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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/565/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_85\\_A8\\_E5\\_9B\\_BD\\_E5\\_85\\_AC\\_E5\\_c88\\_565831.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/565/2021_2022__E5_85_A8_E5_9B_BD_E5_85_AC_E5_c88_565831.htm) Time travel is clearly a trickier proposition than space travel, though. Put simply, Einsteins idea was that every object in the universe has its own “ time ” , and these vary as objects move. The faster an object moves, the slower its time is, compared to the time of a slower moving object. The extreme situation would be if an object could move as fast as the speed of light, its time would be completely halted. But whatever an object--or persons--time is, its only evident in contrast to other objects. In other words, its all relatives. 与太空旅行相比，时间旅行很显然是一个更为复杂的命题。简而言之，爱因斯坦的观点就是，宇宙中每一物体都有其自身的“时间”，并随其运动的不同而不同。物体运动越快，其时间越慢（与运动较慢的物体相比而言）。最极端的假设是，如果一个物体运动达到光速，那么其时间就会完全停止。但无论一个物体或者一个人的时间为何，它只能参照其它物体才能得以体现。换句话说，万物皆相对。编辑推荐：名师指导公共英语阅读考试技巧 公共英语pets三级全真模拟试卷 公共英语pets二级语法讲解汇总 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)