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国 家 地 理 科学探索丛书

THE HUMAN BODY

人体

# Making Healthy Choices 健康的选择

CAROLYN NEWTON (美) 著

外语教学与研究出版社

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**女** 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,亦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。



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THE HUMAN BODY

人体

## Making Healthy Choices



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CAROLYN NEWTON (美) 著

关静瑞/注



FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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Introduction 引言

## Decisions! Decisions! 决定! 决定!



"What should I wear?"

"Jamie always wants to copy my homework. How can I tell him no?"

"How should I study so I can pass the math test?"

"I hate being the new kid. Should I ask somebody to sit with me at lunch?"



Each morning thousands of school buses carry students like you to school. Some mornings you may be excited to see your friends. Other mornings you may be worried about a test. Sometimes you may wish you were back in bed. Each day is different. And every day you make choices.

Have you ever thought about how many decisions you make before you even get to school? You decide what to wear, what to eat for breakfast, whether to check your homework—the list goes on and on. Some choices are easy, like picking green socks instead of<sup>2</sup> blue. Many choices are more difficult. To make some decisions, you may even need help from your family or other trusted<sup>3</sup> adults<sup>4</sup>. This book can help you make good choices—ones that keep you healthy and safe.

excited	兴奋的
instead of	而不是
trust	信任
adult	成年人

### Chapter 1

第一章

## Body Basics: Use Your Head

健康常识: 动动脑筋



## What exactly is a healthy choice? Just think about it. The key to healthy choices is using your head to decide what's right for you.

When you eat breakfast and brush your teeth, you make healthy choices. You make another one when you snap on<sup>2</sup> your helmet<sup>3</sup> before you ride your bike to school. Eating right, exercising, wearing safety equipment<sup>4</sup>, and keeping clean are all healthy decisions. But why should you eat an apple when you could eat a donut<sup>5</sup>? Or why ride your skateboard<sup>6</sup> when you could watch TV? The answer's simple. When you make healthy choices, you feel better. You've got more energy<sup>7</sup>, you're stronger, and you're less likely to get sick.

#### A Balancing<sup>8</sup> Act

One of the best ways to stay healthy is to give your body all the nutrients it needs. Nutrients are substances<sup>10</sup> that your body needs to function<sup>11</sup> properly<sup>12</sup>. You get many nutrients from the food you eat. Some foods are packed<sup>13</sup> full of nutrients. Other foods have almost none. To stay healthy, you need a variety of<sup>14</sup> foods each day. In other words, you need a balanced diet<sup>15</sup>. A balanced diet is made up of nutrients, such as carbohydrates<sup>16</sup>, proteins<sup>17</sup>, fats, vitamins<sup>18</sup>, minerals<sup>19</sup>, and water. Not only do you need the right amounts<sup>20</sup> of each. Sound hard? It can be. That's why the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA<sup>21</sup>) made the

1.	exactly	adv.	确切地	
2.	snap on		吧嗒一声扣上	
3.	helmet	n.	头盔	
4.	safety equipn	nent	安全装备	
5.	donut	n.	炸面圈	
6.	skateboard	12.	滑板	
7.	energy	n.	精力: 能量	
8.	balance	ν.	平衡	
9.	nutrient	11.	营养物	
10.	substance	17.	物质	
11.	function	ν.	(器官等)活动;运转	

USDA Food Guide Pyramid<sup>22</sup>.

12. properly	adv.	适当地;	正确地
13. pack	ν.		含有
14. a variety of		各和	中各样的
15. diet	n.	E	常饮食
16. carbohydrate	77. 有	炭水化合物	7. 糖类
17. protein	n.		蛋白质
18. vitamin	11.		维生素
19. mineral	11.		矿物质
20. amount	11.		数量
21. USDA		美国	国农业部
22. Food Guide P	/ramic	食物指导	<b>身金字塔</b>

#### USDA Food Guide Pyramid



- A Fats, Oils, and Sweets Group Use sparingly<sup>5</sup>
- B Milk, Yogurt<sup>6</sup>, and Cheese Group 2-3 servings<sup>7</sup>
- Meat, Poultry<sup>8</sup>, Fish, Dry Beans, Eggs, and Nuts Group 2-3 servings
- Vegetables Group
  3-5 servings
- Fruit Group 2-4 servings
- F Bread, Cereal<sup>9</sup>, Rice, and Pasta<sup>10</sup> Group 6-11 servings



#### Eat Well, Feel Well

What does the food pyramid tell you about your diet? Well, it shows different types of foods. It also tells how much of each kind you should eat each day. To follow the food pyramid, you should eat more foods from the food groups at the bottom<sup>1</sup> of the pyramid and fewer from the groups at the top.

