

走近自然

热带雨林 RAINFORESTS

Lucy Baker



图书光盘
配合使用

动画
图文并茂

边学科学
边读英语



外语教学与研究出版社



Two-Can出版公司 (英国)

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走近自然

图书光盘

配合使用

这张光盘中有丰富多彩的内容，它会告诉你许多有趣的知识，出很多题目来考你，还会提供好多好玩的游戏让你来做呢。

试着建一个食物链，看看各种动物都吃什么。

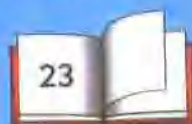
翻开书页，你就会发现这里有很多奇妙的知识，还配有绚丽多彩的插图与照片。

Gifts from the forest



仔细阅读，看看雨林中都盛产些什么。

要想从“走近自然”中取得最大的收获，就要把书和盘一起用。要注意像“DISK LINK（光盘关联）”和“书签”这样的特殊标志。想知道更多的情况，翻到第43页去看看吧。



BOOKMARK

DISK LINK
How can we use rainforest plants? Find out when you play Flora Flip.



来吧！
翻到第41页看看如何运用光盘，然后拿起你的鼠标开始吧！

光盘里有什么



帮助屏

即时学会如何
使用光盘。



雨林探奇

探索热带雨
林这一奇妙
世界。



帮助屏将教你学会使用以下的几个控制功能：

- 箭头键
- 文字框
- “热点”词

在这一屏中，你可以让自己置身于最深、最暗的热带雨林之中。点鼠标的时候你可要小心呀——谁知道有什么潜伏在暗处呢！



美食与天敌

食物链是什么？
它又是怎样保持
着雨林中的生机的
呢？



蛇口夺猴

猜出有关雨林的
词汇，从蛇口下
救出小猴子。



请看一个森林食物链，了解一下雨林中动物们的猎食习惯。看看哪些动物是猎物，哪些是捕猎者。

要想从饥饿的大蛇口中救出小猴，你可得快些动脑筋呀！一定要在小猴子成为一顿可口的快餐之前拼出有关雨林的那些神秘单词！



趣味工作间

自己设计和建造你梦想中的热带雨林吧！



猴博士答疑

世界雨林的将来会是怎么样的呢？



自己设计出一个生机勃勃的热带雨林，生长着无数的植物与动物！选择你需要的东西，把它们放到合适的位置，然后还可以把自己的作品打印出来，再填上颜色长久保存。

认识一下小缙猴汤米和红色金刚鹦鹉斯奇克吧！汤米能回答斯奇克所有关于热带雨林的问题。你只要用你的鼠标去点，就能知道更多。



