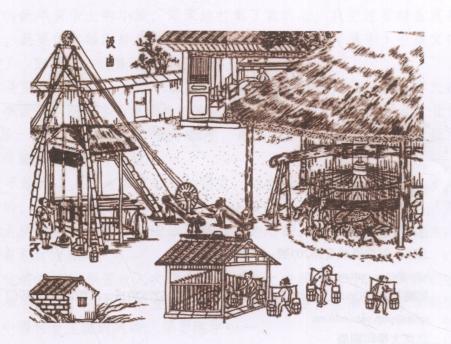


Chinese Reading of Popular Science

中文科普閱讀 Chinese Reading of Popular Science

王雙雙 編著





圖書在版編目 (CIP) 數據

中文科普閱讀:繁體版/王雙雙編著.一北京:北京大學出版社,2009.8 (雙雙中文教材17)

ISBN 978-7-301-15243-0

I. 中··· II.王··· III.漢語 - 對外漢語教學 - 教材 IV.H195.4

中國版本圖書館CIP數據核字(2009)第088543號

書 名: 中文科普閱讀

著作責任者: 王雙雙 編著

英文翻譯: 王亦兵

責任編輯: 鄧曉霞 dxxvip@vip.sina.com

標 準 書 號: ISBN 978-7-301-15243-0/H·2257

出版發行: 北京大學出版社

地: 北京市海淀區成府路205號 100871

網 址: http://www.pup.cn

電 話: 郵購部 62752015 發行部 62750672 編輯部 62752028 出版部 62754962

電子信箱: zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn 印刷者: 北京大學印刷廠

經 銷 者: 新華書店

889毫米×1194毫米 16開本 11.25印張 196千字

2009年8月第1版 2009年8月第1次印刷

定 價: 90.00圓(含課本、練習册和CD-ROM一張)

未經許可,不得以任何方式複製或抄襲本書之部分或全部内容。

版權所有,侵權必究

舉報電話: 010-62752024

電子信箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

前言

《雙雙中文教材》是一套專門為海外青少年編寫的中文課本,是我在美國八年的中文教學實踐基礎上編寫成的。在介紹這套教材之前,請讀一首小詩:

一雙神奇的手, 推開一扇窗。 一條神奇的路, 通向燦爛的中華文化。

鮑凱文 鮑維江 1998年

鮑維江和鮑凱文姐弟倆是美國生美國長的孩子,也是我的學生。1998年冬,他們送給我的新年賀卡上的小詩,深深地打動了我的心。我把這首詩看成我文化教學的"回聲"。我要傳達給海外每位中文老師:我教給他們(學生)中國文化,他們思考了、接受了、回應了。這條路走通了!

語言是交際的工具,更是一種文化和一種生活方式,所以學習中文也就離不開中華文化的學習。早期漢字的象形性較強,她從遠古走來,帶有大量的文化信息,但學起來並不容易。使學生增強興趣、減小難度,走出苦學漢字的怪圈,走進領悟中華文化的花園,是我編寫這套教材的初衷。

學生不論大小,天生都有求知的慾望,都有欣賞文化美的追求。中華文化本身是魅力十足的。把這宏大而玄妙的文化,深入淺出地,有聲有色地介紹出來,讓這迷人的文化如涓涓細流,一點一滴地滲入學生們的心田,使學生們逐步體味中國文化,是我編寫這套教材的目的。

為此我將漢字的學習放入文化介紹的流程之中同步進行,讓同學們在學中國地理的同時,學習漢字;在學中國歷史的同時,學習漢字;在學中國哲學的同時,學習漢字······ 字;在學中國科普文選的同時,學習漢字······

這樣的一種中文學習,知識性強,趣味性強;老師易教,學生易學。當學生們合上書本時,他們的眼前是中國的大好河山,是中國五千年的歷史和妙不可言的哲學思維,是奔騰的現代中國……

