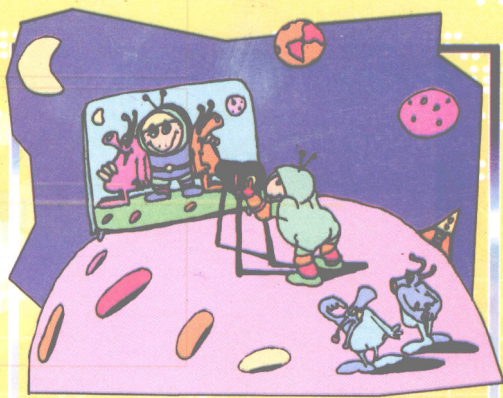


听书虫·英汉平行对照有声读物

神奇的动物

SPEAK CHINESE ENGLISH



CHINESE ENGLISH

英汉平行对照

趣味

科普知识

北京师联教育科学研究所 编译

学苑音像出版社

● 听书虫·英汉平行对照有声读物

英汉平行对照趣味科普知识

神奇的动物

北京师联教育科学研究所 编译



学苑音像出版社

责任编辑:冯克诚 王 军

封面设计:师联平面工作室

英汉平行对照趣味科普知识
神奇的动物
北京师联教育科学研究所 编译



学苑音像出版社出版发行

2005年1月印刷

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:48 字数:1248千字

ISBN 7-88050-189-4

本书配碟发行全12册153.60元(不含碟)

本书如有印刷、装订错误,请与本社联系调换

Contents

目 录

<i>Knowledge of the Animals</i>	• 1 •	..... 动物知识
<i>Instinct or Cleverness</i>		..... 是
.....	• 42 •	本能还是聪明
<i>The Snake</i>	• 47 •	..... 蛇
<i>The Gorilla</i>	• 51 •	..... 大猩猩
<i>The Flight of Birds</i>	• 54 •	..... 鸟的飞行
<i>Training Elephants</i>	• 57 •	..... 驯 象
<i>The Marvels of Colour</i>	• 62 •	... 颜色的奇迹
<i>Bees and Colour</i> ...	• 67 •	..... 蜜蜂和颜色
☆ <i>Dinosaurs - Their Dis-</i>		..... 恐龙的
<i>covery and Their World</i>	• 71 •	发现及其世界
☆ <i>The Migration of Birds</i>	• 76 •	... 鸟类的迁徙
<i>The Friendly Dolphin</i>	• 81 •	... 友好的海豚
<i>The Mechanism of a Fish</i>	• 93 •	..... 鱼的结构
☆ <i>Pandas</i>	• 97 •	..... 熊猫
<i>The Leopard</i>	• 102 •	..... 豹

<i>The Spider</i>	• 105 •	..... 蜘蛛
<i>The Shark</i>	• 109 •	..... 鲨鱼
<i>Watching Birds</i>	• 112 •	..... 观察鸟类
<i>A Long Winter's Sleep</i>	• 117 •	..... 冬眠

注:带“☆”内容有录音



Knowledge of the Animals

动物知识

① Life on the Earth probably developed in an oxygen-free atmosphere. Even today, there are microorganisms that can live only in the absence of oxygen.

地球上的生命也许是在一个无氧的大气中形成的。即使今天,还有一些微生物,只能在无氧的条件下生活。

② A very small virus, such as the hoof-and-mouth disease virus, contains only about 70,000 atoms, not more than 1/90,000 of the number of atoms in a single human cell. Yet the virus is as alive as we are.

像口蹄疫病毒一类微小的病毒,只含有7万个原子,差不多是人类身体一个细胞中原子数的9万分之一。但是病毒和人一样是有生命的。

③ The smallest known organism to contain all the chemicals needed for independent life is a bacterium called the pleuropneu-

已知含有能独立生活所需的多种化学元素的最小的生物,是一种叫胸膜





monia organism. It would take nearly 2 million of them, side by side and touching, to stretch an inch.

