



INTRODUCING • 生物系列

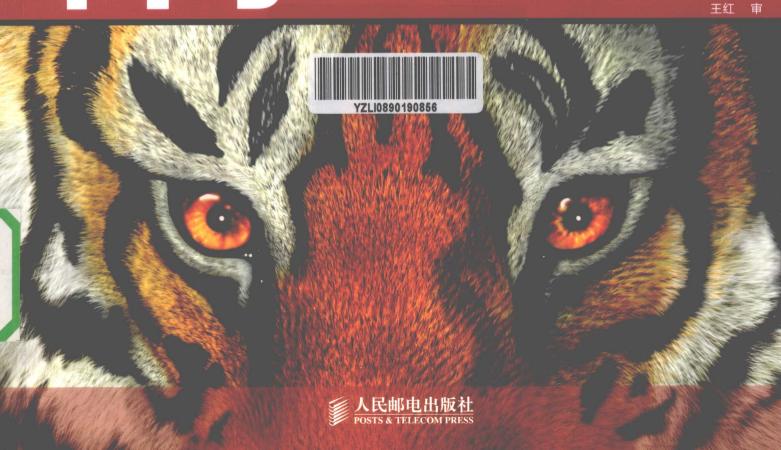
**♣**BIOLOGY

# 动物与人类

ANIMALS AND HUMANS 双语版

[英] Sarah Eason

王红



# 爱上 科学

INTRODUCING • 生物系列 ◆BIOLOGY



# 动物与人类

ANIMALS AND HUMANS 双语版

这本书图文并茂地介绍了人体的构成,并探讨了动物间的社会行为。同时还有供自己动手的"试一试"栏目,在丰富知识的同时也能培养读者动手能力,是一本生动详实又寓教于 乐的科普读物。

——译者 许鑫

这是一本可以让我们在科学的天地中遨游并探索未知奥秘的书籍。读者们只要静心阅读,就会从中享受到无限的乐趣,也会让你变得更加聪慧。

—— 北京市东城区史家胡同小学教师 王红



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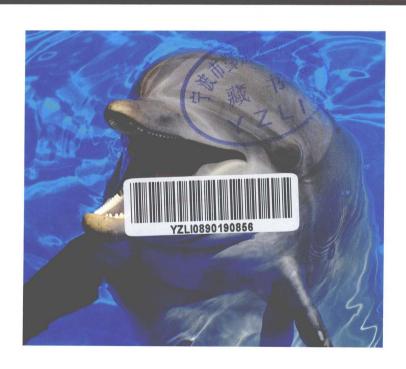
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人民邮电出版社 北京

[英] Sarah Eason

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## 内容提要

《爱上科学》系列科普丛书为读者全面地讲述了科学知识和原理,以通俗的文字、生动的图表为特色,每本书介绍一个或几个主题。从日常生活中有趣的现象出发,引导和培养读者学习的兴趣,扩宽读者的视野,同时还可以帮助读者学习英语词汇、练习英语阅读。丛书涵盖物理、化学、生物、科技与发明这4个系列。适合对科学知识感兴趣的广大科普爱好者阅读。

本书是生物系列中的一本。生物系列主要阐释生命科学的基本概念,并探讨有关生物学的现代思想的各个方面,包括植物学、微生物学、动物与人类、遗传学、细胞生物学以及生命形式等。

我们人类用语言来沟通,而动物们是怎样生活和交流的呢?这本书生动地介绍了为什么有多种多样的动物,并进一步讲解了动物和人类的生理构造和生存方式等。书中含有"科学词汇"栏目,提取每章重点知识词汇。同时还有"试一试"栏目,包含丰富有趣的家庭小实验,有助于提高大家的动手能力。

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### 丛书序

这是一个科技新时代,我们曾经认为遥不可及的科学,时刻围绕在我们身边。你是否曾经怀疑过所谓的"2012,世界末日",或者好奇过在地下高速飞驰的地铁,抑或每天都在关注着PM2.5·······这说明科学已然走进了你的生活。学习科学,分享科学,爱上科学,让我们共同聆听来自科学的声音。