總之,他們瞭解了中華文化,就會探索這片土地,熱愛這片土地,就會與中國結下情緣。

最後我要衷心地感謝所有熱情支持和幫助我編寫教材的老師、家長、學生、朋友和家人,特别是老同學唐玲教授、何茜老師、我姐姐王欣欣編審及我女兒Uta Guo年復一年的鼎力相助。可以説這套教材是大家努力的結果。

說明

《雙雙中文教材》是一套專門為海外學生編寫的中文教材。它是由美國加州王雙雙老師和中國專家學者共同努力,在海外多年的實踐中編寫出來的。全書共20册,識字量2500個,包括了從識字、拼音、句型、短文的學習,到初步的較系統的中國文化的學習。教材大體介紹了中國地理、歷史、哲學等方面的豐富內容,突出了中國文化的魅力。課本知識面廣,趣味性強,深入淺出,易教易學。

這套教材體系完整、構架靈活、使用面廣。學生可以從零起點開始,一直學完全部課程20册;也可以將後11册(10~20册)的九個文化專題和第五册(漢語拼音)單獨使用,這樣便於高中和大學開設中國哲學、地理、歷史等專門課程以及假期班、短期中國文化班、拼音速成班使用,符合了美國AP中文課程的目標和基本要求。

本書是《雙雙中文教材》的第十七册,適用於已學習、掌握1200個以上漢字的學 生使用。

本册講的是科普知識,主要介紹了中國特有的自然科學知識。課文知識面廣、趣味性強,語言比較簡單。通過對本書的學習,學生們不僅能掌握一些科技詞匯,而且能增進對中國的自然風貌、人文歷史的瞭解,為今後閱讀中文書報打下良好的基礎。同時,學生們也能進一步增強環境保護的意識,達到既學中文又學科技的雙重目的。

課文大多是根據一些優秀的中國科普讀物加工、改編而成的,一般都註明了出 處。但也有的課文是在綜合了多個資料的基礎上重新編寫出來的。根據慣例,這樣的 課文就不加註了。

編者

課程設置

一年級	中文課本(第一册)	中文課本	(第二册)	中文課本 (第三册)
二年級	中文課本(第四册)	中文課本	(第五册)	中文課本 (第六册)
三年級	中文課本(第七册)	中文課本	(第八册)	中文課本 (第九册)
四年級	中國成語故事	也要不同	中國地理′	常識
五年級	中國古代故事	不動應不	中國神話	專 説
六年級	中國古代科學技術		中國文學	欣賞
七年級	中國詩歌欣賞		中文科普	閱讀
八年級	中國古代哲學	高级易	中國歷史	(上)
九年級	中國歷史(下)	于上流人	小説閱讀	,中文SAT II
十年級	中文SAT II (強化班)	夏王祥的	小説閱讀	,中文SATⅡ考試

目錄

第一課	黄河的源頭(一)	1
第二課	黄河的源頭(二)	11
第三課	銀杏和水杉	20
第四課	跳傘	29
第五課	野駱駝	40
第六課	恒星真的不動嗎	51
第七課	灰塵的旅行	59
第八課	鹽井和井鹽	70
第九課	我們應該長多高	83
第十課	沙漠	93
生字表		
生詞表		108



第一課

黄河的源頭(一)

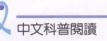
人們打開一幅中國地圖,就會看到一條彎彎曲曲的大河,像巨 龍似的橫臥在中國北方大地上。

黄河——中國的第二大河,全長5464千米,從河源到河口,要 是坐上每小時50千米的火車,也要不停地跑上5天5夜。黄河不僅是 中國的一條巨川,也是世界上一條著名的大河。

唐代詩人李白曾在詩中寫道: "黄河之水天上來,奔流到海不復回。"這當然只是詩歌,黄河水是不會從天上來的。那麼,黄河水究竟是從哪裏來的?這可是一個經過多少年纔弄清楚的問題。

2000多年前,漢朝的張騫出使西域回來後,向漢武帝報告: "在西域時,聽人說黃河水是從塔里木河流來的。"他認為這不大可能,因為他已經知道塔里木河是流入羅布泊的。直到晋朝,張華在他的《博物誌》中纔提出比較正確的觀點,認為黃河發源於"星xiù 宿海",可是誰也不能證實他的說法對不對。

