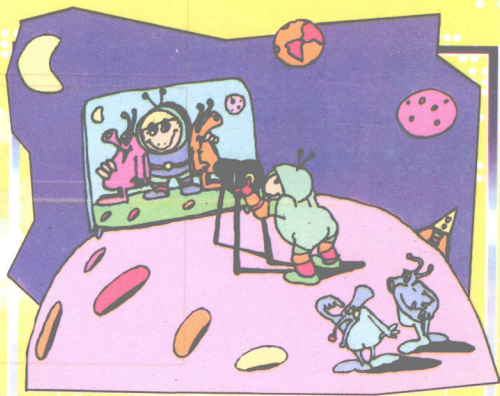


听书虫·英汉平行对照有声读物

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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

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Contents

目 录

<i>The First Astronauts</i>	第一
.....	• 1 •	批宇宙飞行员
<i>Reaching for the Moon</i>	• 17 • 登月
<i>Journey to the Moon (I)</i>	• 33 •	登月旅行(I)
<i>Journey to the Moon (II)</i>	• 46 •	登月旅行(II)
☆ <i>On the Moon</i>	• 56 • 在月球上
☆ <i>Back to the Earth</i>	• 67 • 返回地球
.....		
☆ <i>Again and Again</i>	• 78 • 再接再厉
.....		
<i>Space Shuttle Challenger</i>	• 89 • 挑战者号
<i>Exploring the Planets</i>	• 99 • 探索行星
<i>The Future</i>	• 111 • 未来

注:带“☆”内容有录音



The First Astronauts 第一批宇宙飞行员

Yuri Gagarin was born on 9th Marth, 1934, in a village near Smolensk in Russia. His father was a village wood-worker. The family had an unhappy life during the Second World War. Their part of Russia was the scene of hard fighting. At one time the German Army occupied the country round Yuri's home. The older children were sent away to work in Germany. Luckily Yuir was too small to work and he stayed with his parents. Most of the time they were cold and hungry. Sometimes they only had grass to eat.

尤里·加加林于1934年3月9日出生在俄国斯摩伦斯克附近的一个村庄里。他的父亲是个乡村木匠。第二次世界大战期间，他的一家过着悲惨的生活。他所在的那个地区，仗打得很激烈，德国军队曾经一度占领了尤里家乡附近的国土。大一些的孩子被遣送到德国去干活。幸运的是，尤里当时还太小，不能劳动。他便跟父母呆在一起。他们常年累月挨冻受饿，有时仅仅只能吃草。





At last the Germans were driven out of Russia and the war was won. Life began again. A new village school was built and Yuri learnt to read. Soon his teachers saw that he was becoming a good scientist. He was sent to Moscow to a special school where he was trained as a metal-worker.

德国人终于被赶出了俄国，战争胜利了。新的生活开始了。村子里新办了一所学校，尤里便去学习文化。不久，他的老师便发觉，尤里将会成为一个科学家。他被送到莫斯科一个专业学校去学习，培训为金属制造工人。



2

Young Yuri wanted to fly. He joined a flying school in Moscow. He had the right character for flying. He was calm, quick and determined. Soon he had become a very good pilot. At last he joined the Russian air force, where he could make the most of his knowledge of flying.

年轻的尤里·加加林向往着飞行。他进了莫斯科一所飞行学校。他的素质正适合飞行。他敏捷、坚定，很快成了一个优秀的飞行员，最后参加了苏联空军。在那儿，他能充分发挥他的飞行知识了。

Russian space scientists were then looking for young men

那时，俄国空间科学家正在物色可以培

登月行动



who could become astronauts. Yuri Gagarin determined to become one of these. He was examined very closely, day after day. Every day he had to answer the questions of scientists, doctors and other air force officers. Only the best young men were chosen. But Yuri satisfied the men who examined him. He was accepted for astronaut training.

