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今日科学聚焦

Inside the Internet

漫游因特网

CATHERINE STEPHENS (美) 著

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CATHERINE STEPHENS (美) 著

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致读者

如果你希望读到地道的英语，在享受英语阅读乐趣的同时又能增长知识、开拓视野，这套由外语教学与研究出版社与美国国家地理学会合作出版的“国家地理科学探索丛书”正是你的选择。

“国家地理科学探索丛书”分为9个系列，内容涉及自然科学和社会研究，秉承《国家地理》杂志图文并茂的特色，书中配有大量精彩的图片，文字通俗易懂、深入浅出，将科学性和趣味性完美结合，称得上是一套精致的小百科。

这套丛书以英文注释形式出版，注释由国内重点中学教学经验丰富的英语教师完成。特别值得推荐的是本套丛书在提高青少年读者英语阅读能力的同时，还注重培养他们的科学探索精神、动手能力、逻辑思维能力和沟通能力。

本丛书既适合学生自学，又可用于课堂教学。丛书各个系列均配有一本教师用书，内容包括背景知识介绍、技能训练提示、评估测试、多项选择题及答案等详尽的教学指导，是对课堂教学的极好补充。

本套丛书是适合中学生及英语爱好者的知识读物。

 NATIONAL
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国 家 地 理
科学探索丛书

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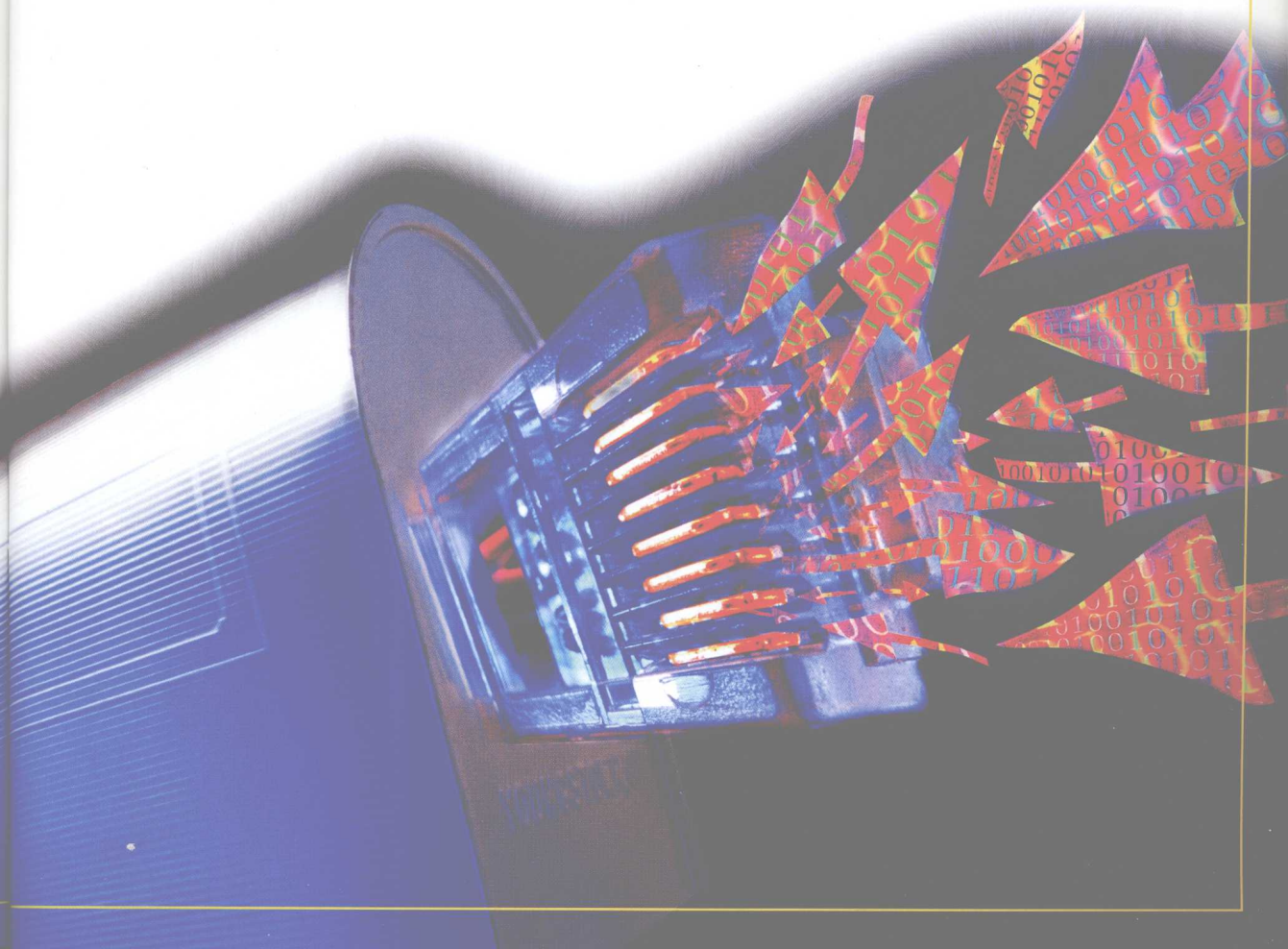
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Pointa

