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国家地理

学生英语主题阅读训练丛书



中国学生阅读
助学文本

Great Barrier Reef

大堡礁

[美] Lee Purcell 等著



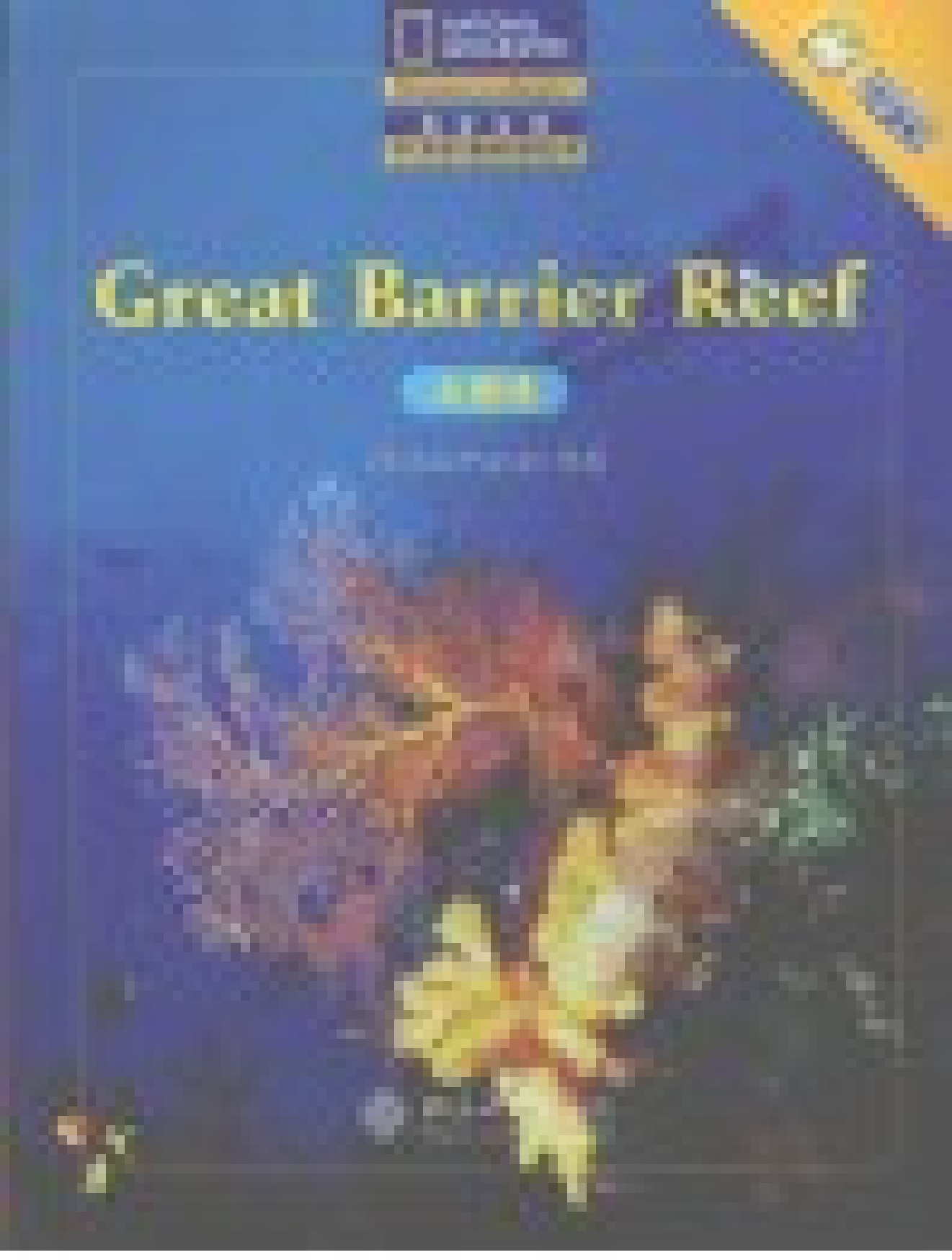
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Great Barrier Reef

