

学生英汉百科丛书

英汉对照

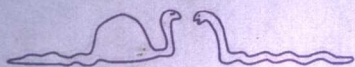
动物篇

罗显华 主编



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前言

本丛书内容丰富多彩，集知识性、趣味性、科学性于一体，以丰富多彩的百科知识充实青少年学生的头脑，提高他们的综合素质。

书中所讲述的英语地道、流畅，难易程度适合广大青少年学生阅读；提供的汉语译文既注意神似，又注意形似，兼具“信、达、雅”三个标准。英语原文和汉语译文，按自然段落排列整齐，尤其便于对照阅读。这无疑有助于提高青少年学生的英语阅读能力和写作能力，并奠定英汉翻译的基础。

本丛书对英语原文中的疑点难点，作了准确贴切并略有发挥或展开的注释，还附有权威实例。读者读完正文后，逐条地认真阅读注释，不仅有助于对正文的准确理解，而且日积月累，有关英语语法等方面的知识也会变得广泛而坚实。

本丛书的每篇文章后面都附有四道中考、高考模拟题。其内容都是中考、高考以及其他考试中英语阅读部分可能出现的内容，因此，读完文章后做这些模拟题，不仅可以巩固所学英语知识，还可以熟练掌握中考、高考英语试题的答题技巧，获取好成绩。

《动物篇》收集了从常见的动物（狼、虎、狮、猴等）到鲜为人知的动物（獾、獭、鼬、鼯等）共计38种，生动有趣地介绍了它们的身体特征和生活特征，以及它们与人类生态环境的密切关系。这是一本很好的环境教育教材，可以使青少年学生深刻地了解动物，培养他们关心和保护动物的意识，从而提高他们的综合素质。

罗显华

2004年7月

作者简介

罗显华 四川大学英语教授。曾任中国大学外语教学指导委员会委员、中国英语教学研究会常务理事、四川大学外文系副主任、四川大学外语部主任、四川大学语言培训中心主任。曾任《英美语文教学》杂志主编、《外国文学之窗》副主编、《时代英语》编审、《大学英语》系列教材责任编辑。1993年起，获中华人民共和国国务院颁发的政府特殊津贴。1982—1983年和1991—1992年分别作为中国高级访问学者和美国议会资助的富布赖特高级访问者，在美国耶鲁大学英语系研究讲学两年。1994年获美国洛克菲勒基金会研究奖金，到意大利谢尔伯尼别墅与美国同行进行美国散文研究和写作。已出版的主要著作和译著有：《美国60年代散文选》、《美国70年代散文选》、《英语词语掌故选》、《英美人绰号词典》、《实用汉英成语习语词典》、《欧洲小说五十讲》、《来自中国的叛逆者》、《牛虻》、《英语疑难词典》、《TOEFL新语法》、《西方经典寓言选》。



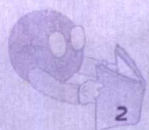
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Animal 动物

What is an animal? You know a monkey when you see one. You know the tiger because you have seen it in the zoo. But there are some animals that don't look anything like the animals familiar to most people. (1)

The sea cucumber has no head or tail. Its body looks like a peculiar vegetable. And it certainly doesn't look like an elephant. But the sea cucumber is one of about million different kinds of animals found on the earth.(2)

All animals have certain things in common. They are all made of cells (3) that are different from plant cells. They all can move, even if only for a part of their lives. And they all must take in food as source of energy.

The cells of an animal have a bag-like outer covering, called a membrane. The cell is soft, like a tiny balloon full of juice. It is in the cell that the activities that mean "life" happen.

A cell takes in food, water, and oxygen, uses them for energy, and then gives off waste products. An

动物是什么？你看到猴子时，你认识它。你认识老虎，因为你在动物园里见过它。但是，有些动物并不像大多数人所熟悉的动物那样。

海参既没有脑袋又没有尾巴。它的身体像一种奇特的蔬菜。而且，它当然不像大象。但是，海参是地球上发现的大约几百万不同种类的动物中的一种。

所有的动物都有一些共同之处。它们都由有别于植物细胞的细胞构成。它们都能移动，哪怕一生中只有一段时间能移动。它们都必须摄取食物，作为能量的来源。

动物细胞有一个口袋状的外层，叫细胞膜。细胞柔软，像充满液汁的小气球。正是在细胞内，意味着“生命”的活动在进行。

细胞摄取食物、水分和氧气，利用它们制造能量，然后排除废物。动物可能由一个细胞构成，这个细胞把这些



animal can consist of a single cell that does all these things. An amoeba, for example, is a one-celled animal that lives in ponds. Or, many millions of cells working together may make up an animal like the 100-foot-long blue whale. Many different groups of cells take on special tasks and serve as organs within the whale.

