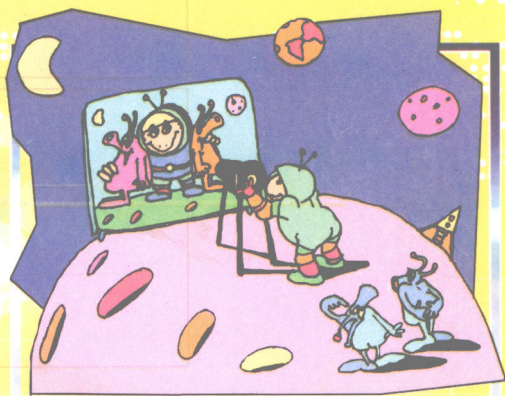


听书虫·英汉平行对照有声读物

环 保 警 示 录

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

學苑音像出版社

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注:带“☆”内容有录音



The Questions of Environment

环境知识问答

①What does an environment contain?

环境包括哪些内容?

An environment contains the plants and animals in a habitat and the physical conditions in the habitat.

环境包括当地的植物和动物及当地的自然条件。

②How do the changing seasons affect where you find living things?

你发现季节的变换对生活有怎样的影响?

The changing seasons may provide rain, cold and snow, and great heat. Each of these non-living factors controls the living organisms.

季节的变换可以带来雨、雪、寒冷和酷热。每一种无生命的因素控制着有生命的生物。

③Why do only a few kinds of plants and animals live in Antarctica?

为什么只有极少数的植物和动物生活在南极?





In the Antarctic, the extreme cold and the lack of available water and nutrients make it difficult for most organisms to survive.

在南极, 极其寒冷和缺少可饮用的水及营养, 使得大多数生物在那里生存十分困难。

④ What would happen to people (animals) if all of the plant life of the environment was nearly wiped out?

如果所有的植物很快灭绝, 对人和动物来说会发生什么?

If all the plant life were nearly wiped out, we would no longer have the fundamental producers' goods, but equally important we would no longer have the necessary oxygen. Only green plants can release oxygen into the air as a byproduct of their food manufacturing.

如果所有的植物被很快毁灭, 我们将不久便没有了基本生产资料, 同样重要的是我们将失去必须的氧气。只有绿色植物能释放出氧气到空气中, 这是它们食物加工的副产物。

⑤ How do people change the populations of plants and animals?

人类是怎样改变植物和动物的数量的?

People change the populations of plants and animals by de-

人类改变植物





destroying their habitats, limiting the numbers of these organisms or actually destroying the organisms in some areas by poisoning or shooting.

和动物的数量的方式包括有:毁坏它们的生存条件、限制它们的活动,在一些地方投毒或猎杀来破坏它们的生长。

⑥ Why have people removed plant and animal habitats?

为什么人要改变植物和动物的生存条件?

Plant and animal habitats have been removed for a number of reasons. More roads, garbage dump sites, parking lots, and airports are the principal reasons. But subdivisions for homes being built seldom take into the planning the natural lay of the land to permit more of the native animals to remain in the area.

植物和动物的生存条件被改变有以下一些原因:路、垃圾堆放处、公园和主要机场占地。但是极少数按照自然地形建成的居民区可使更多的本地动物仍能在一定的区域内生存下来。



⑦ What would you suggest people might do in order to improve the environment of all living things in the city? How can we

为了改善城市生活环境,你觉得人们能做些什么?人们怎么能重建和扩



rebuild and enlarge suitable animal habitats?

Improvement of open areas to provide food, water, and shelter for wildlife is most important. Different species have different requirements. Woodpeckers, for instance, need dead trees for food and nesting sites.

建舒适的动物生存条件?

改善开放环境, 准备食物、水, 给野生动物一个居所是十分重要的。不同物种有不同的需要物: 例如啄木鸟, 需要死树提供食物和窝。

⑧ What happens if all the garbage in the city is not picked up and carried away for a whole week?

When garbage is not picked up for a week in any city it piles up on streets and alleyways. This invites rats, flies, and other vermin to move in. Flies and other insects may transport diseases and the garbage becomes a source of possible disease that can attack man.

如果城市垃圾一个星期没有清理和运走会发生什么?