The food pyramid makes a balanced diet look simple. Just eat more foods from the bottom and fewer foods at the top and you'll get all the nutrients you need. Right? Yes, but you can't always choose what you'll eat at each meal. So following the food pyramid isn't always easy. What should you do? Be smart about what you eat. You don't have to give up foods like ice cream, hamburgers<sup>2</sup>, and potato chips<sup>3</sup> to have a balanced diet. Just pay attention to<sup>4</sup> how often you eat them. You can get most of the nutrients you need by simply eating many kinds of foods.

1.	bottom	n.	底部
2.	hamburger	n.	汉堡包
3.	potato chip		炸薯条(片)
4.	pay attention to		注意
5.	sparingly	adv.	有节制地

6.	yogurt	n.	酸奶
7.	serving	n.	(食物或饮料的)一份
8.	poultry	n.	家禽
9.	cereal	n.	谷类食品
10	pasta	n.	意大利面食

#### A Body in Motion<sup>1</sup>

So you've given your body the nutrients it needs. Now what? Well, eating right is just the first step up the health ladder. To be in good shape<sup>2</sup>, your body needs to move and stay active<sup>3</sup>. When you give yourself the energy you need to get up and go, do just that. Get up and go! Instead of vegging out<sup>4</sup> in front of the TV, go outside and get some exercise. Exercise is a set of movements that work your muscles<sup>5</sup>.

There are many ways to exercise. You can play team sports, such as basketball or soccer<sup>6</sup>. You can ride a bike, jump rope, or swim with friends. A good exercise is any activity<sup>7</sup> you enjoy that makes your muscles move and your heart pump<sup>8</sup> faster.

Actually<sup>9</sup>, exercise also can make you feel happier and less stressed<sup>10</sup>. When you exercise, your brain releases<sup>11</sup> chemicals<sup>12</sup> that affect<sup>13</sup> your moods<sup>14</sup>. So the more you exercise, the stronger you will be and the better you'll feel.

If you have a hard time seeing how exercise can be fun and fit into your day, try this. List the television shows you watch each week. Which one do you like the least? Instead of watching it this week, walk your dog or ride your bike. Or call up<sup>15</sup> your best friend and plan an activity. Swim, play tennis, shoot hoops<sup>16</sup>—try it all. You may find something so much fun that it doesn't even seem like exercise!

1.	motion	11.	运动
2.	be in good	shape	处于良好状态
3.	active	adj.	活跃的
4.	veg out		懒洋洋(几乎不动)
5.	muscle	n.	肌肉
6.	soccer	11.	英式足球
7.	activity	11.	活动
8.	pump	v.	跳动;搏动
9.	actually	adv.	实际上; 事实上
10.	stress	ν.	使紧张
11.	release	ν.	释放
12.	chemical	n.	化学物质
13.	affect	ν.	影响
14.	mood	n.	情绪
15.	call up		给打电话

16. shoot hoop		投篮
17. amazing	adj.	令人惊奇的
18. athlete	11.	运动员
19. world-class	adj.	世界级的
20. regularly	adv.	有规律地
21. represent	ν.	代表
22. Olympics		奥运会
23. Sydney		悉尼
24. legally	adv.	法律认可地
25. qualify	ν.	使具有资格
26. eyesight	17.	视力
27. vision	11.	视力,视觉
28. compete	ν.	比赛
29. final	72.	决赛

#### Focus On

#### Marla Runyan: An Amazing<sup>17</sup> Athlete<sup>18</sup>

To be a world-class<sup>19</sup> athlete like Marla Runyan, you have to eat right and exercise regularly<sup>20</sup> so that your body performs at its best. Runyan represented21 the United States in the 2000 Summer Olympics<sup>22</sup> in Sydney<sup>23</sup>, Australia. She is the first legally<sup>24</sup> blind runner to qualify25 for the Olympics. Runyan was born with full eyesight<sup>26</sup>, but by age nine she began to lose her vision<sup>27</sup>. Now she is legally blind. At the Olympics, Runyan competed<sup>28</sup> in the 1500-meter race. She was one of only 12 runners to qualify for the finals29.