《爱上科学》系列科普丛书是一套引进版系列科普丛书,译自英国大型出版商棕熊图书(BROWN BEAR BOOKS)有限公司出版的著名系列科普图书《Facts At Your Fingertips》,其独特的科学解读视角、生动的科普画面、优美的图文设计,得到了欧洲读者的青睐,尤其是得到了欧洲青少年的极大欢迎。本丛书为读者全面地讲述了各个领域的基础科学知识和基本事实,以精彩的主题、通俗的文字、生动的画面为特色,从我们身边的素材和现象出发,激发和培养读者学习的兴趣。

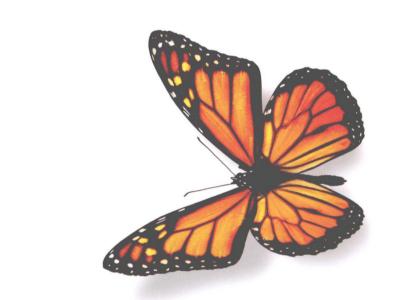
丛书涵盖物理、化学、生物、科技与发明四大系列。物理系列阐释和说明了物理学知识及其发展史,包含对物理学发展史许多重大的物理发现以及著名的物理学家的介绍。化学系列主要阐释现代化学的基本概念,涵盖化学反应、有机化学、生物化学、金属、非金属、分子、原子、物态等多方面内容。生物系列主要阐释生命科学的基本概念,并探讨有关生物学的各个方面,包括植物学、微生物学、动物和人类、遗传学、细胞生物学以及生命形式等。科技与发明系列主要介绍各种科技成果以及相关发明,覆盖多个领域,包括建筑、交通、医学、军事、能源以及航空航天等,指导读者认知和学习各种科学技术,拓宽视野,引发思考,提升创新能力以及发明意识。

本丛书还具有中英双语的独特设计,让读者在阅读中文时,能对照性地阅读英语原文,为他们提高科学领域的英文阅读能力以及扩展科学类英语词汇量提供了很好的帮助。

丛书中还有"试一试"栏目,该栏目包含了丰富有趣的家庭小实验,为大家在 生活实践中验证科学知识提供了更多的选择。

学无止境, 让我们一起爱上科学!

ANIMAL DIVERSITY	2	动物的多样性	4
HUMAN BODY SYSTEMS	10	人体的系统	12
FEEDING IN ANIMALS	14	动物的摄食	16
HUMAN DIGESTION AND EXCRETION	22	人体的消化和排泄	24
HUMAN CIRCULATION	30	人体的循环	32
HUMAN RESPIRATION	38	人体的呼吸作用	40
MOVEMENT IN ANIMALS	46	动物的运动	48
HUMAN BONES AND MUSCLES	54	人体的骨骼和肌肉	56
HUMAN NERVOUS SYSTEM	62	人体的神经系统	64
HUMAN SENSES	70	人体的感官	72
COPING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT	78	适应自然	80
DEFENSE	86	防御	88
BREEDING	94	繁殖	96
ANIMAL ASSOCIATIONS	102	动物间的互助	104
COMMUNICATION	110	交流	112
GLOSSARY	118	科学词汇	120
FURTHER RESOURCES		更多资源	122







# **ANIMAL DIVERSITY**

Animals occur in practically every **habitat** on Earth. Some filter food; others munch plants or catch other animals to survive.

Biologists divide all living things into vast groups called kingdoms. Until recently, five kingdoms of life were recognized: plants, animals, fungi, bacteria, and protists. However, many biologists now view protists as being many different groups of simple life-forms and not a kingdom as such. Animals form the kingdom Animalia. Kingdoms are divided further into large groups called phyla. Each phylum is separated into classes, then orders, families, genera, and species.