植物牌桌

说出植物的名称，学习它们的用途。



智取香蕉

你是一个全面的雨林专家了吗？



玩儿这个翻牌游戏，把植物和它们的名称对应起来。你把它们都找对以后，就能知道它们是多么有用了。

在这个测验中应用你有关雨林的知识吧，看看自己能得到多少只香蕉。然后还得参加一个投香蕉的比赛呢！

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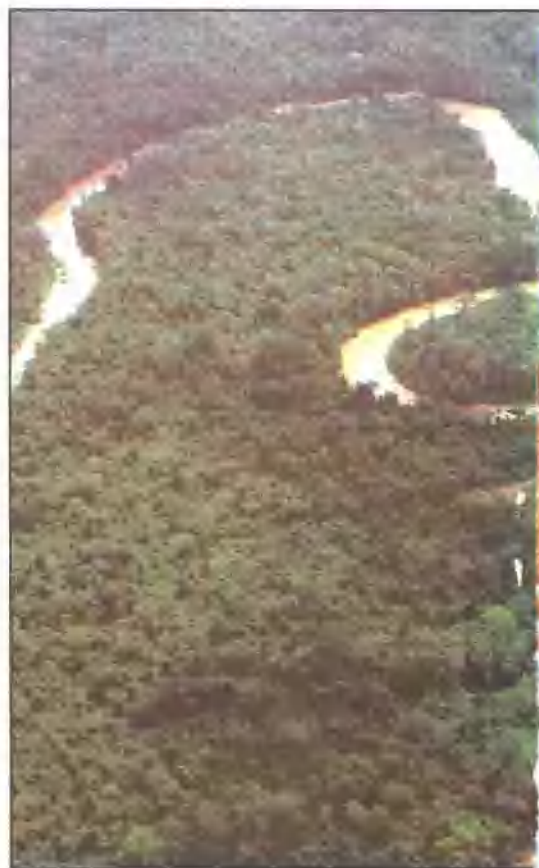
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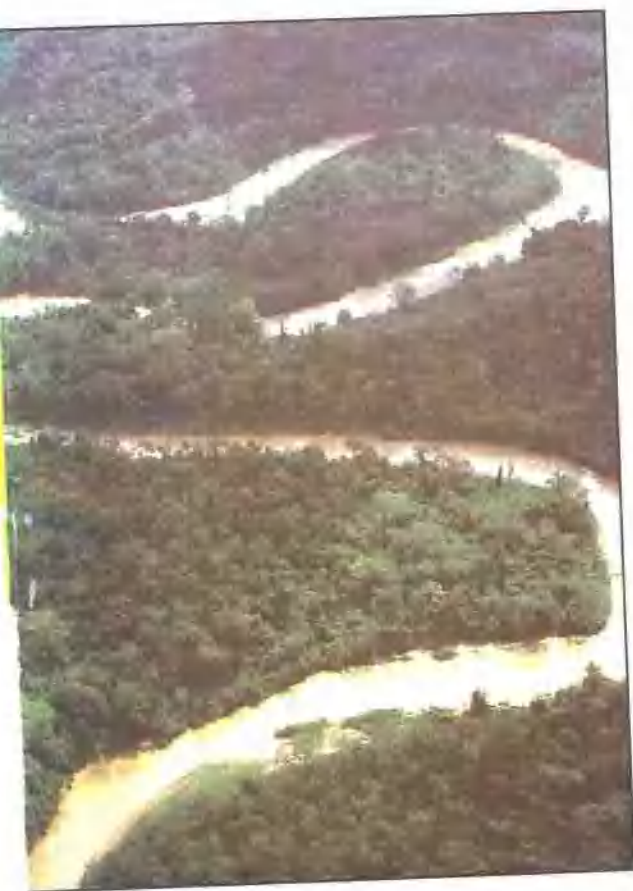
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Looking at rainforests 观看雨林

Imagine a forest unchanged for 60 million years, where giant trees reach up to the sky, their leafy branches blocking out light to the forest floor below.

Imagine a place where the temperature hardly changes from day to night, season to season, year to year. A place where rain clouds hang in the air and heavy downpours are common. The rainforest is that amazing place.

Inside the rainforest, as much as two-thirds of all land-based animals and plants can be found. People have lived deep in the heart of rainforests for thousands of years too.

DISK LINK

Have a wild time planting your own lush tropical rainforest in Create A Rainforest.



DID YOU KNOW?