公元1280年,元朝政府為了找黄河源,派出了第一個河源考察 隊,進入青海地區的高原。在茫茫的高原上,他們尋找了四個多 月,走到星宿海後,又沿著一條從西南方向流入星宿海的小河走 了一百多里,但是,没有再繼續找尋下去。在這次考察中,他們對



星宿海地區作了許多珍貴的記錄,使人們第一次知道了這個邊遠地帶的詳細情況,可惜的是,他們畫的地圖沒有流傳下來。此後,人們只知道黃河源在星宿海某地,對"河出星宿"之說有了較深的認識。

四百多年後的1704年,清朝的康熙皇帝又派出考察隊進入青海,再次尋找黄河源,但也只是走到星宿海就再没有前進了。

公元 1782年,清朝乾隆皇帝派人繼續去尋找黄河源頭。這一



次,他們開始走出星宿海去尋找。他們在星宿海西南不遠的地方發現一條 黄色的河流,河口西面有一塊大岩石,岩石上有一個終年不斷涌水的噴泉。他們認為這一股清亮的泉水一定

是黄河的源頭了。他們稱這條河流為"阿勒坦郭勒"(蒙語"黄金河")。回到北京以後,他們向皇帝報告說,黄河發源地就在阿勒坦郭勒那裏。但是根據他們所說的方位和情況,這條河應該是卡日曲。這就引起了後世關於黄河正源到底是哪條河的爭議。

1952年,中國又派出一支由60多人組成的河源考察隊,開始 在青海南部的高原上仔細地查找每一條可能是黄河源頭的河流。隊 員們穿過千里無人的草原,越過高山,四個多月走了5000多千米的 路程,到了星宿海後,看見一條從西邊流過來的河流,很像是黄河 源頭的一部分。隊員們沿著這條河,一直走進了約古宗列盆地。這





個盆地面積約300平方千米, 很久以前,曾是一個大湖泊, 後來,由於氣候的變化,湖水 一天天少了。到現在剩下的湖 水,分成了170多個小湖泊, 龄佈在原來的湖底上。河水像

一條帶子彎彎曲曲地從盆地中間流過。過了約古宗列盆地後,河床越來越窄了,到達源頭時,河寬不到兩米了。考察隊員發現在河流盡頭,有一個面積約三四平方米的小泉,像開水似的,翻滾起伏,泉柱發出非常好聽的"叮叮咚咚"的聲音。考察隊員們高興極了!他們一口氣跑上小泉西邊的山頭,興奮地向四周遠望:一座高大的雪山——巴顏喀拉山的主峰雅拉達澤(海拔5442米),屹立在小泉的西邊,好像一位士兵守衛在那裏。考察隊認為他們找到的這條河(約古宗列曲)就是黄河的正源。他們在這裏立了一塊高大的石碑,上面刻著"黄河源"三個大字和一行藏文。

可是, 1978年青海省又組織了一次考察, 認定卡日曲是黄河的



河的卡日曲比約古宗列曲還長25千米。根據"河源唯遠"的原則, 從長度來看, 南源卡日曲應該是黄河的正源。幾千年來的黄河源之 謎終於弄清楚了。

有趣的是, 黄河南源卡日曲與長江源頭通天河的支流只隔著一 道低矮的山嶺,相距只有200米左右。這一對幾乎從同一個地區流 出的"姐妹河"在青海南部的高原上揮手告别之後,一個流過中國 南方大地,一個流過中國北方大地。

(根據羅樞運、趙合順《奔騰的黄河》改編)

4 詞			
		dian dian	PARTIES NAME OF
jiū jìng 究竟	actually; how exactly	dīng dōng 叮咚	tinkle
zhèng shí 證實	verify	yǎ lā dá zé 雅拉達澤	name of a mountain
kǎo chá 考察	investigate on the spot	yì lì 屹立	stand; erect
mǒu 某	some; a certain	shí bēi 石碑	stone tablet
pēn quán 噴泉	fountain	yuán zé 原則	principle
tǎn 坦	even; a character of a river name	mí yǔ 謎 (語)	riddle
lù chéng 路程	journey	huī shǒu 揮手	wave one's hand
zōng 宗	ancestor; a character of a river name;		