当一些城市一个星期没有清理垃圾, 垃圾将堆在街道和巷道上。这将使老鼠、苍蝇及其他害虫乘虚而入。苍蝇和一些昆虫能传播疾病, 垃圾成了危害人身疾病的来源。

⑨. What will happen if peo-

如果人类继续





ple continue to destroy and take over animal and plant habitats for their own purposes?

肆意地破坏和干涉动物和植物的生存条件会怎样?

If people continue to take over and destroy plant and animal habitats, we will eliminate more species from the face of the earth.

如果人类继续破坏和干涉动物和植物的生存条件,人类将使地球表面的

If we study the natural organisms, we can appreciate the many years of struggle for survival that must have taken place to enable the animal or plant to maintain its place in nature.

许多种类灭绝。如果我们研究自然生物,我们就能认识到,为了适应长期的生存竞争,就必须创造一个适合动植物生长的自然环境。

10 Is natural selection occurring today?

现在还有自然选择吗?

Natural selection is occurring all of the time.

自然选择存在于任何时候。

11 How do scientists know that climates have changed? What are some plants that indicate a tropical climate?

科学家怎样知道气候的变迁的?哪些树能显示出热带气候?

Finding fossils of tropical

在一些国家发





forms in parts of the country that are no longer tropical gives scientists the evidence that the climate has changed during the last thousands of years.

现热带化石,这些证据告诉科学家们在过去的千百年中,这里的气候是变化了的。

Tree fern fossils, species similar to those now growing in tropical areas, show that the climate must have been tropical in these regions in the early prehistoric days.

科学家熟知沙
椏现在是生长在热带地区的,发现的沙椏化石证明在史前这些地区的气候一定是热带。

12 How do drastic environmental changes affect plants and animals?

环境的强烈改变会怎样影响植物和动物?

Drastic environmental changes may kill off many species of plants and animals. Some forms may migrate or be carried by water and wind to more suitable environments, a very few may have some characteristics that enable them to survive in the new environment.

强烈的环境改变可能使许多种植物和动物灭绝。另有一些种类可能迁徙或移到水和空气相对适应的环境去,大部分可能具备了适应新的环境而生





存下来的特性。

13 Why are deserts often located on the eastern side of mountain ranges?

为什么沙漠常常位于山系的东面?

As masses of air descend from mountain heights, they increase in density, in heat, and in capacity to hold water. This would evaporate most of the available water from the land, making the area desert-like. Since the prevailing winds are westerly, this phenomenon occurs mostly on the eastern side of mountain ranges.

由于大团的空气从山的高处下降,密度不断增加,温度也不断升高和不断吸收水份。这会使地表水被蒸发掉,将这一地域变得像沙漠似的。当吹的是西风时,这种现象大多发生在山系的东面。



14 How does dumping of waste oil at sea change the ocean environment? How does it affect sea birds?

海中的废油垃圾是如何改变海洋环境的? 又是怎样影响海鸟的?

Waste oil dumped at sea may kill the microscopic organisms the first level of all food chains, as well as larger plants along shore

海中的废油垃圾可以杀死微生物——所有食物链的第一级,及靠海岸的



and many of the animals. The larger forms get coated with the oil which prohibits them from keeping warm or flying and most of the organisms die.

大量植物和许多种动物。这些生物的表面被罩上废油,使得它们不能保暖和飞翔,以至于大多数生物死掉了。

15 What effects do DDT and other insect-killing chemicals have on animals at the end of food chains, such as bird-eating birds and fish-eating birds?

DDT 及其他的杀虫化学药品对动物的食物链级有什么影响,例如食鸟的鸟和食鱼的鸟?

In some carnivorous birds the cumulative effect of insecticides (thought to be DDT, largely) causes them to lay soft-shelled eggs. This makes it impossible to incubate the eggs so the young never hatch.

一些食肉鸟类由于身体里杀虫剂的累积,所以它们下的是软壳蛋,这就可能造成孵的蛋因为太嫩而永远孵不出。

16 What adaptations do cockroaches have that enable them to live so successfully in man-made buildings? In what other places do they live?

什么样的适应力使蟑螂能在人们居所中那么愉快地生活? 它们还生活在何处?