The pressure of the atmosphere on the earth could flatten animal cells. But animals have adapted to certain ways of living or certain forms that prevent their being squashed. For example, one-celled animals always live in water, which helps the cell hold its shape. The water may be a pond, an ocean, or the fluid in a bigger animal's body.

Other animals have developed outside coverings or inside supports that protect and shape the animals' body cells. The hard shell on a beetle is an outside protection, as is the "skin," called cuticle, of an earthworm. The skeleton of a bird or fish is an inside bony support. Shells and bones do other jobs in addition to protection from pressure.

At some time in its life, every animal has the ability to move its body from place to place. Most animals move all their lives. Deer can

事情都做了。比如，变形虫是单细胞动物，生活在水塘中。或者，好几百万细胞在一起工作，就可能构成一种像100英尺长的蓝鲸那样的动物。许多不同的细胞群体，承担特别的任务，在鲸鱼体内起器官的作用。

地球上的大气压可能会把动物细胞压瘪。但是，动物已经进化得能适应某些生活方式，或者某些能防止它们被压瘪的生存形式。比如，单细胞动物总是生活在水中，因为水有助于保持它的形态。这水可能是水塘、海洋，或比它大的动物身体内的液体。

其他的动物已经演化出外表保护层，或保护和定型动物身体细胞的内部支撑物。甲壳虫身上的硬壳是外表保护层。蚯蚓的“皮肤”叫角质层，也是保护层。鸟或鱼的骨架是骨质的内部支撑物。壳和骨，除了保护动物不被压力伤害外，还有其他功能。

每种动物，在它生命的某个阶段，都具有在异地间移动身体的能力。大多数的动物，整个一生都在动。鹿子从出生到死亡都可能在奔跑。但是，海绵附



run from the time they are born until they die. But a sponge, which spends its adult life attached to a rock, has a swimming "childhood."

Part of the ability of an animal to move is the ability to sense what is happening around it and to react. The one-celled animals react to food by moving toward it and react to danger by moving away.

Higher forms of animals, such as mammals and birds, can see, hear, smell, feel, and taste. They have nervous systems that allow them to sense what is happening, then react quickly and in complicated ways.

Animals are consumers. They have to eat in order to get energy to live. Plants produce their own food, using energy directly from the sun. Animals get the sun's energy by eating plants or by eating other animals that have eaten plants.

Every animal has adapted to its own way of getting its share of the sun's energy. This is one reason for the fantastic variety of animal life on the earth. If you studied one animal a day, every day of your life, you would need 40 lifetimes to study them all.

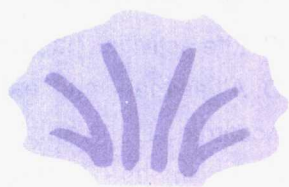
着在岩石上，度过它的成年时代，却有着游泳的“少年时代”。

动物的部分移动能力，是感觉周围发生的事情，并做出反应的能力。单细胞动物对食物的反应是向食物移动，离开是对危险的反应。

更高级形式的动物，比如哺乳动物和鸟类，能够看、听、嗅、触摸和品尝。它们有神经系统，使它们能够感觉周围所发生的事情，然后迅速作出反应，而且是以复杂的方式作出反应。

动物是消费者。它们必须吃东西，以获得生存的能量。植物直接利用太阳的能量生产自己的食物。动物通过吃植物，或吃已经吃过植物的其他动物，获得太阳的能量。

每一种动物都进化而具有了自己的分享太阳能量的方式。这是地球上动物生命千奇百怪的一个原因。如果你一天研究一个动物，终身不止，你需要40次生命，才能把他们研究完。



【注释】

1. ...that don't look anything like the animals familiar to most people.

句中的anything作副词用，表示“根本（不），无论如何（不）”。它常与like连用，构成英语习语，多用于否定句、疑问句和条件从句。再比如：She did not remain **anything like** faithful to him.（她对他根本谈不上忠贞不渝。）/ It's not **anything like** as hot today as it was yesterday.（今天无论如何不像昨天那样热。）/ The money is not **anything like** adequate.（这钱根本不够。）

2. ...about million different kinds of animals found on the earth.