肺炎微生物的细菌。要近 200 万个这种细菌一个挨一个地排在一起,才有一英寸长。

④ An acre of typical farm soil (to a depth of six inches) has a ton of fungi, several tons of bacteria, 200 pounds of protozoa (one-celled animals), 100 pounds of algae, and 100 pounds of yeasts.

一英亩典型的农田(6英寸深)的土壤中有 1 吨真菌、好几吨细菌、200 磅原生动物(单细胞动物)、100 磅藻类及 100 磅酵母菌。

⑤ A single-celled animal, the paramecium, divides in two when it is about twenty-two hours old. If a single paramecium began to divide on January 1, and if all its offspring survived, its descendants would fill the volume of one cubic mile by March 7, and their combined volume would be as large as the Earth's by April 12.

单细胞动物草履虫长到 22 小时便会一分为两个。如果一个草履虫在 1 月 1 日开始分裂繁殖,假定所有其后代都成活,到 3 月 7 日,其后代的体积将达到 1 立方英里;到 4 月 12 日,其全部后代的总体积将和地





神奇的动物

球一样大。

⑥ Amoebas can be taken apart and new ones created. Cytoplasm from one amoeba, the nucleus of another, and the membranes of a third are combined, and the new creature swims away.

可以把变形虫拆开来,再重新造出新的变形虫。将一个变形虫的细胞质、另一个变形虫的细胞核,和第三个变形虫的细胞膜组合起来,一个新的变形虫会游动起来。

⑦ A species of sponge, called the red sponge, can be pushed through a piece of fabric so that it is broken into thousands of tiny pieces. The animal does not die. Rather, all the pieces resemble until the sponge is back to its original whole self and continues with its life.

将一种叫作红海绵的海绵体动物使劲挤压过一块布,使之碎成几千块小片,这个动物仍不会死去。相反,所有这些小片会重新组合起来,直到海绵体恢复原状,继续存活。

⑧ There are earthworms as short as one-twenty-fifth of an inch and earthworms as long as 11 feet. The earthworm has no lungs;

有的蚯蚓很短,只有 $\frac{1}{25}$ 英寸,有的蚯蚓很长,达 11 英尺。蚯蚓没有肺,





it breathes through its skin. Some earthworms have as many as ten hearts.

通过皮肤呼吸,有的蚯蚓有多达 10 颗心脏。

⑨ There are approximately 1 million species of animals on the earth. Of these, approximately 800,000 are insects. If the names of every species of insects were printed in an average-size book, it would take about 6,000 pages to list them all.

地球上大约有 100 万种动物,其中约有 80 万种是昆虫。如果将所有的昆虫的名称印成一本普通大小的书籍,该书可厚达 6,000 页。

⑩ Scientists discover approximately 7,000 to 10,000 new insect species every year—and they believe that there are between 1 million and 10 million species as yet unfound.

科学家们平均每年发现大约 7,000 到 10,000 种新的昆虫——他们认为还有 100 万至 1,000 万种有待发现。

⑪ There are more insects in one square mile of rural land than there are human beings on the entire earth.

乡间一平方英里土地上的昆虫数目比整个地球上人的数目还要多。

⑫ The only animals in Antarctica that do not depend on the

南极洲不靠海洋为生的动物只有





sea for life are seventy species of mites and primitive insects. The largest Antarctic animal that lives permanently on land is a wingless fly, half a centimeter long. One species of mite has been detected 680 kilometers away from the South Pole.

⑬ Some insects, after their head is severed, may live for as long as a year. They react automatically to light, temperature, humidity, chemicals, and other stimuli.

⑭ The skeleton of an insect grows outside its body. This so-called exoskeleton is made of a fiber like material called chitin, which is lighter and far more flexible than bone. The exoskeleton, however, does not grow as the insect grows and as a result many insects shed their outer covering

70 种螨类和原始昆虫。永久生活在陆上的最大的南极动物是一种无翅蝇,有半公分长。人们在离南极 680 公里的地方发现过一种螨。

有些昆虫在头被切下后还能活一年,并会对光线、温度、湿度、化学品和其它刺激自动产生反应。

昆虫的骨架是长在身体外部的,叫作外骨骼,它是由一种叫作几丁质的纤维组成的,远比骨骼轻而灵活。可是外骨骼不随昆虫的生长而生长,因此,许多昆虫在长成成虫





and grow an entirely new skeleton several times before they reach full maturity.