Millions of people around the world connect to the Internet each day. Its influence¹ is powerful² and widespread³. How is the Internet changing our world?

For one thing, it is changing the speed at which we do things. Want to send a letter to England? Send an e-mail and *zip*⁴, it's there. Need to write a report on Amelia Earhart⁵? Type her name on an Internet search screen, and *zip*, information about her pops up⁶. Zip, zip ... point and click. That's the speed of Internet time.

The Internet delivers⁷ a lot more than speed. You can find games, chat rooms⁸, and newspapers from around the world. These are only a small sample of what's online⁹. The Internet can be a fun and exciting place to spend a few hours. But using the Internet also involves¹⁰ a few risks¹¹.

In this book we'll journey inside the Internet. How did it begin? How does it affect¹² you? We'll explore¹³ its promise and take a look at a few of its problems.

1. influence	<i>n.</i>	影响
2. powerful	<i>adj.</i>	强大的
3. widespread	<i>adj.</i>	广泛的
4. zip	<i>v.</i>	压缩(文件)
5. Amelia Earhart	阿米莉亚·埃尔哈特 (美国女飞行员)	
6. pop up		弹出

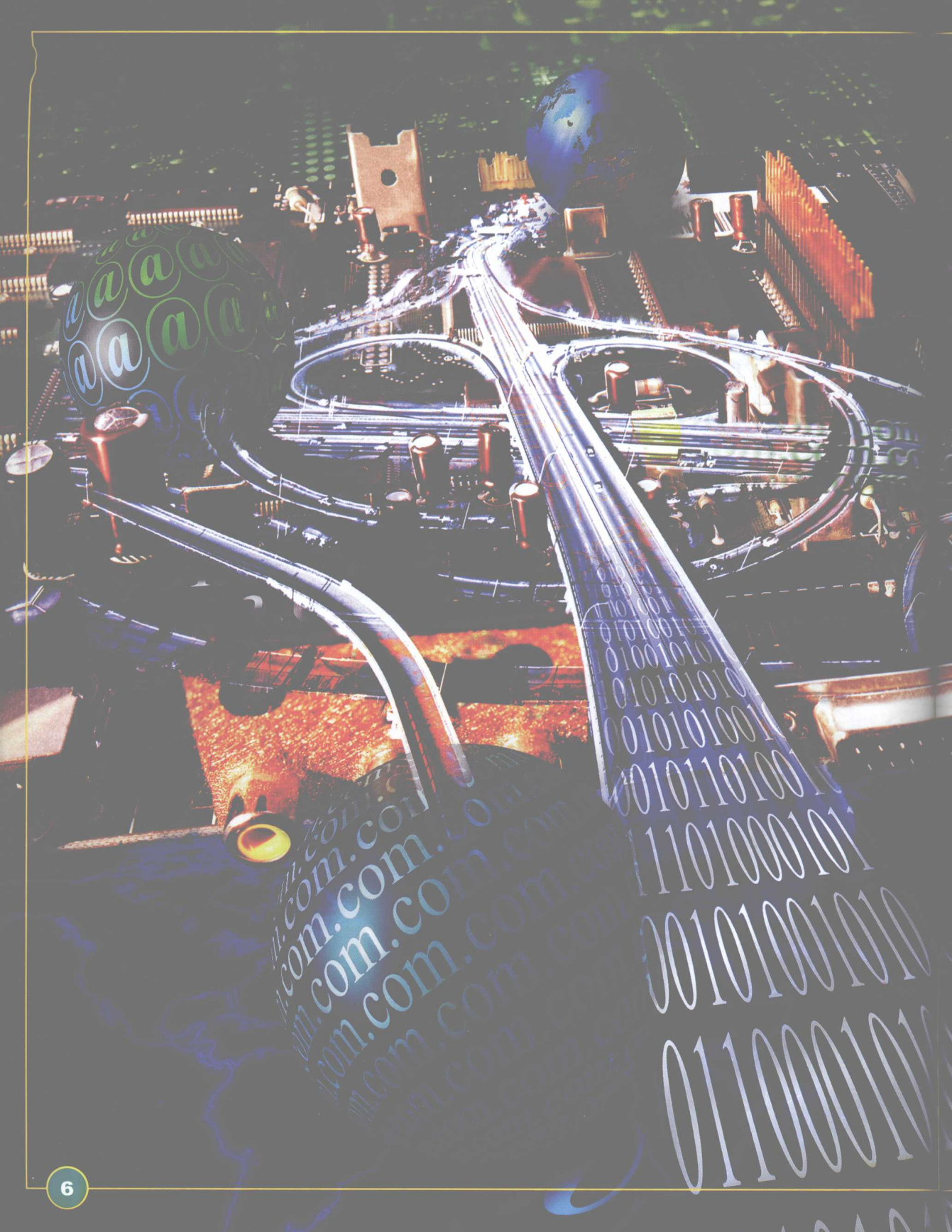
7. deliver	<i>v.</i>	传送
8. chat room		聊天室
9. online	<i>adj.</i>	联机的
10. involve	<i>v.</i>	包括
11. risk	<i>n.</i>	风险
12. affect	<i>v.</i>	影响
13. explore	<i>v.</i>	探索