句中的found是过去分词，引导一个过去分词短语，作定语，修饰前面的名词性短语“about million different kinds of animals”（大约几百万不同种类的动物）。这个过去分词短语的功能相当于一个定语从句，如果改成定语从句，就是：... animals **which have been found on the earth**。

3. They are all made of cells...

句中的谓语是动词短语make of，它和make from一样，都表示“用某种原料制成某物”。但是，make of一般指比较简单制作过程，从制成品仍可看出使用的原料，即是说，发生的是物理变化。再比如：The table **is made of** wood.（这桌子是木头做的。——木头做成桌子后仍然看得出是木料。）而make from指质料、制成品已经不再呈现使用的原料的样子，即是说，发生了化学变化。比如：The wine **is made from** grapes.（这酒是葡萄酿造的。）当无法辨别是物理变化，还是化学变化时，这两个短语可以换用。

注意：make out of 和 make from 同义，但是，make out of 常用于口语或加重语气。比如：The children enjoyed **making** a playhouse **out of** cardboard.（那些孩子喜欢用硬纸板搭建玩具小屋。）

模拟题



1. Which of the following statements is not true according to the article?

- A. The sea cucumber is undoubtedly a peculiar vegetable.
- B. All animals on the earth have certain things in common.
- C. Life activities happen in animal cells which are different from plant cells.
- D. All animals must eat food to get their energy.

2. According to the article the one-celled animal is _____.

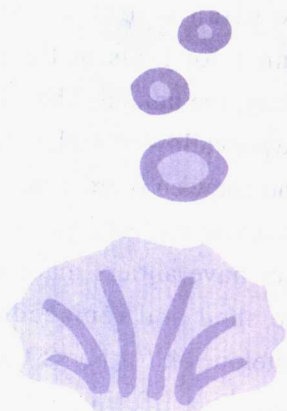
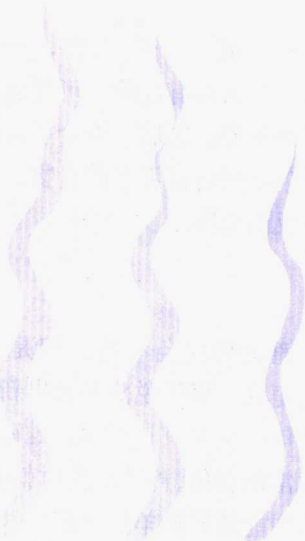
- A. the amoeba that has only one cell.

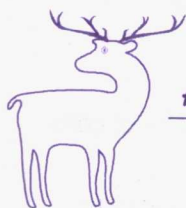


- B. the animal that usually lives in ponds
C. the animal that consist of one single cell
D. the 100-foot-long blue whale that has many millions of cells
3. From the article we know that _____.
A. both mammals and birds are not higher forms of animals
B. birds do not have nervous systems
C. mammals can never sense what is happening around them
D. animals eat plants or other animals that have eaten plants
4. The underlined word "react" in the article means _____.
A. do again
B. respond
C. remain passive
D. be active

参考答案

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B





Antelope 羚羊

Antelopes are known for their speed; their graceful, high leaps; and their beautiful, curiously shaped horns. Antelopes hold their heads up high, even when running. (1)

Their closest relatives are the quiet and not-very-swift cattle. Antelopes, like cattle, have an even number of hoofed toes, have horns instead of antlers, eat plants, and chew cuds.

Wherever large meat-eating animals live, they must find animals to eat. The meat-eaters in Africa and Asia frequently prey on fast-moving and nervous antelopes.

Antelopes must be prepared to eat their own food and run, because they are often in danger of becoming dinner for lions or tigers. Later, in safety, the animals chew cuds of food they swallowed earlier (2). Animals who chew cuds are called ruminants.

