

“乐乐趣”翻翻书·中英文对照



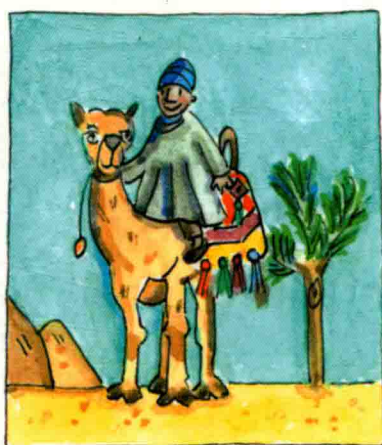
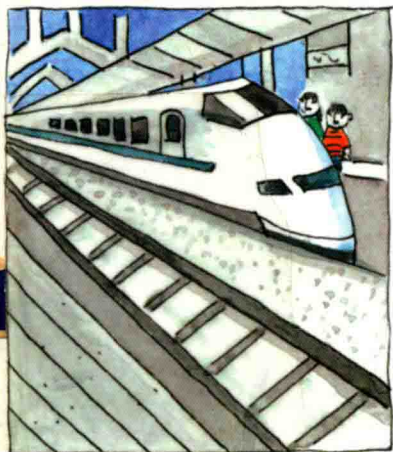
各种各样的交通工具