#### What is an animal?

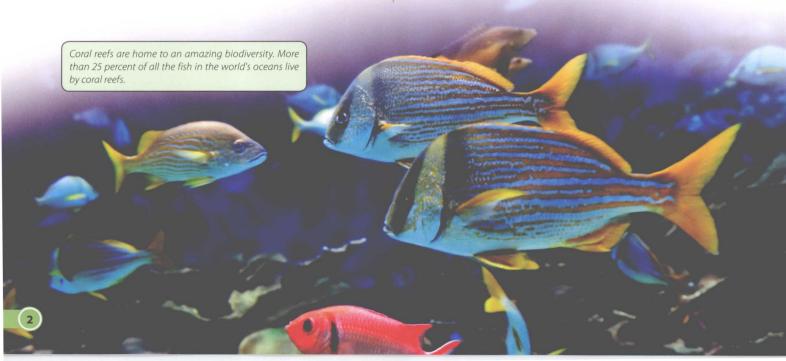
Despite their tremendous diversity, all animals share a number of common features. Animals are multi-cellular organisms—they are formed of many cells that usually form a series of tissues and organs. Animal cells do not have rigid cell walls as those of plants do. Almost all animals possess a gut because

they cannot make their own food, as plants can, and must eat to obtain energy. Most animals also have a nervous system that allows them to respond guickly to their environment.

Animals vary enormously in structure, feeding habits, reproduction, and behavior. Their lifestyle as adults may be free living, **sessile** (stay in one place throughout their adult lives, like corals), or parasitic (living in or on another creature). Animals may live in groups, like ants, wildebeest, and prairie dogs, or live alone, seeking a partner only for breeding, as cougars and moose do.

#### The invertebrate world

Most animals are **invertebrates**—they do not have a backbone. Take a look in your backyard, and you will see invertebrates all around: snails clustering at the bases of plants, earthworms in the soil, and butterflies flapping overhead. There are around 25 invertebrate phyla, including mollusks, echinoderms (starfish and relatives), and a variety of worms. The simplest invertebrates are placozoans, which consist of just a



few thousand cells. Sponges are larger and contain millions of cells. Their cells carry out different functions but do not form organs. Jellyfish are more advanced. They have organs and nerve cells so they can respond to the surroundings.

Some invertebrate phyla are very small. The recently discovered Cycliophora, for example, contains just a single tiny species that lives on the lips of Norway lobsters. By contrast, other phyla contain enormous numbers of species. Mollusks include animals as different as clams, slugs, and squid. The most diverse of all animal groups, though, are the arthropods. They include animals such as crabs, spiders, and centipedes, plus the largest group of all, the insects. There are at least 2 million species of insects, but there may be 10 million or more yet to be discovered.

#### **Backboned animals**

One phylum of the animal kingdom called the Chordata

includes a group of animals that have a hard internal skeleton and a backbone. They are called **vertebrates**. The backbone protects the spinal cord, which carries signals between head and body. There are five main groups of vertebrates. They are fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. There is an amazing variety of vertebrate shapes and sizes. Fish called dwarf gobies are just 0.3 inches (8 mm) long and weigh less than 0.04 ounces (1 g). By contrast, blue whales can reach 108 feet (33 m) long and weigh up to 135 tons (122 t)!

Early vertebrates were ocean dwellers. They did not have jaws. Today, just two kinds of jawless vertebrates remain, hagfish and lampreys. Lampreys attach to larger fish, gouge a hole with their teeth, and drink their blood.

#### Fish and amphibians

Vertebrates include three main fish groups—sharks, ray-finned fish, and lobe-finned fish. Shark skeletons are made of cartilage

#### TYPES OF SYMMETRY

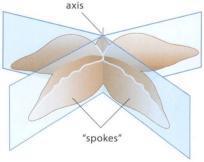
Most animals are symmetrical. Their body parts match in size, shape, and position on either side of an imaginary line running through an animal. There are two main types of symmetry in animals. Most, including worms, fish, and humans, are bilaterally symmetrical. An imaginary line running down the

middle of a person's body divides two halves that are mirror images of each other. Animals such as starfish and jellyfish are different. They have a central axis around which body parts radiate. This is called radial symmetry. A few animals, such as sponges, are not symmetrical at all and take an irregular shape.