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《国家地理学生英语主题阅读训练丛书》是我们继《国家地理英语阅读与写作训练丛书》(共14种)之后推出的又一套美国英语阅读教材系列,旨在进一步为我国的中学生及同等英语水平学习者提供既有美国原版教材精髓,又充分体现我国新课标英语教学理念的新型英语学习读本。全套丛书共有2 000余幅活泼自然、优美迷人的精彩图片,佐以简洁生动、深浅有度的文字,引导学生借图读文、借文识图;图文相辅的阅读材料不仅使学生的英语学习变得更轻松有趣,同时,图文并重,也十分契合我国高考中的看图作文命题的新趋势。

《国家地理学生英语主题阅读训练丛书》共18册,涵盖9个主题,72个话题,涉及数学、科学与社会研究三个学科领域。根据我国中学生英语学习和高考写作的要求,我们在为学生提供全英文阅读素材的基础上,继续沿袭《国家地理英语阅读与写作训练丛书》所采用的词汇分级注释原则,将注释的词汇分为“记忆词汇”、“阅读进阶词汇”和“阅读参考词汇”三类。考虑到音标对单词记忆的重要作用,培养学生的朗读与口语能力,我们对所有注释词汇都加注最新版国际音标。此外,我们在每本书中增加了相应的“Reading Objectives”(阅读目标)及“Review Activities”(活动空间),以配合教师的课堂教学,并帮助学生进行英语阅读理解的自我检测。

《国家地理学生英语主题阅读训练丛书》提供的英语原味图文阅读,十分有利于中学生扩大知识面,拓展文化视野,而且,也能有效帮助学生实实在在地提高英语能力,达到“知”与“学”的统一。我们衷心希望,本套丛书的出版不仅能使我国的中学生在轻松的阅读中掌握丰富的知识和有效的英语学习方法,同时,也能为提高学生的人文情结、科学视野、社会关怀以及全球性思维等综合素质略尽绵薄之力。

编者

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Great Barrier Reef

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[美] Lee Purcell Robyn O'Sullivan 著
Andrew Collins Pamela Rushby

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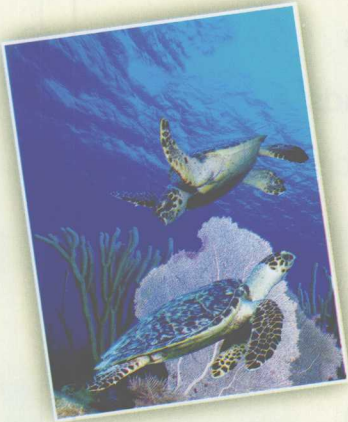
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Contents



Protecting Sea Turtles

Reading Objectives 6

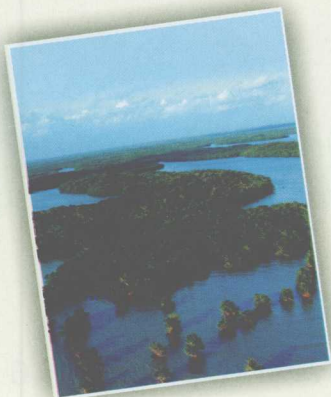
- **Creatures of the Sea** 7
- **Laying Eggs** 10
- **Life in the Ocean** 14
- **Protecting Sea Turtles** 16

Great Barrier Reef

Reading Objectives 20

- **What Is a Coral Reef?** 22
- **Coral Animals** 24
- **Reef Life** 26
- **Look After the Reef** 36



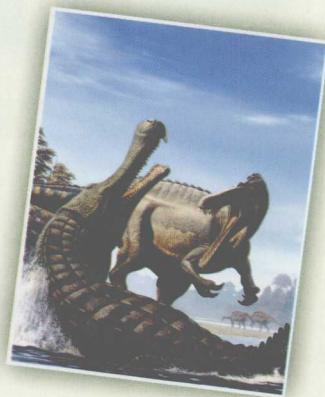


Exploring the Everglades

Reading Objectives	38
• A Wet Wilderness	39
• Hiking Through a Swamp	42
• Biking with Birds	46
• Touring the Islands	52
• An Amazing Place	56