All Kinds of Transport

绘画：[英]爱玛·戴蒙

编译：荣信文化

内附神奇公共汽车模型



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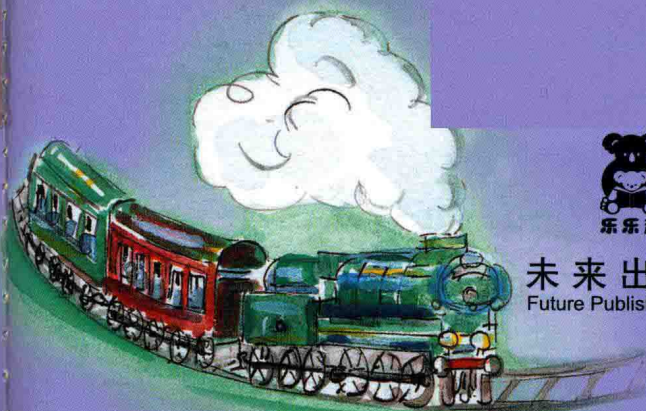
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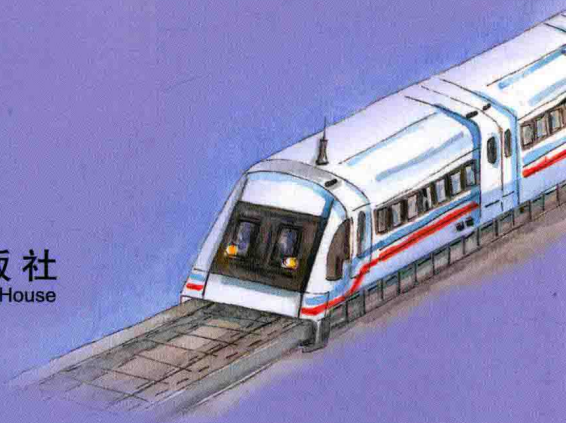
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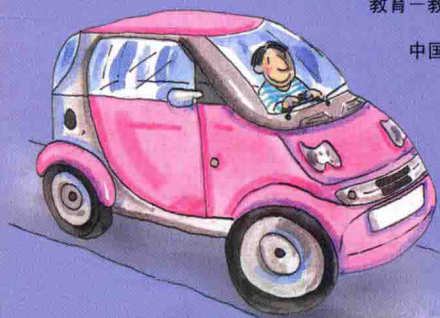
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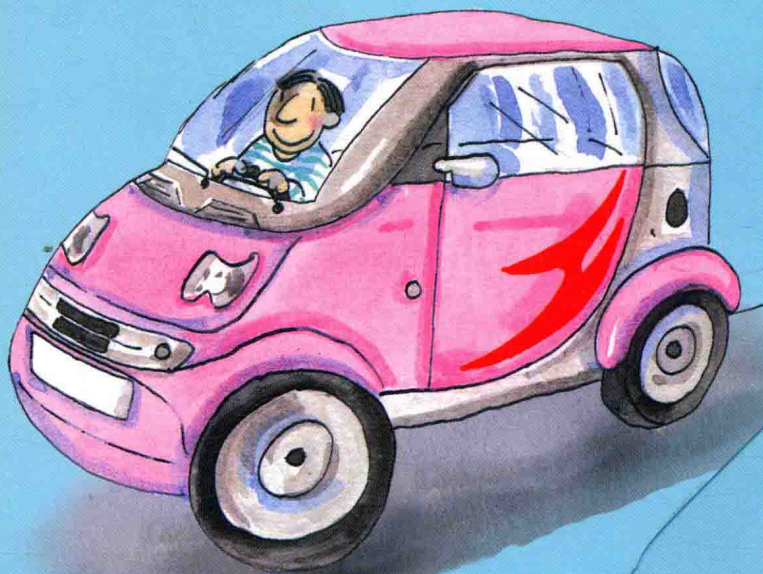
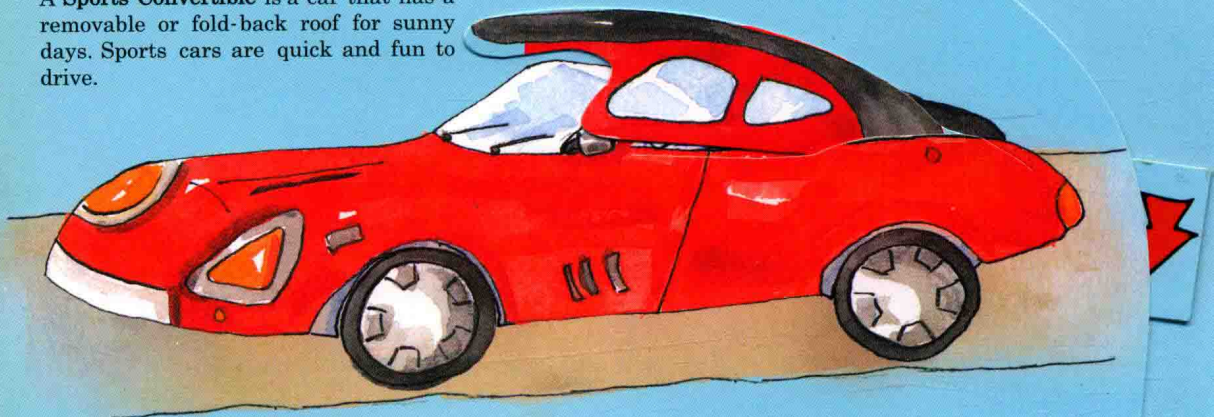


今天，汽车已经成为很多人的交通工具。

Some people use cars to get around.

敞篷跑车带有可折叠的车顶，晴天时可以打开。跑车开起来速度很快，乐趣无穷。

A **Sports Convertible** is a car that has a removable or fold-back roof for sunny days. Sports cars are quick and fun to drive.