Fish are bilaterally symmetrical while starfish are radially symmetrical.

plane of symmetry



动物几乎存在于地球上的每一个**栖息地**。 有些以过滤的方式取食,有些以植物或捕 食其他动物为食。

生物学家把所有的生物分成几个大类,叫作"界"。至今,公认有5个界:植物界、动物界、真菌界、细菌界以及原生动物界。然而,现在许多生物学家认为原生动物不能被称为一个"界",而它们只是一群简单的生命形态。动物们组成了动物界。"界"又可以被分为一些大类称为"门",而"门"则可以进一步被细分为"纲"、"目"、"科"、"属"以及"种"。

#### 动物是什么?

尽管有着多种多样的形态,动物们却都有着一些共同的基本特征。动物是多细胞的生物体,它们由许多细胞组成,通常还会形成组织和器官。动物细胞没有植物细胞所具有的坚硬的细胞壁。此外,

几乎所有的动物都有内脏,因为它们不能像植物一样自己制造食物,所以必须靠进食来获取能量。大多数动物还具有神经系统,这能帮助它们对外界的环境迅速地做出反应。

动物间的身体结构、食性、繁殖以及行为都有着很大的不同。它们的成熟体可以自由生长、**固着生长**(终生固着在一个地方生长,例如珊瑚),或是寄生生长(生活在别的动物体内或体表)。动物可以群居生活,如蚂蚁、牛羚和草原土拨鼠;又或者独居生活,只在繁殖的时候才寻找配偶,如美洲狮和驼鹿。

#### 无脊椎动物的世界

世界上大多数的动物没有脊椎,称为**无脊椎** 动物。在你居室的后院查看一番,你会发现到处都是无脊椎动物:植物茎部成群的蜗牛、土壤中的蠕虫,还有忽闪着翅膀从头顶飞过的蝴蝶。无脊椎动物约有25个门,包括软体动物门、棘皮动物门(海



星之类的)以及各种各样的蠕虫。最简单的无脊椎动物是丝盘虫,只由几千个细胞组成。海绵要大些,由几百万个细胞组成。它们的细胞行使不同的功能,但是并不组成器官。水母更高级一些,它们不但有器官,而且还有神经细胞,从而可以对外界环境做出反应。

有些无脊椎动物门很小。举个例子,近年来发现的环口动物门只包含一种生活在挪威龙虾的口器上的极小物种。相比之下,有些门则包含了许多物种。如软体动物门包含了,捞蛤、蛞蝓以及乌贼等。但是,物种种类最丰富的要数节肢动物门。它包括螃蟹、蜘蛛、蜈蚣以及所有的昆虫。已知的昆虫至少有200万种,而且可能还有10万种没有被发现。

#### 脊椎动物

动物界中有一门被称为脊索动物门。它包括了

一些有着坚硬内骨骼和脊椎骨的动物,这些动物被称为**脊椎动物**。脊椎骨保护着负责在头部和躯干之间传递信息的脊髓。一共有5种主要的脊椎动物,它们是鱼类、两栖类、爬行类、鸟类和哺乳类。脊椎动物的形态和大小有着惊人的多样性。一种叫作矮虾虎鱼的鱼类只有0.3英寸(8毫米)长,不到0.04盎司(1克)重;与之相比,蓝鲸可长到108英尺(33米)长,135英吨(美制,122吨)重。

早期的脊椎动物生活在海洋里,它们没有下颌。如今,仅存两种没有下颌的脊椎动物,分别是盲鳗和七鳃鳗。七鳃鳗附着在大些的鱼身上,用牙齿咬开一个洞来吸食它们的血液。

#### 鱼类和两栖类

脊椎动物包括3种主要的鱼类: 鲨鱼、辐鳍鱼以及 总鳍鱼。鲨鱼的骨骼不是由硬骨组成, 而是软骨。辐鳍

#### 对称的类型

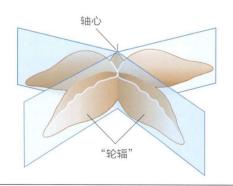
许多动物的体型是对称的。它们身体两边的大小、形状和位置沿着一条假想的贯穿它们身体的线对称。主要有两种对称类型。包括蠕虫、鱼类、人类在内的动物都属于两边对称类型。人体可以被一条虚拟的从头到脚的线分成左右相同的两半。而海