养成为宇航员的青年人。尤里·加加林决心成为其中一员。他一次又一次地接受了非常仔细的检查,每天都必须回答科学家、医生以及其他空军军官提出的各种问题,只有那些最优秀的青年人才能被选中。然而,尤里使检查人员感到满意,他被录取进行宇航员训练。

Training astronauts is long and difficult. The astronaut must be both a pilot and a scientist. He needs a strong mind and a healthy body and a good character. His teachers do not only teach him his work. They try to make his mind sharper and his body harder. Yuri learned very quickly. He had a good memory, good sense and good judge-

训练宇航员时间长,难度大。宇航员必须既是飞行员,又是科学家。他需要有坚定的头脑、健壮的身体和良好的性格。教员不仅仅教他工作,还要努力使他的头脑更加敏锐,身体更加强壮。尤里学得很快。他记忆





ment. He was chosen for special training.

In the early morning of 12th April, 1961, Yuri Gagarin was woken by the doctor. He had a special breakfast and was helped into his big, orange space-suit. Two hours later he was fixed into his seat in the small cabin on top of the Vostok I rocket. The complete space-ship was 125 feet high. There were, in fact, three rockets for lifting the astronaut into space. Each rocket was going to use all its power and fuel. Then it was going to drop away in space, leaving the next rocket to go higher.

力强,辨别力好,判断准确,被选中进行特殊的训练。

1961年4月12日一大早,尤里就被医生叫醒了。他吃了一顿特别的早饭,然后,人们帮他穿上宽大的橘黄色宇航服。两个小时后,他被固定在“东方1号”火箭顶部小小的座舱里的位子上。整个宇宙飞船高达125英尺。事实上用来发送宇航员进入宇宙空间的火箭有三节。每一节火箭在把其动力和燃料消耗殆尽后,就脱离飞船落在宇宙空间,让下一节火箭推动飞船继续上升。

There were some anxious moments while everyone waited from Earth to launch, everyone felt



登月行动



for the rocket to take off from the Earth. Only Yuri did not seem anxious. He said later that he could smell spring fields in his cabin. It was a happy memory to take into space.

焦急不安,只有尤里一个人显得不着急。他后来说,他在座舱中可以嗅到春天的田野的气息。进入宇宙空间,回想起来是一件很幸福的事。

An hour later the journey started. Vostok I rose slowly off its "pad" - the place from which space-ships are fired into the air.

一小时后启航了。“东方1号”缓缓地升起,离开了发射台——宇宙飞船就是从这里发射到空中去的。

"How splendid!" Yuri cried as the space-ship climbed higher and higher and the whole world appeared beneath him. "I see the Earth, forests, clouds..." His space-ship was travelling at seventeen thousand miles an hour (17,000 m. p. h). He passed over Russia, India, Australia and the Pacific Ocean. Vostok I was now in orbit, circling round the Earth. Gargarin

"多么壮丽!"当宇宙飞船越升越高,整个世界出现在他的下方时,他喊了起来。“我看到了地球、森林、云彩……”宇宙飞船在以每小时1,700英里的速度飞行。他越过了俄国、印度、澳大利亚和太平洋。“东方1号”这时进入了轨道,环绕着地球飞行。加





became weightless. The experience was not uncomfortable. He had work to do and instruments to control. Being weightless did not stop him doing his work. He did not seem anxious or unhappy at any time. Now we are not surprised by this. Many other astronauts have followed Yuri Gagarin into space. We know they all work well and calmly. But Gagarin was the first astronaut. People were excited by the news that a man could think clearly and quickly in space. Yuri's movements were not slow or unsure. He did not lack any of the common sense he showed on Earth. People saw that men did not change when they went into space. This was not one of the dangers of space travel.