Cockroaches like damp dark places and eat most kinds of foods. Man-made buildings provide a perfect habitat for these animals. Some species of cockroaches also live under logs and in leaf mold.

蟑螂喜欢黑暗潮湿的地方,吃很多种食物。人们的居所给这些动物提供了非常好的生活条件。一些蟑螂也生活在圆木底下和叶子下面。

17 If we continue to burn more and more fuels like coal and petroleum and thus produce more and more carbon dioxide, how might this affect the atmosphere and weather around the world?

如果人类继续大量的烧燃料,如煤和石油,这样产生出许多的二氧化碳,会对全世界的大气和气候有怎样的影响?

The increase in carbon dioxide could be considered a factor that would increase the amount of green plant food since green plants take in carbon dioxide. Unfortunately, we are also increasing pollutants that are killing the plants so that they cannot increase to any great degree. If we decrease the

二氧化碳的增加可以认为是绿色植物有了更多的食物,因为绿色植物吸收二氧化碳。遗憾的是,同样增加的污染杀死了植物使它们不能具有更大的





green plants, we also decrease the quantity of oxygen.

The respiratory cycles in plant and animal life influence the water, nitrogen, and oxygen. Changes in these basic cycles also change the weather.

规模。如果我们减少绿色植物,也就意味着,减少了氧气的数量。植物和动物的呼吸循环影响着水、氮气和氧气。改变这些基础循环也同样改变了天气。

18 Our mineral supply is limited. We cannot grow or build minerals. If we run out of the minerals that are used to make automobiles in 25 years, what might we use for transportation? How would the loss of these minerals affect your community, your home, and your way of life?

矿藏是有限的。我们不能重建和使其生长。如果我们25年内用尽给汽车提供燃料的矿藏,我们将用什么运输?矿藏的失去将怎样影响你的国家,你的家庭和你的生活?

The effect such a loss would have would depend on how dependent the community is on automobiles. People would walk more, use bicycles when possible, perhaps horses would become more

矿藏的用尽将对那些依靠汽车的国家产生影响:人们远行时,可能得使用自行车,也许马会成





popular.

为很普遍的交通工
具。

19 What is the importance of
forests to our water supply?

森林对给人类
提供水有什么重要
意义?

Trees and plants depend on
the air around them for survival.
They take in the carbon dioxide in
the air and absorb the moisture in
their leaves and branches. When
the air is filled with harmful
chemicals and pollutants, the
trees and plants absorb this as
well. This damages the plant and
may shorten its life. In a forest,
the trees help hold the water in
the soil. The water in the soil runs
down into the lower layers of earth
and the layer of rock that is un-
derneath it. Here it runs down in-
to a ground reservoir where it ac-
cumulates. Often our water sup-
plies are taken from these ground
reservoirs. If a forest is cut down

树和植物依赖
空气生存。它们吸
食空气中的二氧化
碳,叶子和枝条吸收
湿气。如果空气中
充满了化学成份和
被污染,树和植物也
同样吸收。这将伤
害到植物,可能使它
们活不长。在森林
里,树木帮助土壤固
定住水。土壤中的
水流向地势低的地
方,而岩石就在下
面,这样水在这地下
水库聚集。我们的
水源供应时常是通
过这地下水库。如





or damaged, it can no longer retain the water in the soil and the ground reservoir for our water supplies.

果森林被砍伐或被破坏,它便不能长时间地保持土壤中的水,即我们的水源地下水库也不复存在了。

20 How do people abuse the environment?

人类是怎样滥用环境的?

People abuse the environment in hundreds of ways. They pollute the air with automobiles, factories and homes. They pour raw sewage and garbage into streams and lakes, polluting them. They tear up the land cover of trees and shrubs when we set up housing developments. People spray to kill insects or set out poison to kill coyotes, ground squirrels and rabbits. These poisons affect many other animals and may end up in streams, lakes and oceans to contaminate the aquatic

人类滥用环境有近百种方式:汽车、工厂及家庭都可以造成污染。往小溪和湖里倾倒污物和垃圾造成污染。为造房屋,连根拔掉树和灌木;喷洒药物为了杀死昆虫或撒放毒药为了杀死野兽、松鼠和野兔。这些毒药影响许多其他的动物,最终可能祸及到小溪、湖和海洋中的水生动物。