微型车小巧灵活，停放方便。

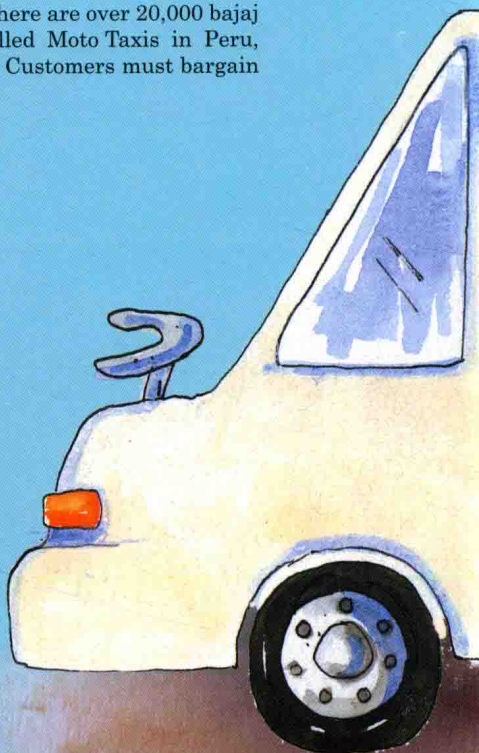
A **Smart™** car is a small city car which takes up very little road space. It is very easy to park and can face out from the curb between other parked vehicles.





亮橙色的巴贾吉开起来声音很大，在印度和印度尼西亚都很普遍。仅在印度尼西亚的首都雅加达，巴贾吉就有20,000辆以上！类似的车在秘鲁叫“摩的”，在泰国叫“嘟嘟车”，在非洲叫“马突突”。它们的乘坐价格不定，乘客上车之前一定要和司机讲好价钱！

The noisy, bright orange Bajaj is popular in India and Indonesia. There are over 20,000 bajaj in Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, alone! Similar vehicles are called Moto Taxis in Peru, Tuk-Tuks in Thailand and Matutu in Africa. There is no fixed fare. Customers must bargain with the driver before getting in!

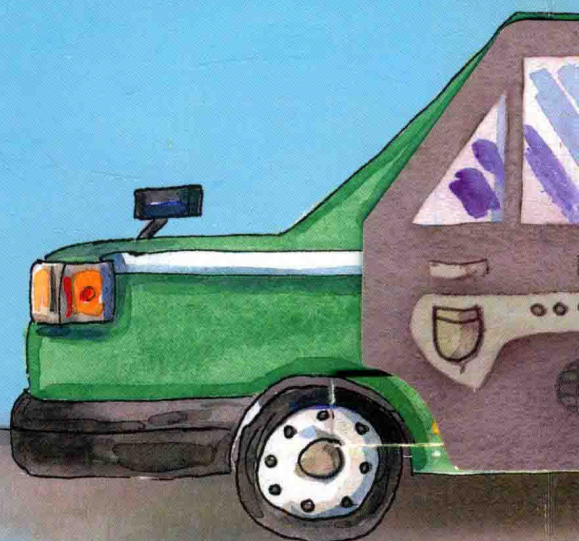


有些人乘坐出租车。

Some people take taxis.