Deer are ruminants, too. (3) But deer have antlers made of bone that are shed and replaced every year. Antelopes have horns that grow only once in a lifetime. Both male and

羚羊以其快捷的速度、优雅的跳跃、美丽而形状奇特的角闻名。羚羊总是高昂着头，甚至奔跑时也是如此。

它们的至亲是温驯、动作不太快的牛。羚羊像牛一样，蹄趾为偶数，没有茸角，只有角，以植物为食物，要反刍。

大型食肉动物不管生活在哪里，它们都得寻找动物吃。非洲和亚洲的食肉动物，经常捕猎奔跑迅速、神经紧张的羚羊。

羚羊必须一边进食，一边奔跑，因为它们常常有危险，可能成为狮子或老虎的美餐。之后，安全了，这些动物才反刍早些时候吞下的食物。反刍的动物叫反刍动物。

鹿也是反刍动物。但是，鹿有骨质的鹿茸，每年脱落并长出新鹿茸。羚羊的角一生中只长一次。雄羚羊和雌羚羊通常都有角。羚羊出生时就发育健全，很快便能随同羚羊群奔跑。



female antelopes usually have horns. Antelopes are born well developed and are soon able to run with herd.

In the world there are about 100 kinds of antelopes, and they have many kinds of horns. The tiny rodent-like royal antelope lives in forested western Africa. Its small horns barely show above the hair on its head.

The sable antelope is a horse-like animal of southern and eastern Africa. Its magnificent, three-to four-foot-long horns curve backward in an arc.

The desert-living common oryx has fairly short, perfectly straight horns. (4)

The blackbuck of India has ringed horns that look like giant, fancy corkscrews. Blackbucks can leap very gracefully through the night. Usually they are medium-sized antelopes.

The famous impala of African grass plains has horns shaped like a small harp.

Antelopes also differ in their living conditions. Many kinds live in deserts, far from water. The addax lives in the Sahara Desert of northern Africa. It has large hoofs that act like snowshoes in sand. The little water it gets comes from plant roots, which it digs out with its hoofs.

The graceful gazelles live on open

世界上大约有100种羚羊，它们长有许多种角。像啮齿动物的小个儿佳美羚羊，生活在森林遍布的非洲西部。它那很小的角几乎从不露出头上的毛之上。

貂羚是生活在非洲南部和东部的一种像马一样的动物。它那三到四英尺长得漂亮的角，向后弯曲成弧形。

生活在沙漠中的普通大羚羊的角相当短，非常直。

印度的羚羊长有圈状角，看起来像别致的大瓶塞钻。印度羚羊可以在黑夜中优雅地跳跃。它们通常是中等个儿的羚羊。

非洲草原上的有名的黑斑羚的角，形状像小竖琴。

羚羊的生活环境也各不相同。许多种羚羊，生活在远离水源的沙漠中。旋角羚羊生活在北非洲的撒哈拉沙漠中。它的蹄很大，在沙中行走时，宛如雪鞋。它用蹄子挖出植物的根，从根中得到少量的水。

优雅的瞪羚生活在非洲和亚洲



plains in Africa and Asia. They are small- to medium-sized animals with lyre-shaped horns. A herd of gazelles fleeing from danger is a wonderful sight.

A three-foot-tall springbok gazelle can leap 10 feet high or cover 20 feet in one jump while running 65 miles an hour.

The large and very heavy giant eland of forests and plains in western Africa looks more like an ox than an antelope. But it can leap over high bushes in one movement.

The gnu is also ox-like, but it moves quickly when it feels timid.

The duiker lives in thick underbrush in African forests. It is a charming, graceful little animal, the size of a large rabbit. The reedbuck lives in marshes, where it wades for plants to eat.

The animal that North Americans call an "antelope" is not a true antelope, actually it is the pronghorn. It belongs to a family different from the real antelopes. It has 12-inch-long horns that are shed every year. The male's horns have small prongs curving toward the front near the top of each horn.

The pronghorn is America's fastest mammal. When a pronghorn in

the open plains. These animals' size, from small to medium, all have, their horns' shape like lyre (an ancient Greek stringed instrument). When a herd of gazelles escapes danger, it is a wonderful sight.

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The gnu is also ox-like, but it moves quickly when it feels timid.

The duiker lives in thick underbrush in African forests. It is a charming, graceful little animal, the size of a large rabbit. The reedbuck lives in marshes, where it wades for plants to eat.

The animal that North Americans call an "antelope" is not a true antelope, actually it is the pronghorn. It belongs to a family different from the real antelopes. It has 12-inch-long horns that are shed every year. The male's horns have small prongs curving toward the front near the top of each horn.

The pronghorn is America's fastest mammal. When a pronghorn in

