchip into his left arm. He used the microchip to turn on lights, work with his computer, and even start the water for his bath. After only nine days, Warwick removed the microchip from his arm. Nine days isn't a long time, but it was enough to give the world a very important message: It's possible to have a microchip in your body.

1998 年，一位名叫凯文·沃里克的英国科学家做了一个实验。他把一个微型芯片植入左臂。他用微型芯片开灯，和电脑一起工作，甚至开洗澡水。九天之后，沃里克就从手臂上取出了芯片。九天时间虽然不长，但它足以给世界一个非常重要的信息：你的身体里可以有一个微型芯片。

Many people think that someday, we'll all have microchips. There are all kinds of thing that a microchip could do. It could be useful for simple, everyday things. You might not have to carry keys, because you could use your microchip to open the front door of your home. You might not need cash, because you could use your microchip to buy things.

很多人认为有一天，我们都会有微型芯片。微型芯片可以做各种各样的事情。它可以用于简单的日常事务。你可能不需要带钥匙，因为你可以用你的微型芯片打开你家的前门。你可能不需要现金，因为你可以用你的芯片买东西。

A microchip might be able to do more important things. For example, a microchip could contain all of your important health information. If you had an emergency and went to the hospital, doctors could read your microchip and learn all of your health history. Some scientists even believe that someday, a microchip could help cure diseases.

微型芯片也许能做更重要的事情。例如，一个微型芯片可以包含你所有重要的健康信息。如果你有急症去医院，医生可以读取你的微型芯片，了解你所有的健康史。一些科学家甚至相信有一天，微芯片可以帮助治愈疾病。

Many people dislike the idea of a microchip in their body. They have a lot of concerns. Is it safe? Could a microchip make you sick? Also, would other people be able to read your microchip and steal your personal information?

许多人不喜欢在他们的身体里装芯片的想法。他们有很多顾虑。这安全吗？微型芯片会让你生病吗？另外，其他人能读取你的芯片并窃取你的个人信息吗？

People are especially worried about personal freedom. This is probably the biggest reason why so many people are against these microchips. What if your government could use your microchip to watch you? What if your government could use your microchip to find your location? Do you want the government to have that much information about you? Again, for most people the answer is "no".

人们特别担心人身自由。这可能是这么多人反对这些微型芯片的最大原因。如果你的政府能用你的芯片监视你呢？如果你的政府能用你的芯片找到你的位置呢？你想让政府知道那么多关于你的信息吗？对大多数人来说，答案是“不”。

Nobody has microchips in their body yet. We don't know if this will ever happen. If we ever do have microchips, we don't know what they would look like or what they would do. What do you think? Would you like to have a microchip inserted into your body?

还没有人体内有微芯片。我们不知道这会不会发生。如果我们真的有了微型芯片，我们不知道它们会是什么样子，也不知道它们会做什么。你怎么认为？你想把芯片植入你的身体吗？

7 Inside a 4D Film

7 在一个 4D 电影中

A lot of people think that 3D films are pretty cool. When you watch a 3D film, it sometimes feels like you can reach out and touch the things that you see. In the future, however, 3D might be replaced by something even more advanced: 4D.

很多人认为 3D 电影很酷。当你看一部 3D 电影时，有时你会感觉你可以伸手触摸你看到的东西。然而，在未来，3D 可能会被更先进的东西所取代：4D。

What you see in a 4D film is the same as what you see in a 3D film. The screen is the same, and the glasses are the same. 4D films are different because they don't only use 3D technology. People in the audience also feel physical things during the films.

你在 4D 电影中看到的和在 3D 电影中看到的是一样的。屏幕是一样的，眼镜也是一样的。4D 电影与 3D 电影的不同，是因为他们不仅使用 3D 技术。观众在看电影的过程中也会感受周围环境的变化。

Let's look at a few examples. Let's say that you're watching a film about earthquakes. If you're watching a 4D film, maybe your seat will suddenly start to shake. It will feel like you're in the middle of an earthquake but you're not. The 4D effects are making your seat shake. Or perhaps during the film, one of the characters gives flowers to another character. The people in the movie theater might suddenly smell flowers.

让我们看几个例子。假设你在看一部关于地震的电影。如果你正在看 4D 电影，也许你的座位会突然开始摇晃。这会让人觉得你正处于一种紧张的状态，但事实并非如此。4D 效果会让你的座位晃动。或者在电影中，一个角色给另一个角色献花。电影院里的人可能会突然闻到花香。

The point of 4D films is to make people feel like they are in the film. When we watch films these days, we only use two senses: our sense of sight and our sense of hearing. If we use our other senses, the film might feel more real to us.

4D 电影的意义在于让人们感觉自己置身于电影之中。现在我们看电影时，只用两种感官：视觉和听觉。如果我们运用其他感官，电影可能会让我们感觉更真实。

4D films already exist. The film Avatar was released everywhere in 3D, but in Korea and Hong Kong, it was also released in 4D. People who watch Avatar in 4D felt wind and rain. They also smelled smoke from the weapons in the film, and sometimes their seats moved.

4D 电影已经存在。随处可见 3D 的《阿凡达》，但在韩国和香港，它也以 4D 播放。人们还可以闻到了电影中武器的烟味，有时他们的座位也会移动。

Will 4D replace 3D films? It's possible, but we can't be sure yet. One problem with 4D films is that it's very expensive to show them in theatres. Before a theatre shows a 4D film, it has to buy a lot of special equipment. However, 4D films are catching on. Other films shown in 4D include Shrek 4-D, and Iron Man 4D. 4D 电影会取代 3D 电影吗？有可能，但我们还不能确定。4D 电影的一个问题是在电影院放映的成本很高。在剧院放映 4D 电影之前，他们必须购买许多特殊设备。然而，4D 电影正在流行。以 4D 放映的其他电影包括《史莱克 4-D》和《钢铁侠 3》。