日本的公共交通系统非常发达，但小城市和农村的人们出门时偶尔也坐出租车。外地游客也常坐出租车。日本出租车的后门可以自动开关。在东京，出租车司机都戴着白色的手套。

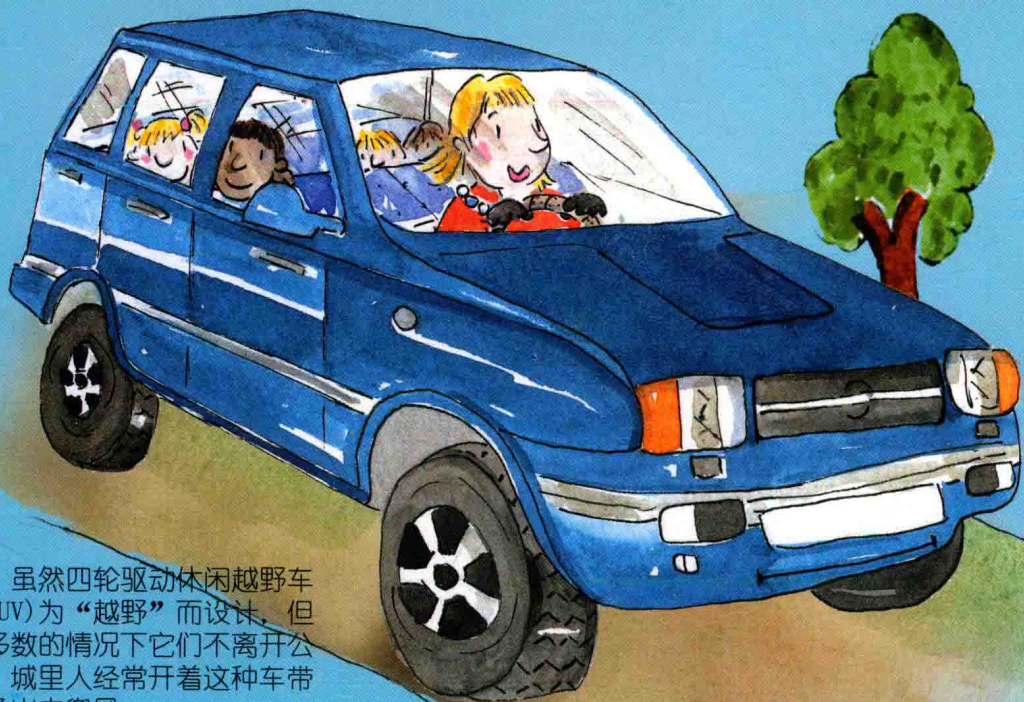
Japan has a very good public transport system, but people in the countryside and in small cities do sometimes take **taxis** to get around. Tourists take taxis as well. The rear doors of Japanese taxis open and close automatically so you must not touch them. In Tokyo drivers wear white gloves.



在纽约，黄颜色出租车随处可见，有12,000辆以上。如果是空车，车顶的空车标志灯就会闪亮，这时你就可以伸出胳膊招呼一辆了。

Yellow Medallion Taxi Cabs are easy to spot all over New York City. There are more than 12,000 of them. When the roof numbers are lit up, taxis are for hire. Stick out your arm to "hail" one.





虽然四轮驱动休闲越野车 (SUV) 为“越野”而设计，但在大多数的情况下它们不离开公路，城里人经常开着这种车带孩子出去兜风。

A 4X4 utility vehicle is designed for use “off road”. Most never leave main roads and are popular with city dwellers to drive their children around.

轿车是世界上最普及的汽车。它们构造不同，外形各式各样，通常有四扇门，可乘坐四到五个人。

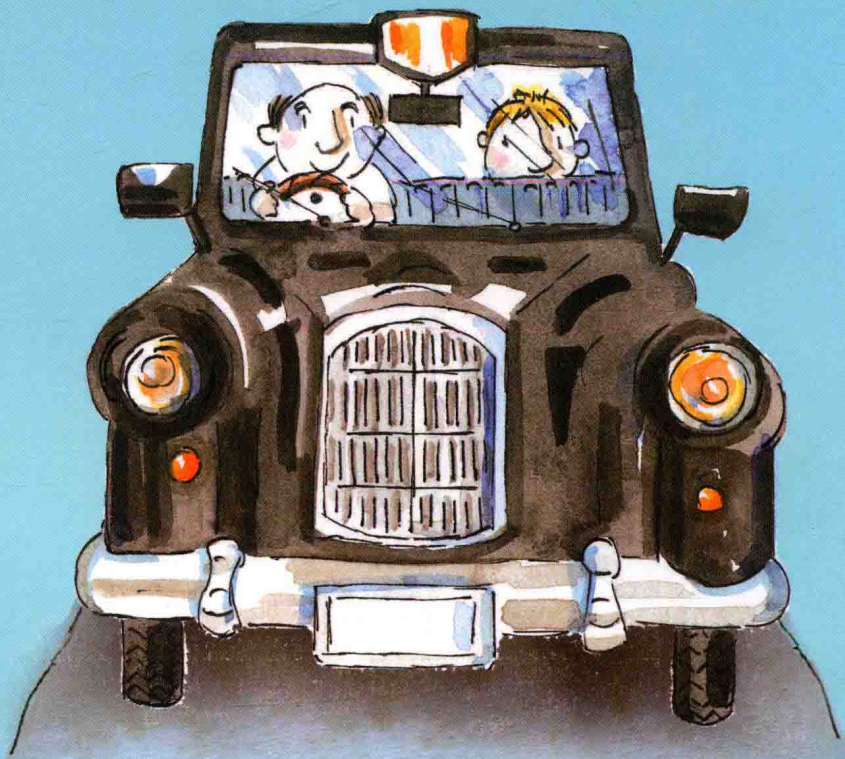
A saloon car is the most popular vehicle with people throughout the world. Saloons come in many different makes and shapes and usually have four doors and carry four to five people.