## Did you ever wonder...

## ...if wearing safety equipment really makes a difference?

You bet it does! Experts<sup>21</sup> report that six out of every ten scooter-related injuries could have been prevented<sup>22</sup> if safety equipment had been worn. Reports also show that a person riding a bike without a helmet has an 85 percent<sup>23</sup> greater risk of suffering a head injury than a person who wears a helmet.



#### Be Smart<sup>1</sup>, Be Safe

Before you exercise, be sure to use your head and think about safety. When you are involved in<sup>2</sup> an activity, you run the risk<sup>3</sup> of injuring<sup>4</sup> yourself. So before you hop<sup>5</sup> on your bike or pull on your skates<sup>6</sup>, don't forget the safety equipment. Safety equipment is gear<sup>7</sup> that protects<sup>8</sup> your body. The type of safety equipment

you wear depends on<sup>9</sup> the activity you do. Think about it this way. If you couldn't swim, would you dive<sup>10</sup> into a pool without a life vest<sup>11</sup>? No way—that would be dumb<sup>12</sup> and dangerous<sup>13</sup>. Yet many people ride their bikes or scooters<sup>14</sup> without wearing helmets. They don't realize<sup>15</sup> that one wrong turn could send them straight<sup>16</sup> to the emergency room<sup>17</sup>. So wear the right safety equipment, pay attention to what's around you, and use good judgment<sup>18</sup>. These are the best ways to stay safe and steer clear of<sup>19</sup> accidents<sup>20</sup>.

1.	smart	adj.	机敏的:	反应快的
2.	involve in			专心于
3.	risk	11.	区	.险;危险
4.	injure	$\nu$ .		伤害
5.	hop	ν.		跳上
6.	skate	n.		冰鞋
7.	gear	n.		装置
8.	protect	$\nu$ .		保护
9.	depend on			取决于
10.	dive	, v.		跳水
11.	life vest			救生衣
12.	dumb	adj.		愚蠢的

13.	dangerous	adj.	危险的
14.	scooter	n.	踏板车
15.	realize	ν.	认识到
16.	straight	adv.	直接地
17.	emergency room		急诊室
18.	judgement	11.	判断
19.	steer clear of		绕开;避开
20.	accident	11.	事故
21.	expert	n.	专家
22.	prevent	ν.	防止
23.	percent	n.	百分之

#### Clean Scene<sup>1</sup>

When you're singing in the shower<sup>2</sup>, you're probably not thinking about your health. But keeping clean is one of the most important parts of staying healthy. Bathing<sup>3</sup>, brushing teeth, trimming<sup>4</sup> nails<sup>5</sup>, and washing your hair are all part of good hygiene<sup>6</sup>. Hygiene includes<sup>7</sup> activities that are good for your health and that keep you clean.

Hygiene helps your body get rid of<sup>8</sup> germs<sup>9</sup> that could make you sick. Germs are tiny<sup>10</sup> organisms<sup>11</sup> that cause<sup>12</sup> disease<sup>13</sup>. When you brush your teeth, you scrub away<sup>14</sup> germs that could cause diseases in your teeth or gums<sup>15</sup>. Washing your hands and taking showers or baths also removes<sup>16</sup> dangerous germs. With a little soap<sup>17</sup> and water, you can wash away your chances of getting many diseases.

A hundred years ago, most people bathed about once a month and rarely<sup>18</sup> washed their hair. They also lived shorter lives than we can expect<sup>19</sup> to live now. Are we living longer because we take more baths than people did a hundred years ago? Well, that's part of the reason. We also keep our water cleaner, live in healthier homes, and eat a better variety of foods. We have better medicines and know more about fighting diseases. All of these factors<sup>20</sup> help us to live longer and healthier lives than ever before.

1.	scene	71.		场面
2.	shower	n.		淋浴
3.	bath	ν.		洗澡
4.	trim	ν.		修剪
5.	nail	11.		指甲
6.	hygiene	n.		卫生
7.	include	ν.		包括
8.	get rid of		摆脱;	除掉
9.	germ	77.		细菌
10.	tiny	adj.	微	小的

organism	11.	生物体	
cause	ν.		导致
disease	17.		疾病
scrub away			擦掉
gum	11.	(齿)龈;	牙床
remove	ν.		除掉
soap	11.		肥皂
rarely	adv.		不常
expect	ν.		期望
factor	11.		因素
	organism cause disease scrub away gum remove soap rarely expect factor	cause         v.           disease         n.           scrub away         gum           gum         n.           remove         v.           soap         n.           rarely         adv.           expect         v.	cause       v.         disease       n.         scrub away       gum       n.       (齿)龈:         remove       v.         soap       n.         rarely       adv.         expect       v.