SuperCroc

Reading Objectives	58
• SuperCroc	60
• Finding SuperCroc	64
• SuperCroc Math	66
• How Do Today's Crocodiles Measure Up?	68
• Gulp!	70
• SuperCroc's Dinner	72



Review Activities

• Think and Discuss	74
• Multiple-Choice Test	76

Index	80
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PROTECTING SEA TURTLES

In this section, you'll find out how sea turtles face many dangers.



记忆词汇



adult /'ædʌlt/

adj. 成年的; n. 成年动物

at a time 一次, 每次

by mistake 弄错; 出于误会

creature /'kri:tʃə/ n. 生物

lay /leɪ/ v. 产卵, 生蛋

movement /mu:vmənt/ n. 活动

nest /nest/ n. 巢, 窝, 窟

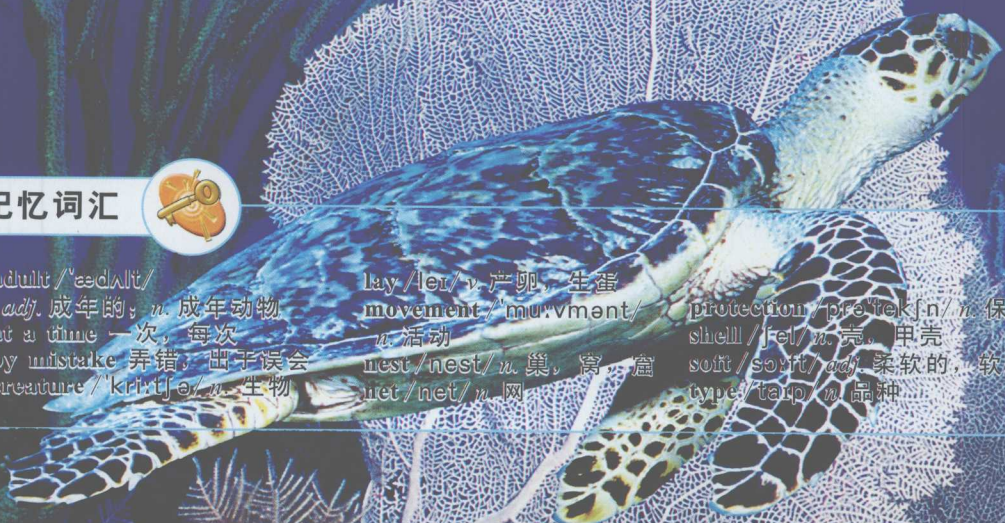
net /net/ n. 网

protection /prə'tekʃn/ n. 保护

shell /ʃel/ n. 壳, 甲壳

soft /sɒt/ adj. 柔软的, 软弱的

type /taɪp/ n. 品种



Protecting Sea Turtles

By Robyn O'Sullivan

Reading Objectives 阅读目标

Word Attack and Vocabulary Skills

词汇攻略

- Adding the suffix *-ion* to verbs to make nouns
动词加后缀 *-ion* 变名词
 - Identifying action words
辨识表示动作的词汇
 - Using context clues to understand the meaning of content words
联系上下文线索来理解词义
-

Content and Thinking Skills

阅读思考及训练

- Understanding and comparing measurements of length
了解并比较长度测量单位
- Recognizing characteristics of animals
识别动物的特征
- Identifying ways to protect endangered species
了解保护濒危物种的途径



Creatures of the Sea

Sea turtles are **gentle creatures** that live in oceans all over the world. Most sea turtles spend their whole lives in the water. The only time most sea turtles go to **shore** is to **lay** their eggs.

Like many wild animals, sea turtles need **protection**. Why? Let's read more about sea turtles.