以前要几次蜕去外皮,长出一付全新的骨架。

⑮ Insects can perceive a range of light far greater than that discernible by man. Most insects, for instance, can see ultraviolet light, and many varieties of beetles can see infrared. Insects are unable to focus their eyes, however, and can discern objects clearly only from several inches away.

昆虫能感受到的光的范围比人类大得多。例如,大部分昆虫能看到紫外线,许多种甲虫能看到红外线。但是昆虫的眼睛不能聚焦,

Most insects' eyes are made up of tiny six-sided lenses, and sometimes (in the dragonfly, for instance) as many as 30,000 of these lenses cover the retina. This means that insects do not perceive a single image, as humans do, but see a staggering number of separate images that, when combined, would appear to us as a colossal mosaic. Insects, furthermore, have

只能看清楚几英寸外的物体。大部分昆虫的眼睛是由六面晶体组成的,有时(如蜻蜓)其视网膜上覆盖有多达3万块这样的晶体。这就是说,昆虫见到的不是像人见到的那样只是一个形象,而是许许多多多个分开的形象,这些形象都结合起来,在我们看来





no eyelids. Their eyes are always open.

像一个巨幅马赛克画。而且昆虫没有眼睑,它们的眼睛始终是睁着的。

①⑥ Many insects hear with their hair. A number of insects, such as the male mosquito, have thousands of tiny hairs growing along their antennae. When a sound is sent out, these hairs vibrate, and the vibration is sent to the insect's central nervous system, where it is translated into sound perceptions. Thus, in a sense, the cockroach, whose sound-receiving hairs are located on its abdomen, "*hears*" with its belly. The caterpillar, covered with hairs, has "*ears*" over its entire body.

许多昆虫靠其体毛听声音。不少昆虫,如雄蚊子,触角上长满了毛。有声音发出时,这些毛会颤动,而这些颤动会传到昆虫的神经中枢,转变成对声音的感受。因此,从某种意义上说,接收声音的毛长在腹部的蟑螂是用肚子“听”的。而毛毛虫全身长毛,也就是全身都有“耳朵”。

①⑦ A mosquito's wings move at the rate of 1,000 times a second.

蚊子翅膀扇动的频率可达每秒1,000次。





⑮ The buzzing of flies and bees is not produced by any sound-producing apparatus within the insects' bodies. It is simply the sound of their wings moving up and down and back and forth at a rapid rate.

苍蝇和蜜蜂的嗡嗡声并不是这些昆虫体内任何发音器官发出的,而只是其翅膀上下前后快速扇动发出的声音。

⑯ Assuming that all the offspring survived, 190, 000, 000, 000, 000, 000, 000 flies could be produced in four months by the offspring of a single pair of flies.

假定所有其后代都能成活,一对苍蝇在4个月内可繁殖出190,000,000,000,000,000,000(1,900亿亿)只苍蝇来。

⑰ The deer botfly can fly faster than a jet plane. It has been clocked at a speed of 818 miles per hour. It crosses 400 yards in one second and moves 13 miles in a minute. The deer botfly flies so fast that it is almost invisible to the human eye.

鹿狂蝇能飞得比喷气飞机快。有人曾用计时器测到过它每小时818英里的飞行速度。它在1秒钟内可飞400码,1分钟内飞过13英里。鹿狂蝇飞得太快,人眼几乎看不见。



②① Termites are not related to ants. They are part of the cockroach family.

②② A mature, well-established termite colony with as many as 60,000 members will eat only about one-fifth of an ounce of wood a day.

②③ The animal with the largest brain in proportion to its body size is the ant.

②④ Ants stretch when they wake up. They also appear to yawn in a very human manner before taking up the tasks of the day.

②⑤ An ant can lift 50 times its own weight. A bee can handle 300 times its own weight, which is equivalent to a human being pulling a 10-ton trailer.