and Click

移动光标并点击





How Well Are We Doing?

Good News

- The Internet contains¹ huge amounts² of information. There is material³ on almost any topic⁴.
- Information on the Internet is linked⁵ together. It's not just a pile⁶ of documents⁷. That means each person can follow different paths⁸ into and through the information.
- E-mail makes it easy for people to communicate⁹ and keep in touch¹⁰.
- Citizens¹¹ around the world can use the Internet to speak to a global¹² audience¹³.

Bad News

- Information on the Internet can be misleading¹⁴ and inaccurate¹⁵.
- Using the Internet involves risks, such as exposure¹⁶ to strangers and to inappropriate¹⁷ material.
- Some people spend too much time on the Internet, leaving little time for friends and other activities¹⁸.
- Not everyone has a computer or Internet access¹⁹. Many people don't have the resources²⁰ to be part of the Internet community²¹.

1. contain	v.	包含
2. amount	n.	数量
3. material	n.	材料
4. topic	n.	话题
5. link	v.	链接
6. pile	n.	一堆
7. document	n.	文件
8. path	n.	路径
9. communicate	v.	沟通; 通信
10. keep in touch		保持联络
11. citizen	n.	公民

12. global	adj.	全球的
13. audience	n.	观众
14. misleading	adj.	令人误解的
15. inaccurate	adj.	不准确的
16. exposure	n.	暴露
17. inappropriate	adj.	不适当的
18. activity	n.	活动
19. access	n.	访问权; 使用权
20. resource	n.	资源
21. community	n.	团体
22. superhighway	n.	超级(高速)公路

Because so much information travels over the Internet, many people call it the "information superhighway²²."

Past and Present

过去与现在

Getting Connected

连接上网

Who created¹ the Internet? When did it get started?

How did the Internet get so popular² so fast?

The Internet got its start in the 1960s. The U.S. government³ asked a team of scientists to design⁴ an attack-proof⁵ network⁶ of computers. And the scientists did it. They invented a way for computers in different parts of the U.S. to “talk” to each other. The Internet was born!

In its early days the Internet was very small. It involved a few computers at U.S. military sites⁷ and universities⁸. In those days not many people owned computers. They were big and expensive. That changed when the personal computer⁹ was invented in the late 1970s. Computers started showing up¹⁰ everywhere. During the next 20 years, the small network of computers that had formed the Internet grew. Soon thousands, then millions of computers around the world became part of the Internet.

1. create	v.	创造
2. popular	adj.	受欢迎的
3. government	n.	政府
4. design	v.	设计
5. attack-proof	adj.	防攻击的
6. network	n.	网络
7. military site		军事基地

8. university	n.	大学
9. personal computer		个人电脑
10. show up		出现
11. trade	v.	交易
12. stock	n.	股票
13. Los Angeles		洛杉矶
14. California		加利福尼亚州



This team of scientists designed the network of computers that later became the Internet.



This man uses the Internet to trade¹¹ stocks¹² online from an office in Los Angeles¹³, California¹⁴.
(注释见第 8 页)



Tim Berners-Lee

Spinning¹ the Web

Meanwhile, across the Atlantic Ocean², scientist Tim Berners-Lee was trying to solve³ a problem. He was working at a large research center⁴ in Switzerland⁵. And he was having a hard time keeping track of⁶ the many scientists and projects⁷. Berners-Lee decided he needed to organize⁸ the information. He didn't want the names and projects to be in a long list. He wanted the information displayed⁹ as a web, with connections branching out¹⁰ in different directions—much like a spider¹¹'s web. So he wrote a computer program¹² to organize and link the information in a web. This program could show the many ways that the different scientists and projects were related¹³.