究竟 某個 路程 噴泉 始終 謎 興奮 揮手 宗 證實 *屹立 石碑 注: *以後的字詞為選做題,後同。

此一比

字詞運用

彎曲 樂曲 歌曲 一條小路彎彎曲曲通向遠方。 他在音樂會上演奏了一首中國民間樂曲。 這是一首兒童歌曲。



究竟

黄河水究竟是從哪裏來的?明天的舞會你究竟去不去?

博物館 博士

我在北京參觀了歷史博物館和自然博物館。 小輝的哥哥是醫學博士。

反義詞

彎曲——筆直

寬——窄

揭開——貼上

正確——錯誤

横——竪

詞語解釋

終年——從年頭到年尾。

告别——離别、分手。



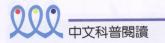
天鵝湖

中國的"天鶇湖"位於新疆巴音布魯克草原上。它是一座高山湖泊,四周是天山的冰峰。巴音布魯克天鶇湖東西長30千米,南北寬10千米,湖泊四周有許多清泉。春天,融化的雪水流入湖中。湖水清澈寧靜,湖邊綠草如茵。在遥遠的印度和非洲南部過冬的天鵝,每到春季,都會飛回這裏繁殖後代。這時,湖上的天鶇成千上萬:它們有的在湖中漫游玩耍,有的在湖邊草叢裏做窩生蛋,有的飛翔在藍天白雲之間……那些小天鶇出殼三四個小時就能和爸爸媽媽一樣,跑到湖中去游水尋找食物。小天鶇長得很快,只要三個月,便可長到10公斤重。

巴音布魯克天鵝湖是目前世界上天鵝最集中的地區之一。為了 保護這裏的天鵝,1980年,中國在這裏建立了自然保護區。



巴音布魯克湖





Lesson One

The Source of the Yellow River (I)

When you look at a map of China, you will see a winding river spanning across northern China like a gigantic dragon.

The Yellow River is the second longest river in China with a length of 5,464 kilometers. It takes five consecutive days and nights by train traveling at the speed of 50 kilometers per hour to only cover the distance between the riverhead to its mouth. It is an important river in China and one of the most famous rivers in the world.

Li Bai, a great poet during the Tang Dynasty, once praised the river in one of his poems:

The water of the Yellow River comes from the sky,

It rushes into the sea and never returns.

However, poets are generally given a license to be creative in their poems, and it is impossible that a river originates from the sky. Where exactly then is the source of this great river? This is a question where the answer became clear only after many, many years of exploration.

More than 2,000 years ago during the Han Dynasty, Zhang Qian was sent to the Western Regions as a diplomatic envoy. On his return to the capital, he gave a report to Emperor Han Wudi, saying, "When I was in the Western Regions, I heard that the Yellow River originated from the Tarim River." But he believed that this was probably not the case, for he already knew that the Tarim River flowed into the Lop Nur Lake. In the Jin Dynasty, Zhang Hua recorded a much more likely answer that the Yellow River originated from the Star Sea in his *Bowu Zhi: Treatise on Curiosities*. But at that time, there was no one who could verify his conclusion.

In the year 1280 during the Yuan Dynasty, the government sent the first expedition team to locate the source of the Yellow River. They went to the Qinghai Plateau and spent more than four months there searching and exploring. They reached the Star Sea and traveled along a small river which flowed into the Star Sea from the southwest direction. They traced it for more than 100 *li* (approximately 50 kilometers) before giving up.

During the expedition, they left many precious records about the area around the Star Sea in order to allow people to understand the details of this remote area for the first time. But the map they drew was lost and people only knew much later that the Yellow River originated from somewhere around the Star Sea. Nevertheless, it was through this expedition that the people gained a better understanding about the origins of Yellow River.

More than 400 years later, in the year 1704, during the Qing Dynasty, Emperor Kangxi sent another expedition team into Qinghai to continue the task of finding the source of the Yellow River. But again, the team terminated their search at the Star Sea and didn't go any further from there.