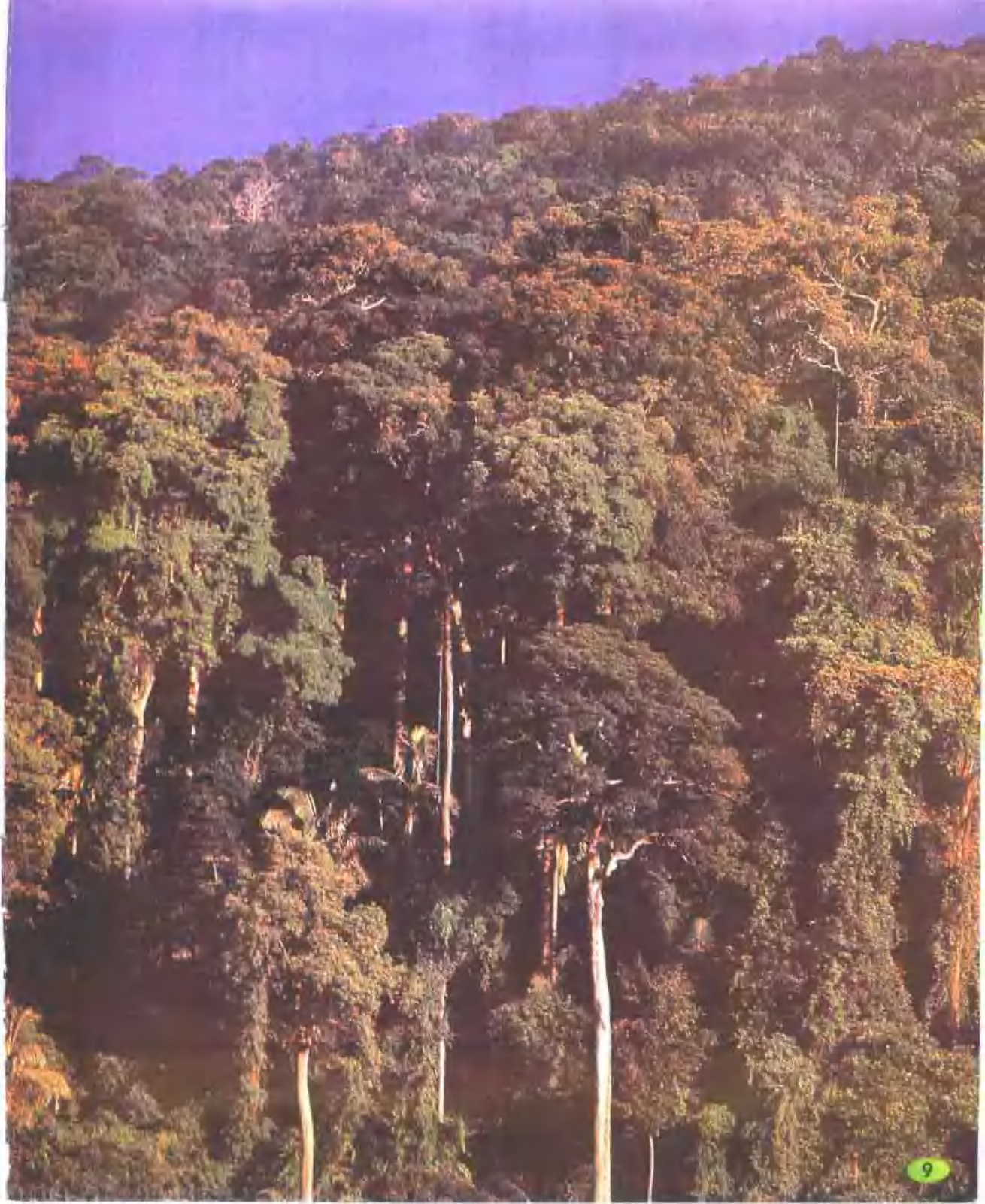
- Rainforests are the wettest areas of land in the world. As much as 6m of rain may fall during a single year in some places.
- Almost half of all rainforests have been cut down in the last 50 years and the clearance goes on. Scientists estimate that around 20 million hectares are destroyed every year.

LAYERS OF THE RAINFOREST

Most rainforest life is found about 40m above the ground, in a layer called the **canopy**. This is where the branches of the giant trees tangle together to form a lush, green platform.

Underneath the canopy, little grows in the darkness. Where light does break through, smaller plants compete for space. Leaves that rain down from the canopy are converted into food by insects and animals.





Where in the world 雨林在哪里

Over half of the world's rainforests is in South and Central America. The remainder can be found in parts of Africa, Asia and Australia. Almost all rainforests lie between two imaginary lines north and south of the **equator**, called the **Tropic of Cancer** and the **Tropic of Capricorn**. This is why they are often called tropical rainforests.

It has been hot and wet in the tropics for millions of years. These constant conditions have made it possible for rainforests to develop into the most

diverse and complex **environments** in the world. Some scientists recognise over 40 different types of rainforest, each with its own variety of plant and animal life.

Rainforests once formed a wide, green belt around the planet, but today, pictures taken from space tell a different story. All around the world large areas of rainforest are vanishing as people clear the way for crops, homes and businesses. Many species of wildlife are disappearing too.



► 在热带地区，唯一的气候变化是终年的雨季中从湿润到更湿润，这意味着热带雨林的树木不必在春天开花秋天落叶。每种树都有自己的生长周期，这能保证对所有动物的水果、坚果和种子的定期供给。

▼ 世界上最大的热带雨林——横跨南美的亚马逊盆地。它的覆盖面积相当于澳大利亚。蜿蜒穿过雨林的亚马逊河是世界上最大的河流水系。



The plant bank 植被

In the rainforest, there can be over 179 species of tree in a single acre of land.

Rainforests contain a huge variety of other plants too. Wherever light reaches the forest floor, an exotic layer of herbs and ferns flourish. Wiry stems hang around the giant tree trunks. These climbers and vines produce a mass of leaves and flowers in the canopy layer.