阅读进阶词汇



gentle /'dʒenti/

adj. 温和的

shore /ʃɔ:/

n. 岸, 海岸



There are seven different **species**, or **types**, of sea turtles. Most sea turtles have hard **shells** on their backs. The only sea turtle that doesn't have a hard shell is the leatherback turtle. It has a **leathery** skin instead of a shell.

阅读进阶词汇

leathery /'leðəri/
adj. 似革的, 革质的
species /'spi:ʃi:z/
n. (物)种

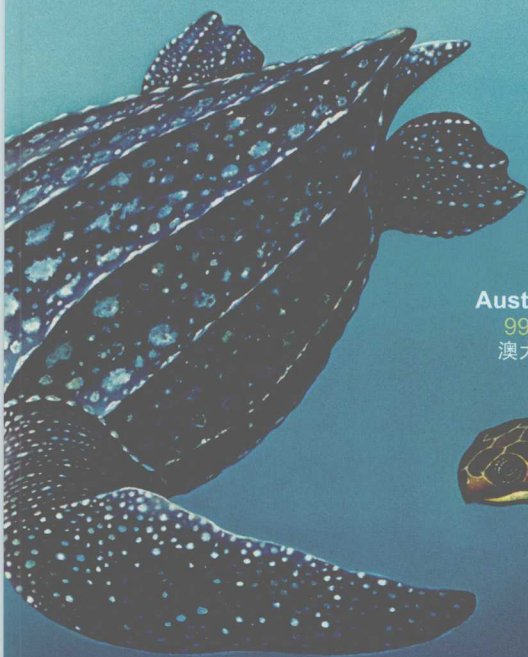


Green turtle
125 centimetres
绿海龟

Leatherback
188 centimetres
棱皮龟

Olive ridley
76 centimetres
榄蠋龟

Turtle Math: How long is the largest sea turtle?
Which two species of sea turtles
are the smallest?



Australian flatback
99 centimetres
澳大利亚平背海龟



Hawksbill
89 centimetres
玳瑁



Loggerhead
119 centimetres
赤蠵龟

Kemp's ridley
76 centimetres
肯氏鳞龟



Laying Eggs

Most sea turtles return to the same beach where they were born to lay their eggs. The mother sea turtle uses her **flippers** to move across the sand and dig a hole. This hole will be the **nest**.