加林已处于失重状态。这种感觉不是怎么不舒服。他有事情要干，要操纵仪器。失重阻止不了他干活，他任何时候也没有显得焦虑或苦闷过。现在，我们不会为此而感到吃惊了。继加加林之后很多宇航员都进入了宇宙空间。我们知道，他们都工作得很好，很沉着。可是，加加林是第一个宇航员，人能够在宇宙空间清醒而敏捷地思考，这一消息使人们大为激动。加加林的动作并不迟钝或者变得没有把握，他一点也没有丧失在地球上所表现出来的常态。人们发现，人进入了宇宙空间并没有什么变化，这不是宇宙航行的危险之一。



登月行动



Yuri Gargarin's flight was not long. He only went two hundred miles high and he came back to Earth in one hour and forty-eight minutes. The rockets slowing the space-ship's fall were fired over Africa. Gargarin looked at the bright light outside his window as the smooth metal shield of the spaceship began to melt. That shield was his only protection. Was the whole cabin going to melt? But Gargarin knew that pilotless space-ships had been sent into space and had returned safely. He was not anxious.

At eleven o'clock in the morning the first astronaut landed by parachute near a village in Russia. He was six miles away from the landing place where scientists were waiting to

尤里·加加林的飞行并不远。他仅仅上升了二百英里,1小时48分钟后就返回地球了。减慢飞船降落的火箭在非洲上空点了火。宇宙飞船平滑的金属防护罩熔化时,加加林看着窗外的亮光。那个防护罩是他唯一的防护设施。整个座舱会不会熔化?然而加加林知道,无人驾驶宇宙飞船曾被送入了宇宙空间,又平安地返回了地球。他心里并不着急。

上午11点钟,加加林在俄国一个村庄的附近用降落伞着陆了,跟科学家们等候回收“东方1号”的地方相隔六英里远。迎接





recover Vostok I. An old village woman and her daughter milking a cow were there to welcome Yuri Gagarin.

This brave man was killed later in an accident while flying near his home. He never went into space again. But his name will always be remembered in the history of man. He had proved that men could safely visit space. He had led the way with courage.

Scientists everywhere were pleased at this proof of their ideas. Soon another Russian astronaut followed Yuri Gagarin into space. Herman Titov in Vostok 2 circled the Earth in orbit seventeen times. He was in space for twenty-five hours. A

他的是正在那儿挤牛奶的一位乡村老妪和她的女儿。

这位勇士后来在靠近他家乡的一次飞行中失事身亡。他再也没有进入宇宙空间，但他的名字将永远载入人类的历史中。他的太空旅行表明了人类能够安全自如地进行太空探索，他以勇气开辟了人类探索太空之路。

各地的科学家为自己的见解得到证实而感到高兴。不久，另一个俄国宇航员步随加加林进入了宇宙空间。赫尔门·铁托夫乘“东方 2 号”沿轨道绕地球运行 17 圈，在宇



登月行动



year later Major Nikolayev in Vostok 3 and Colonel Popovich in Vostok 4 travelled in orbit near each other. They were practising for the moment when astronauts were going to meet in space, moving from one spaceship to another. They guided their space-ships together. Now astronauts were controlling their space-ships like the pilots of aeroplanes.

There were more experiments. The first woman astronaut, Valentina Tereshkova, took Vostok 6 into space in June, 1963. She later married Major Nikolayev, beginning the first real astronaut family!

此外还进行了其他试验。第一个女宇航员伐伦娣娜·达兰希柯夫于1963年6月乘“东方6号”进入了宇宙空间。后来,她跟尼古拉叶夫结了婚,建立了第一个名副其实的宇航员家庭。

Another success was sending the first crew into space. A

另一成就是,首次把多名宇航员同时送





larger space-ship called Voshkod I carried a crew of three men. They could live inside their cabin without heavy suits or helmets. A crew could do more work than one man.

入了宇宙空间。一艘较大的宇宙飞船“黎明1号”运载了一个三人组成的小组。他们能够在船舱里生活,而不穿沉重的宇宙服,不戴防护盔。一组人比起一个人来能做更多的工作。

In March 1965, Pavel Bel'yayev and Alexei Leonov took the big Voshkod 2 into orbit. This time Leonov actually got out of the space-ship and “walked” or floated in space. Men were really beginning to feel free above the clouds.