The canopy is like a huge aerial garden. Many types of moss, lichen and flowering plants covering the branches are called **epiphytes**. Their roots dangle freely or grow in a thin layer of compost which forms in the cracks of branches.

DISK LINK

Find out more about the rainforest's exotic plants and put your memory to the test by playing Flora Flip.



▲ 大王花生长在亚洲的部分地区热带雨林的地面上，开花时直径可达1米，这是世界上最大的花朵。它有多瓣而肥厚的花瓣和发出腐肉气味的长满尖针的花蕊。

► 水聚积在一些附生植物内，成了形体很小的雨林青蛙生活的池塘。

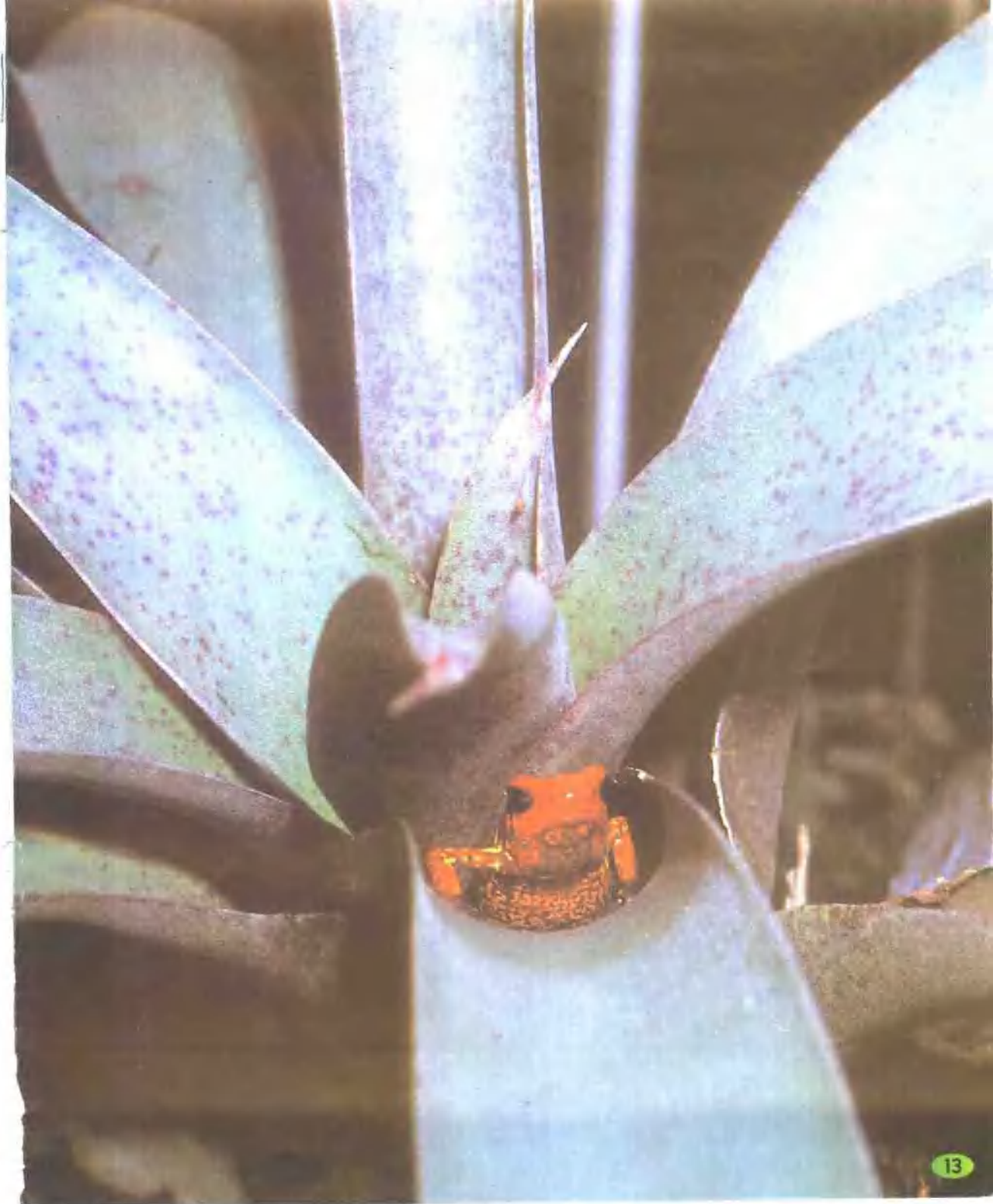
PLANT FACTS



● Rainforest trees have shallow root systems so they often produce special **buttress roots** to help keep themselves standing upright.