白蚁和蚂蚁没有亲缘关系。白蚁与蟑螂同族。

一个拥有 6 万只白蚁的成熟的定居群体,每天只吃 1/5 盎司的木头。

脑子占身体比例最大的动物是蚂蚁。

蚂蚁醒过来时要伸懒腰,而且在开始工作之前会像人那样打呵欠。

蚂蚁能举起相当于自己体重 50 倍的重量。蜜蜂能搬动相当于自身体重 300 倍的重量,相当于一个人能拉动一辆 10 吨的拖车。





趣味科普知识

②⑥ The honey ant of the desert has an unusual method of providing food in times of scarcity. Certain members of the colony are stuffed with liquid food or water until the rear portions of their bodies are enlarged to the size of a pea. When a famine occurs, these ants disgorge their supplies to feed the others.

沙漠蜜蚁在食物缺少时有一种不寻常的提供食物的方法。蚁群中有些成员的身体里装满了液体食物和水分,以致身体后部膨胀到豌豆那么大。发生饥荒时,这些蜜蚁便将其身体中的储备挤出来喂其它蜜蚁。

②⑦ Bees have five eyes. There are three small eyes on the top of a bee's head and two larger ones in front.

蜜蜂有 5 只眼睛。3 只小眼睛长在头顶上,两只大眼睛长在头前。

②⑧ A queen bee may lay as many as 3,000 eggs in a single day.

一只蜂后一天能产多至 3,000 颗卵。

②⑨ A queen bee uses her stinger only to sting another queen bee. She never uses it on workers, drones, or people. The queen's

蜂后的刺只用来蜇另一只蜂后,而从不蜇工蜂、雄蜂或人。而且,蜂后的刺



stinger, moreover, is smooth and saber-shaped, not barbed, as other bees' stingers are. Thus she, unlike all other bees, can sting repeatedly without hurting herself.

⑩ To make one-pound comb of honey, bees must collect nectar from about two million flowers.

⑪ Honey is the only food that does not spoil. Honey found in the tombs of Egyptian pharaohs has been tasted by archaeologists and found edible.

⑫ Bees are such efficient fliers that, theoretically, one spoonful of honey would fuel a flight around the world.

⑬ Bees create their own air conditioning. When the weather becomes especially hot and the temperature inside the hive threatens to melt the wax, one group of

很平滑,像一把军刀,不像其它蜜蜂的刺那样带有倒钩,因此可以反复刺而不伤害自己。

要酿成一磅蜜,蜜蜂需要从大约 200 万朵花上采集花粉。

蜂蜜是唯一不会坏的食物。考古学家尝了在埃及法老坟墓中的蜂蜜,发现仍能食用。

蜜蜂是十分高效的飞行家。从理论上说,一汤匙蜂蜜可以足够供其绕地球飞行一圈。

蜜蜂有自己的空调法。天气特别热,蜂房的温度太高可能使蜂蜡融化时,一组蜜蜂会呆在蜂





bees stations itself at the entrance to the colony while another remains inside. Both groups then flap their wings simultaneously, sometimes at a rate of 400 flaps per second. Thus they create a cross-draft that pulls the hot air out of the hive and draws cooler air in. 房入口外,另一组则呆在蜂房内。两组蜜蜂同时扇动翅膀,有时速率达每秒400次。这样他们就造成了一个气流,排出蜂房内的热空气,让凉空气进去。

③ Bees have been known to cure rheumatism. A number of sufferers have been given relief through controlled stinging. Several bees are placed in an inverted glass over the aching limbs; they soon sting, irritated by their captivity. 据知蜜蜂可以治疗风湿病,有不少病人通过有控制的蜂蜇而减轻了病痛。将几只蜜蜂放在玻璃杯中,倒扣在疼痛的肢体部位,蜜蜂由于被俘而生气,很快就会蜇病人。

④ Humans, if they are very sensitive, can detect sweetness in a solution of 1 part of sugar to 200 parts of water. Some moths and butterflies can detect sweetness when the ratio is 1 to 300,000. 非常敏感的人能尝出按1比200的比例溶在水中的糖,当这个比率为1比30万时,有些蛾子和蝴蝶仍能尝出