In the year 1782 during the Qing Dynasty, Emperor Qianlong once again sent an expedition team to look for the river source and this time, they went beyond the Star Sea. To the southwest of the Star



Sea, they found a large rock to the west of the river mouth with a spring that released water all year round. They believed that this spring must be the origin of the Yellow River and named it *Ahletanguole* (meaning the River of Gold in Mongolian). They reported their conclusions to the emperor upon returning to Beijing. However, according to their recorded location and description, the river they saw and named was actually the Karequ River. Hence, their conclusion about the origins of the Yellow River sparked off a controversy.

In 1952, the Chinese government sent an expedition team which comprised of more than 60 members to examine each river on the Qinghai Plateau to find out the real source of the Yellow River. The team traveled more than 5,000 kilometers in four months through plains and mountains. Upon arriving at the Star Sea, they noticed a river flowing westward to the sea. The team suspected that it was part of the source they were looking for. So they walked along the river and entered the Yueguzonglie Basin (literally meaning a pot for stir frying highland barley in Tibetan). The total area of the basin is about 300 square kilometers and it used to be a huge lake a long time ago which shrank gradually due to the change of climate. It has formed more than 170 small lakes scattered around the original area of the lake floor. The river wound around the basin center like a shining ribbon that narrowed gradually after it passed through the basin down to no more than two meters wide at its source. The expedition team found a small spring of only three or four square meters at the end of the river. The spring rose and fell like boiling water, producing a pleasant tinkling sound. The expedition team was overjoyed and ran to the top of the hill, which was west of the spring, to examine the surrounding landform. The Yaladaze Peak (5,442 meters above sea level) of Bayankala Mountain, a lofty snow mountain (also known as the Bayan Har Mountain, meaning rich black mountain in Mongolian), is located to the west of the small spring, guarding the origin of the Yellow River. The expedition team believed that the Yueguzonglie River was the real source of the great Yellow River. They erected a high stone table with three big characters - Huanghe Yuan (the source of the Yellow River) and a sentence in Tibetan.

But later on in 1978, Qinghai Province organized an expedition and the results caused them to believe that the real source should be the Karequ River. Subsequently, people discovered from satellite photographs that the Karequ River to the south of Yellow River (also known as Maqu River) was 25 km longer than Yueguzonglie River. According to the basic principle of determining a river source, "the length determines a river's origin", it was therefore concluded that Karequ River should be the real origin of the Yellow River. The mystery of the Yellow River source was finally solved.

There is one fascinating fact to know about the Yellow River. The distance between Karequ River, the south source of the Yellow River, and a branch of the Tongtian River, the upper source of the Changjiang River, is only 200 meters apart. They are separated from each other by a low mountain range. The two "sister rivers" originate from the same area which is at the southern part of the Qinghai Plateau and start their different journeys toward the sea, where one flows through southern China, and the other through northern China.

Adapted and Revised from The Rushing Yellow River by Luo Shuyun and Zhao Heshun

The Swan Lake

China's Swan Lake, also known as Bayanbulak Lake, is located in the Bayanbulak Plains in Xinjiang. It is a mountain lake that is surrounded by Tianshan's icy mountains. The Swan Lake is 30 kilometers long stretching from east to west, and 10 kilometers wide spanning from north to south. It has many clear springs around it. During spring, the snow melts and flows into the lake, the clear water making the whole place beautifully spectacular. Every spring, swans would fly from Indian Ocean and the southern part of Africa to the lake where they spend the entire winter for breeding. During this season, there are hundreds and thousands of swans on the lake. Some swim freely on the lake, some build nests and hatch their eggs on the fields at the lakeside. The newly hatched swans are able to run, swim, and find food in the lake like their parents only three or four hours after emerging from their shells. They grow fast and can reach up to about 10 kilograms in three months.

The Swan Lake is one of the areas with the most number of swans in the world. In order to protect the swans there, the Chinese government made an official recognition of the place in 1980 as a nature reserve for swans.