印度的这种人力
车在整个亚洲都可以
找到。

Cycle Rickshaws like this
Indian one are found all
over Asia.





伦敦是这种黑颜色出租车的故乡。(虽然今天已经不全是黑色的了!) 每辆车都要登记注册, 司机也必须通过专门的考试, 这可以证明他对每条街道都很熟悉。在上车前, 要告诉司机你的目的地。

London is the home of the **Black Cab** (although today it is not always painted black!). Black cabs are licenced and a driver must pass a test called "The Knowledge" to prove he knows the streets very well. You hail a black cab on the road and tell the driver where you want to go before getting into the cab.



有些人乘坐公共汽车、有轨电车或者火车。
Some people take buses, trams or trains.



伦敦的双层公共汽车“马路主人”已经有50年的历史了。车的尾部有供乘客上下的平台，车内有到顶层的楼梯。新型公共汽车有可自动关闭的车门和方便残疾人的设施。

The London double-decker **routemaster bus** ran for 50 years. It had a hop-on, hop-off platform and stairs to the top level. New buses have closing doors and access for the disabled.



在巴基斯坦，公共汽车的里里外外都被装饰得很漂亮。妇女必须坐在车的前面。

Buses in Pakistan are decorated and painted on the outside and inside. Women must sit in the front section.



这是一辆葡萄牙的有轨电车。在过去，电车在许多城市里很常见。因为它们有电动机，所以正在被重新启用，以此来缓解交通拥挤和减少环境污染。

This is a Portuguese **tram**. Trams were very common in many cities in the past. They are being reintroduced to cut down car traffic and reduce pollution as they have electric motors.

200多年前，第一辆蒸汽火车问世。它正在被更快更干净的火车所取代。

The first **steam engine** for railways was invented about 200 years ago. It is being replaced by quicker and cleaner forms of trains.

荷兰的火车是双层的，靠电力运行。它往返于荷兰的各大城市之间。

This Dutch train is a **double-decker**. It runs on electricity and connects the larger cities throughout the Netherlands.

日本的高速火车被称为“新干线”或“子弹头列车”。

Japanese high speed trains are called **shinkansen** or **bullet trains**.

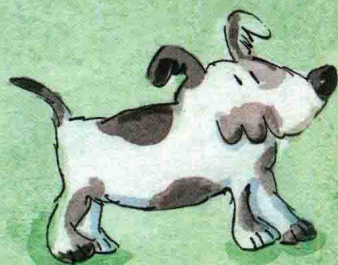
磁悬浮列车是沿着带有磁性的轨道悬浮运行的列车。它们的行驶速度非常快。世界上第一辆投入商业运营的磁悬浮列车在中国上海。

MagLevs or magnetically levitated trains follow guidance tracks with magnets and float on a magnetic field just above the track. They travel very fast. The first commercial service was introduced in Shanghai, China.

轮子普遍用于交通工具当中。

Some people use wheels to go
from place to place.