1965年3月,巴弗尔·培尔耶叶夫和阿历克赛·雷沃诺夫乘大型的“黎明2号”进入了轨道。这一次,雷沃诺夫真的走出了宇宙飞船,在宇宙空间“行走”,或者说飘行。在云层之上,人们开始真正体验到了自由。

Meanwhile American scientists were also making bigger and better space-ships. The first American to orbit the Earth in space was Colonel John Glenn

与此同时,美国科学家也在制造更大更好的宇宙飞船。在宇宙空间环绕地球飞行的第一位美国人,是



登月行动



in Mercury 4 on 20th February, 1962. A lot of facts are always given during the American journeys into space. Soon the whole world was watching the actual journeys on television. The anxious moments before the space-ships left their pad were shared by millions of people. In June 1964, people all over the world shared the excitement of watching Edward White walk in space for twenty minutes. People sitting safely in their homes on Earth were speechless as they watched a man floating in space. Only a thin rope held him firm. Everyone could see that the scientists and the astronauts were succeeding together.

1962年2月20日发射的“水星4号”上的约翰·格伦上校。在美国进入宇宙空间航行期间,不断地作了大量的实况报道。不久,全世界都在电视上观看真正的宇宙航行。宇宙飞船离开发射台之前,亿万人都焦虑不安。1964年6月,全世界的人都怀着激动的心情观看爱德华·怀特在宇宙空间行走了20分钟。人们平安地坐在地球上的家中,观看人在宇宙空间飘行,一个个都鸦雀无声。他只用一根细绳使自己保持稳定。大家目睹科学家和宇航员都获得了成功。

President Kennedy of

美国总统肯尼迪





America described the first journeys in orbit round the Earth as “*practice runs before the great voyage begins*”. The space-ships were improving. They could stay in space longer and move from one orbit to another. They could carry larger crews and these crews were learning their work and proving their characters.

What character is needed for this work?

Astronauts must be calm and firm at all times, especially during long hours of danger. Men who enjoy risks are not wanted. There is plenty of danger in space. Astronauts must always look for safety, not for risks. But they must be able to act quickly when action is necessary. They must also show

描述初期环绕地球作轨道运行的航行为“伟大航程前夕的练兵”。宇宙飞船在不断改进，它们可以在宇宙空间逗留更长的时间，可以从一条轨道移向另一条轨道，可以乘坐更多的宇航员。这些人在学习自己的工作，检验自己的素质。

这种工作需要什么样的素质呢？

宇航员必须时时刻刻沉着、坚定，尤其是处在长时间的危险中时。乐于冒险的人是不想要的。宇宙空间危险很多，宇航员必须时刻寻求安全，而不是寻求风险。但当需要行动时，他们必须能当机立断。他们还必须

登月行动



good judgement and common sense so that they can do the right thing after an accident.

Crews of two or three men must live together as friendly companions. Bad temper is usually a danger when people live in a small space. But astronauts must always be on good terms with each other. A quarrel can be dangerous. Men who can control their tempers are wanted in space, if they are always ready to forgive and to help each other, the journey in space can be happy and safe.

All astronauts, of course, must be strong and healthy. Working in space can make a man very tired. It is not easy to be weightless for many days. Everything has to be pulled or pushed into its pace. Walking is

判断准确,通晓常识,这样,事故发生后才能从容地进行处理。

两个人或三个人的小集体必须像友好的同伴那样生活在一道。生活在这样小的一个飞船船舱之中,坏脾气通常是一种危险。宇航员必须一直和睦相处,发生争吵是危险的。到宇宙空间需要能克制自己脾气的人。如果他们总是互相谅解,互相帮助,空间旅行就会快乐、安全。

当然,所有的宇航员都必须健康强壮。在宇宙空间工作会使入很疲劳。连续多天的失重会使宇航感到不舒服。每一样东西必须拉出或推进到其