● Most rainforest leaves are thick and waxy with special **drip-tips** to drain away water. They are often so big they can be used as umbrellas.



Feasting in the forest

雨林中的动物

The lush vegetation of the rainforests is home to millions of different insects and creepy crawlies. Some, such as flies and beetles, act as cleaners, clearing the forest floor of debris. Others, such as wasps and bees, help to pollinate the flowers of the forest. There are lots of ants and spiders too. Between them, they eat many other insects and so stop them becoming too plentiful.

The plants and insects of the rainforest provide thousands of different animals with food to eat. Here are some of them.



▲ 蜥蜴生活在整个热带雨林,它们吃昆虫、植物,有时还吃小动物。大部分蜥蜴用嘴捕获昆虫,但也有一些靠超长的舌头在空中捕捉昆虫。



◀ 生活在东南亚婆罗洲和苏门答腊热带雨林的猩猩胃口很大,它们爱吃水果,也咀嚼树叶、嫩枝、树皮,偶尔也吃鸟巢里的蛋。它们那长而有力的臂和钩型的手使它们在林间穿梭自如。

DISK LINK

Read these pages carefully. Then show off your brain power in Go Bananas!





▲ 蝙蝠在热带雨林很常见，它们是世界上唯一会飞的哺乳动物，很多蝙蝠捕食昆虫，也有一些，像图上的“狐蝠”一样吃水果。以水果为食的蝙蝠有助于种子在林间传播。



▲ 蜂鸟又细又长的喙使它们很容易吃到花内香甜的花蜜，但它们也吃昆虫。蜂鸟们个个是飞行专家，甚至可以倒着飞行。

► 树懒严格地将自己的食物限于树叶，它们几乎在所有时间内都生活在树冠里。树懒有“三趾的”和“二趾的”两种，图上那只就是三趾的，它们的毛里寄生着一些藻类和昆虫。



Forest fiends 雨林中的危险

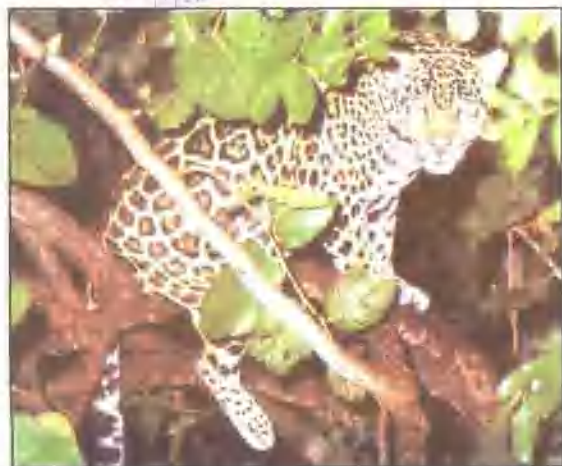
The rainforest is a dangerous place. The brightly-coloured parrots, chattering monkeys and slumbering sloths may seem carefree but they have their enemies. When a giant eagle soars overhead or an agile cat is on the prowl, the whole canopy is gripped in terror.

Big cats and eagles are the largest hunters in the forest, but there are hundreds of others. In the canopy, long, slender tree snakes catch lizards, frogs and small birds. On the forest floor, huge, heavy constrictors, such as the anaconda, wait for larger prey, such as wild boar or deer that forage around in the leaf litter.

Some of the most deadly creatures are the smaller ones. Scorpions, spiders, bees and wasps are found all over the forest. Many have poisonous bites or stings that can cause rashes, sickness, or, in extreme circumstances, death.



▲ 各处雨林都有其特别的飞鹰品种，非洲是冠拉鹰，南美是大雕，亚洲是金雕鹰（就是图中那只）。飞鹰在雨林上巨捕食猴子和树懒。



◀ 雨林中的猫科动物，比如老虎，在雨林上巨捕食松鼠。其他的，像美洲豹，则喜欢在树枝上，准备并伺经过下面的动物。