阅读参考词汇



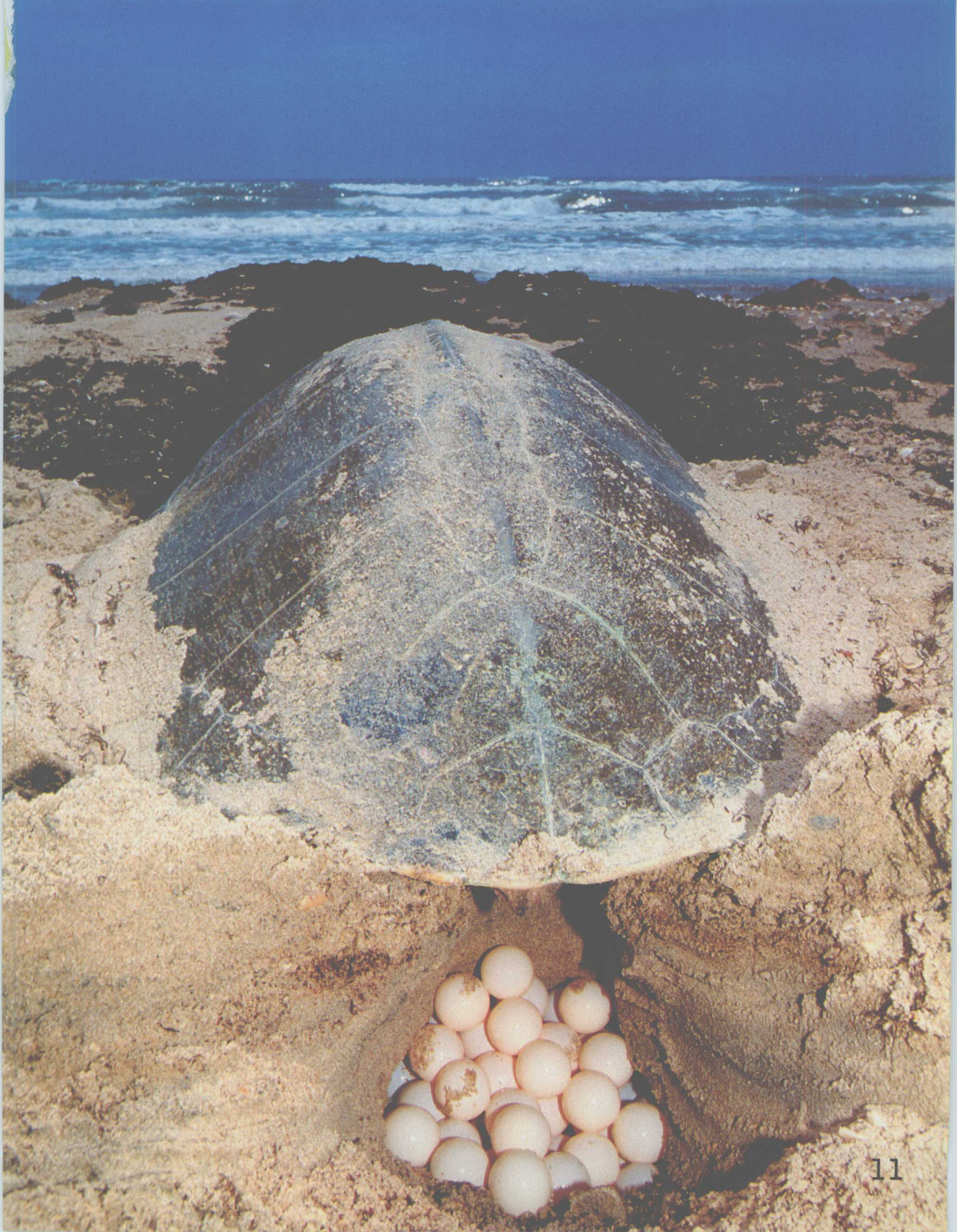
flipper /'flɪpə/
n. 阔鳍, 鳍状肢

Most sea turtles lay about 100 eggs **at a time**. When the mother finishes laying the eggs, she covers the hole with sand. Then the mother pushes herself back to the ocean and swims away.

A Kemp's ridley turtle ►
lays her eggs in a
sandy nest.

Turtle Math: Three sea turtles lay eggs
on a beach. About how many
eggs will they lay?

$$3 \text{ turtles} \times 100 \text{ eggs} = ?$$



eggs, after about two months under the sand. The bodies of the baby turtles, or hatchlings, are very **soft**. They must get to the sea quickly. Sea birds and **crabs** will catch some of the hatchlings.

crab /kræb/ n. 蟹
hatch /hætʃ/ v. 孵化, 孵

The hatchlings swim as soon as they reach the water. But they are in danger. Many will become food for other animals in the sea. Only a few of the hatchlings will grow to be **adult** sea turtles.

Olive ridley hatchlings ► begin their race to the sea.

Turtle Math:

How long is this baby leatherback turtle?





Life in the Ocean

When baby sea turtles get to the sea, they swim to feeding grounds. These are places where they can catch food. The growing sea turtles will swim far for food. Some will swim thousands of miles!

Most sea turtles eat small animals like crabs and **shellfish**. Leatherback turtles eat **jellyfish**. Green sea turtles eat **seaweed** and other sea grasses.

阅读进阶词汇

seaweed /'si:wi:d/

n. 海草, 海藻

shellfish /'ʃelfɪʃ/

n. 贝类

阅读参考词汇

jellyfish /'dʒelɪfɪʃ/

n. 水母, 海蜇

sponge /spʌndʒ/

n. 海绵动物

A diver watches as a ▶
hawksbill sea turtle
eats a jellyfish.



▲ A green sea turtle finds food in a sea **sponge**.