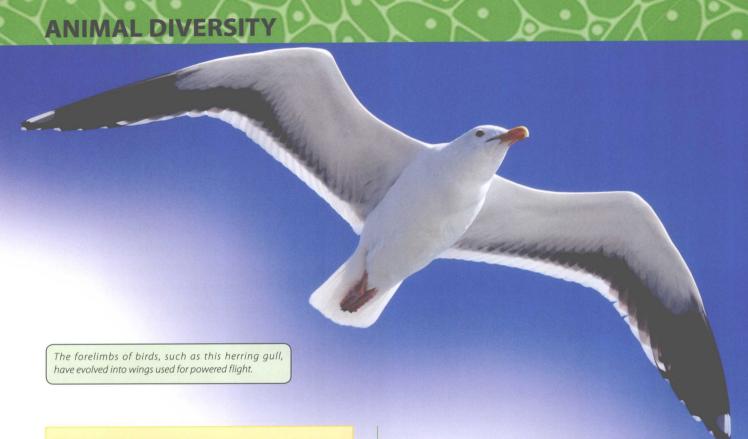


鱼类是两边对称型的,而海星是辐射对称型的。

对称轴

星、水母这样的生物却并非如此,它们的身体沿着 一条中心轴呈辐射状地生长,这种形式叫作辐射对 称。少数动物,如海绵,身体根本不呈对称型,而 是一种不规则的形态。





#### WHY ARE THERE NO GIANT INSECTS?

In terms of numbers insects are the most successful group in the history of life on Earth. However, even the largest insects are no bigger than around 6 inches (15 cm) long. Biologists think that is because of the way they breathe. Insects do not have lungs as people do; instead, they have a system of tubes called tracheae. The tracheae carry oxygen from the air to every cell in their bodies. This system becomes inefficient in larger animals, placing a size limit on these creatures. However, in the past there was more oxygen in the atmosphere. Three hundred million years ago giant invertebrates thrived. They included a scorpion 2.5 feet (76 cm) long, a 20-inch- (50-cm) long spider, and a giant dragonfly with a 2-foot (60-cm) wingspan.

rather than bone. Ray-finned fish include the largest vertebrate group, the bony fish, with more than 27,000 species. Lobe-finned fish include just the lungfish and coelacanths, but their ancestors were the first vertebrates to move onto land from the sea around 375 million years ago. Those ancient lobe-finned fish gradually evolved into amphibians, which today include animals such as salamanders, frogs, and toads. Amphibians have moist skins that soon dry out, so they usually live close to water, and their eggs need to be laid in water.

#### Reptiles

Reptiles evolved from amphibians. Reptiles have shelled eggs and tough, waterproof skins that allow them to range far from water. Crocodiles are the largest living reptiles; the estuarine crocodile can reach almost 23 feet (7 m) long and weighs more than a ton (1 t).

Crocodiles lay eggs in nests on land. By contrast, some lizards and

snakes give birth to live young. Snakes are one of the most recent reptile groups to evolve. Boas and pythons kill **prey** by wrapping around it to constrict its breathing. Other snakes, such as rattlesnakes, inject **venom** through their hollow fangs to kill their prey.

#### **Birds**

All reptiles, amphibians, fish, and invertebrates are cold-blooded—the temperature of their bodies depends on that of their surroundings. Birds are warm-blooded and can maintain their own body temperature. Around 170 million years ago birds evolved from reptiles called dinosaurs, which may also have been warm-blooded.

Birds have feathers that help them retain heat. Their front legs form wings used for flight. Birds must be light, so they have hollow bones and lay eggs instead of carrying young inside their bodies. Birds also have air sacs in their bodies to increase airflow to the lungs and a strong heart to keep cells supplied with oxygen-rich blood.

Ring-tailed lemurs are mammals that live on the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. Like all mammals, lemurs have a coat of fur and the mothers feed their young with milk produced by their mammary glands.

#### **Mammals**

Birds are not the only group of warm-blooded animals to have evolved from reptiles. Mammals evolved from a different reptile group, the therapsids. There are about 5,000 species of mammals today, including kangaroos, mice, humans, and our closest relatives, apes and monkeys. Rather than feathers, mammals have hair that saves body heat. Two species, the platypus and the echidna, lay eggs, but all other mammals give birth to live young. Female mammals nurse their young and by feeding them with milk.