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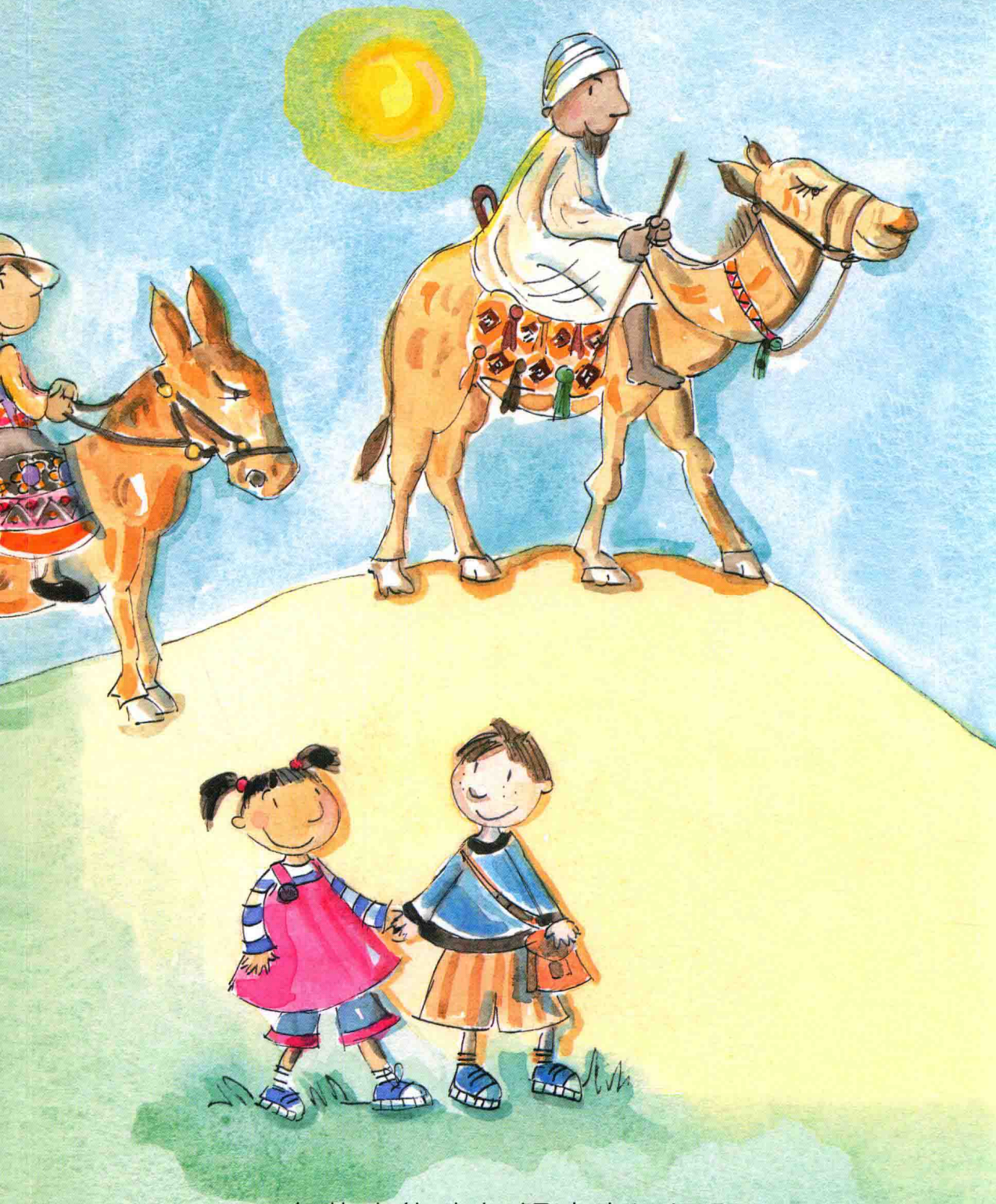






很多动物也被当做交通工具。

Some people ride animals.



有些人靠步行解决交通问题。

Others use their own two feet.