How can safety and good hygiene keep you healthy?



#### **Chapter 2**

第二章

## **Person to Person**

面对面



Have you ever been in a classroom where the whole class got in trouble¹ because a few students misbehaved²? It may be unfair³, but other people's decisions can affect you. And your choices can affect other people.

Unless you live alone on a deserted<sup>4</sup> island, you must interact<sup>5</sup> with other people every day. You may joke with friends, have a serious conversation with your brother, or help your mom make dinner. You live in a world of action<sup>6</sup> and interaction.

Along with<sup>7</sup> your family and friends, you also interact with other people in your community<sup>8</sup>. Teachers, neighbors, police officers<sup>9</sup>, firefighters<sup>10</sup>, and many others are also part of your community. You depend on them and they depend on you. Just imagine<sup>11</sup> if the firefighters in your area<sup>12</sup> didn't

Unicef

always show up<sup>13</sup> when there was a fire. You wouldn't be able to count on<sup>14</sup> them, and that would probably change the way your whole community worked. A community works at its best when the people in it trust each other and develop solid<sup>15</sup> relationships<sup>16</sup>, or connections<sup>17</sup> with others.

Building relationships in your community starts with being aware of <sup>18</sup> how your decisions affect you and the people around you. Many people volunteer <sup>19</sup> to build relationships or help their community. When you volunteer, you give your time and energy to a person, group, or organization <sup>20</sup> without expecting to be paid. There are many ways to volunteer and get active in your community.

1.	get in trouble		陷入麻烦
2.	misbehave	ν.	行为不端
3.	unfair	adj.	不公平的
4.	deserted	adj.	无人(居住)的
5.	interact	ν.	互相交流
6.	action	11.	作用
7.	along with		与一起
8.	community	12.	社区
9.	police officer		警官
10.	firefighter	n.	消防队员

11. imagine	$\nu$ .	想像
12. area	17.	地区
13. show up		出现;露面
14. count on		依靠: 指望
15. solid	adj.	牢固的
16. relationship	n.	关系
17. connection	n.	联系;关系
18. be aware of		知道;清楚
19. volunteer	ν.	自愿
20. organization	n.	组织

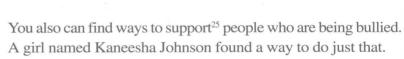


#### A Is for . . .

When you build relationships, you share your thoughts<sup>1</sup> and feelings with other people. That takes some skill and some courage<sup>2</sup>. It's okay to differ with your friends and to be assertive<sup>3</sup> about what you believe. If you are assertive, you stick by<sup>4</sup> your beliefs<sup>5</sup> in a positive<sup>6</sup> way. You talk about your ideas calmly<sup>7</sup> and confidently<sup>8</sup>—without yelling<sup>9</sup>. But you listen to other people's ideas and points of view too. You may not agree, but by listening you show that you respect<sup>10</sup> the other person and what he or she has to say.

Some people are more than assertive—they are aggressive<sup>11</sup>. An aggressive person is one who looks for ways to attack<sup>12</sup> someone or to start fights. Instead of finding ways to build relationships, an aggressive person looks for ways to break up<sup>13</sup> friendships and hurt his or her victims<sup>14</sup>—the persons being attacked.

Unfortunately<sup>15</sup>, aggressive behavior<sup>16</sup> occurs<sup>17</sup> a lot. In the United States three out of four kids report being bullied<sup>18</sup> or teased<sup>19</sup> in a typical<sup>20</sup> school year. And about 160,000 students will miss school<sup>21</sup> each year because of being bullied by other students. However, victims can choose to speak out. If another student threatens<sup>22</sup> you, you can report the threat to a parent, teacher, principal<sup>23</sup>, or guidance counselor<sup>24</sup>. Believe it or not, a decision like that can make your school a safer place.





14.	victim	11.	77	害人
15.	unfortunately	adv.	可惟	的是
16.	behavior	n.	举止:	行为
17.	occur	ν.		发生
18.	bully .	ν.		欺侮
19.	tease	$\nu$		取笑
20.	typical	adj.	典型的; 有	代表
				性的
21.	miss school			缺课
22.	threaten	ν.		威胁
23.	principal	17.		校长
24.	24. guidance counselor		指馬	好顾问
25.	support	ν.		支持