#### **SCIENCE WORDS**

- habitat The type of place in which an organism lives.
- invertebrate Animal that does not have a backbone.
- prey Animal caught and eaten by another animal.
- sessile Animal that does not move during its adult life.
- venom A poison delivered by a predatory animal to immobilize prey.
- vertebrate Animal that has a backbone.



### 为什么没有巨型昆虫?

按照数量来说, 昆虫是有史以来地球上最 成功的一类生物。然而,即便是最大的昆虫也 不过6英寸(15厘米)长。生物学家猜想这可 能和它们的呼吸方式有关。昆虫们不像人类一 样拥有肺,取而代之的是一系列管状的气管系 统。气管为机体内的每一个细胞从外界摄取氧 气。而这种摄取氧气的方式在体型庞大的动物 中就不那么有效了, 所以这就限制了昆虫体型 的大小。但是, 在过去, 大气中的氧气含量比 现在高, 3亿年前有巨型的无脊椎动物生存。其 中有2.5英尺(76厘米)长的蝎子、20英寸(50 厘米)长的蜘蛛以及翼长达到2英尺(60厘米) 的蜻蜓。

鱼类包含着最多种类的脊椎动物,硬骨鱼有27 000多 种。总鳍鱼类只包括肺鱼和腔棘鱼这两种,但是它们 的祖先却是在3.75亿年前首次从海洋登上陆地的脊椎 动物。这些远古的总鳍鱼类逐渐地进化成了今天的包 括蝾螈、蛙类、蟾蜍等动物在内的两栖类。两栖类的 湿润的皮肤很容易干燥, 而它们的卵也需要在水中才 能孵化, 所以它们通常临水而居。

#### 爬行动物

爬行动物由两栖类进化而来,它们的卵有坚硬的 外壳包被,体表的皮肤坚硬而不透水,这使得它们可以 在远离水源的地方活动。鳄鱼是现存最大的爬行类动 物, 其中湾鳄的体长可达23英尺(7米), 体重可达1吨。

鳄鱼在岸上的巢中产卵,与之不同的是有些蜥蜴

和蛇却是卵胎生的。蛇类是进化水平最高的爬行类,蟒蛇和巨蟒勒住猎物使它们窒息而死。其他的蛇类,例如响尾蛇,用中空的毒牙向猎物注射毒液而将其杀死。

#### 鸟类

所有的爬行类、两栖类、鱼类以及无脊椎动物都是冷血动物,它们的体温取决于周围环境的温度。鸟类却是恒温动物,它们可以保持自己的体温恒定。大约1.7亿年前,鸟类从一种可能也是恒温的被称为恐龙的爬行类动物进化而来。

鸟类有羽毛可以帮它们保存热量。它们用前肢 形成的翅膀飞行。因为要飞行所以鸟类的体重必须 很轻,所以它们的骨骼是中空的而且以生蛋的形式 产下幼崽,而不是在体内怀胎。它们体内有气囊来 增加肺中的空气流量,同时还有强健的心脏来保证 为身体每个细胞供给富含氧气的新鲜血液。

环尾狐猴生活在印度洋上的马达加斯加岛。和其他 哺乳动物一样,它们体被皮毛,母猴用乳腺产生的 乳汁哺育幼崽。

#### 哺乳动物

鸟类不是唯一一群从爬行类进化而来的恒温动物,哺乳动物也与之类似。但哺乳动物不是从恐龙进化而来,而是一种兽孔目动物。如今,世界上有5000余种哺乳类动物,包括袋鼠、老鼠、人类以及我们的近亲——猿类和猴子。哺乳类有毛发而不是羽毛来保存身体的热量。除了鸭嘴兽和针鼹鼠两种是卵生的以外,其他所有的哺乳类动物都是胎生,并且用乳汁哺育后代。

#### 科学词汇

- ◆ 栖息地: 生物体栖息、活动的地方。
- ★ 无脊椎动物:没有脊椎骨的动物。
- ♪ 猎物:被其他动物捕食的动物。
- 固着生长: 生物体生活在一个地方不能移动。
- **毒液**: 由某些捕食动物注射给猎物使之不能 行动的毒素。
- ♪ 脊椎动物: 具有脊椎骨的动物。