Tim Berners-Lee understood the power of connecting information. He wondered if he could connect the information stored¹⁴ on the world's Internet computers. Tim Berners-Lee designed a system¹⁵ that allowed people to put information on the Internet and link it to information on other computers. He called his invention the World Wide Web¹⁶.

1. spin	v.	结(网)
2. Atlantic Ocean		大西洋
3. solve	v.	解决
4. research center		研究中心
5. Switzerland		瑞士
6. keep track of		记录
7. project	n.	课题; 科研项目
8. organize	v.	使有条理

9. display	v.	显示
10. branch out		扩展
11. spider	n.	蜘蛛
12. program	n.	程序
13. related	adj.	相关的
14. store	v.	存储
15. system	n.	系统
16. World Wide Web		环球信息网

Surfing¹ the Web

The World Wide Web (or Web, for short) lets you view² information on the Internet in many ways. Web pages often combine³ text, pictures, and sound. Some even have video or 3-D⁴ images⁵. Web pages also let you click words or images and link to other related information. These links are called hyperlinks⁶. For example, on a website about dinosaurs⁷, you might be able to click the word extinct⁸ to read theories⁹ about how dinosaurs became extinct. When you surf the Web, you click hyperlinks to move through Web pages and check out¹⁰ topics that interest you.

In 1993 the Internet had about 130 websites¹¹. Today there are millions. Large and small businesses¹², universities, governments, schools, libraries, and even individuals¹³ have their own websites. The Internet has websites with information on almost any topic you can imagine¹⁴. Special¹⁵ software¹⁶ programs, called search engines¹⁷, look through¹⁸ the information and help you find what you need.

Hyperlinks

Some hyperlinks appear¹ as underlined² words. When you click the words, information about that topic will appear.

(注释见第 13 页)

1. surf	v.	在……冲浪	12. business	n.	公司
2. view	v.	观看	13. individual	n.	个人
3. combine	v.	结合	14. imagine	v.	想像
4. 3-D	adj.	三维的	15. special	adj.	特别的
5. image	n.	图像	16. software	n.	软件
6. hyperlink	n.	超级链接	17. search engine		搜索引擎
7. dinosaur	n.	恐龙	18. look through		浏览
8. extinct	adj.	灭绝的	19. string	n.	字符串
9. theory	n.	理论; 学说	20. Uniform Resource Locator		统一资源定位符
10. check out		查看	21. identify	v.	识别
11. website	n.	网站	22. section	n.	部分

**Did you
ever
wonder...**

...what that string¹⁹ of letters is in a Web address?

The string is called a Uniform Resource Locator²⁰, or URL. The URL identifies²¹ a website's computer and file names. In the URL, <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/kids/index.html>, the "nationalgeographic.com" is the Internet name for the computer that contains National Geographic's website. The rest of the string identifies the files on this computer that contain the kids' section²².

Search Engine

A search engine helps you find the information you need by looking through many sites for your topic.



Hyperlinks

Some hyperlinks appear as words in boxes. Other hyperlinks appear as pictures. Here's one way you can tell if a word or an image is a hyperlink. When you move the arrow³ on your screen over a hyperlink, the arrow often will change into the shape of a hand.

- | | | |
|--------------|----|------|
| 1. appear | v. | 出现 |
| 2. underline | v. | 加下划线 |
| 3. arrow | n. | 箭头 |



Internet club⁷ members go online
at the Beijing Airport.

A World of Things to Do

Okay, so you've searched the Web and found answers to all your homework questions. What else can you do on the Internet? Each day many people communicate on the Internet. You can send electronic mail, or e-mail, to friends in your neighborhood¹ or around the world. Send an instant² message if you want your words to reach³ someone more quickly. The Internet also has chat rooms that let you type messages back and forth⁴ with people who are on the Internet at the same time as you. Newsgroups⁵ are places where you can post messages. Like putting a message on a bulletin board⁶ at school, you can post a message in a newsgroup for many people to read.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|-----------|-----|
| 1. neighborhood | <i>n.</i> | 邻近地区 | 5. newsgroups | <i>n.</i> | 新闻组 |
| 2. instant | <i>adj.</i> | 即时的 | 6. bulletin board | | 公告牌 |
| 3. reach | <i>v.</i> | 到达 | 7. club | <i>n.</i> | 俱乐部 |
| 4. back and forth | | 来回地 | | | |