

成 功 英 语 系 列

# 成功英语阅读

## ◎ 科普知识 ◎

编著：任素贞



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成功在即

初三至高二用书

青 岛 出 版 社

# 成功英语阅读

科 普 知 识

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# 前言

该书以简洁的英语展现给你一个千变万化的大千世界。从“奇异的世界”中可以看到不同寻常的胃、器官的特殊功能、毒蜘蛛、走俏的蟾蜍等；“百科知识”告诉你如何逃离火场，如何对付时刻威胁你的感冒等；“环保意识”让你知道垃圾所造成的危害以及如何处理垃圾最有利于环保；“儿童情感世界”让你了解到儿童日常生活中的种种困惑和如何理解儿童的一些不当作法；另外书中还有很多有关地球、地图、汽车、动物等鲜为人知的趣事。

一口气读完书中的内容你不禁会高兴地意识到你的英语的确不错。如果你想了解你对书中细节的理解程度，不妨再做一做练习题，也许你会再次感受到自己英语水平和应考能力的提高。你在不知不觉中享受到英语学习的乐趣，领略到成功的快乐。如果你觉得书中还有一些不懂得地方，没有关系。这可不是精读课本，没有必要把每个词句都弄明白，不要只见树木不见林。书中的难点都有注释，不用老是翻词典，影响阅读的兴趣。你只要被故事所吸引，渴望读下去，你就是在成功阅读。

让你在快乐的阅读中获取成功、享受成功，这就是本书的宗旨。

编者





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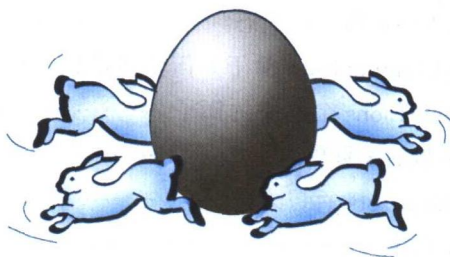
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# I. The Strange World

## 奇异的世界

### 1. Poisonous Creatures

#### 有毒的生灵

The Portuguese(葡萄牙的) man-of-war(军舰, 战斗舰) is a floating(飘浮的) colony(群, 部落) of hundreds of jellyfish-like(似水母的, 似海蜇) creatures called polyps(珊瑚虫). Some of the polyps trail(追踪) tentacles(触须) with stinging(蜇) cells. If you touch a tentacle, you trigger(触发) one of these cells, which will then sting you with a poison.

The arrow-poison frog's skin contains poison. The bright colors of the skin, which include yellow, orange, blue, and red, warn(警告) predators(食肉动物, 掠夺者) that the frog is poisonous to eat.

#### 1) Multiple choices:

(1) The man-of-war here is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a ship for fighting in the war

- B. a jellyfish as seafood  
C. a tentacle with stinging cells  
D. a colony of sea creatures floating on the water
- (2) The stinging cells will hurt you if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. touch one of them  
B. grab some of them  
C. pick up any of them  
D. damage one of them
- (3) The frog's skin is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. red and poisonous  
B. yellow and red  
C. poisonous and colorful  
D. orange and blue
- (4) The colors of the frog's skins are used as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a decoration  
B. a warning of danger  
C. an indication of objects  
D. a predator

**2) Match the following items:**

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| (1) hundreds of | A. killer                    |
| (2) trigger     | B. living persons or animals |
| (3) predator    | C. cause to move by touching |
| (4) creatures   | D. a lot of                  |

## 2. Record Keepers

### 记录保持者

The world's largest egg is the one laid by the ostrich, the world's biggest living birds. The egg is about 8 inches (20 cm) tall and weighs 3 lb 8 oz (1.6 kg), 30 times as much as a hen's egg.

In a sprint(短跑) the fastest land animal is the cheetah(印度豹), a member of the cat family. Over a long distance the antelope(羚羊) of North America holds the record.

The blue whale is not only the largest sea creature but also the largest animal that has ever lived. It grows to about 100ft (30m) long and weighs up to 134 tons (or 136 tonnes)—about as heavy as 2,000 people.

The ferocious(凶猛的) tyrannosaurus(霸王龙, 一种古生物) was the largest carnivorous(食肉的) dinosaur(恐龙). It lived between 67 and 65 millions of years ago, so all the details known about this monster(巨兽) have come from its fossils(化石).

The Arctic(北极的) tern(燕鸥) makes the longest migration(迁徙) in the world. Flying from pole to pole it mi-

grates about 222,000 miles(35,500 km) a year. The tern spends the short Arctic summer breeding(生育, 养育) and feeding on insects and fish. It then flies south toward the South Pole for another summer near the Antarctic(南极).

1) Complete the following sentences:

- (1) The largest egg is the one laid by the ostrich. This bird is also \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) It is the \_\_\_\_\_ who runs the fastest over a long distance.
- (3) The weight of one whale is equal to that of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) Studying the fossils of dinosaurs is the only way that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) It seems that terns like summer very much because \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Match the following items:

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (1) ferocious   | A. North Pole           |
| (2) South Pole  | B. over a long distance |
| (3) in a sprint | C. light                |
| (4) heavy       | D. mild and kind        |



### 3. The Unusual Stomachs

## 不同寻常的胃

Cows eat grass, which has to be well chewed before it can be fully digested(消化). The cow has four stomachs. Grass is stored in the first stomach and later brought up in a wad(块, 填塞物), the cud(反刍的食物), which is chewed thoroughly and then passed to the other stomachs.

A camel's hump(驼峰) stores reserves(储藏物) of fat. This fat allows it to travel for long periods across the desert(沙漠) without eating or drinking. It survives(继续生存) by living off the fatty fluid in its hump. The hump shrinks(萎缩, 收缩) when the camel is hungry.

#### 1) True or false:

- ( ) (1) Cows do not digest the food they have directly before chewing the food again and again.
- ( ) (2) The food that cows bring up in a wad is called the cud.
- ( ) (3) Camels can travel over long distance in summer because they have the humps full of water.

- ( ) (4) People can know that the camel is hungry by looking at the fatty fluid.

**2) Match the following items:**

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| (1) store   | A. go on living after some bad events                 |
| (2) shrink  | B. move the teeth with food between in order to crush |
| (3) survive | C. change so that it can be used in the body          |
| (4) digest  | D. keep in a place for future use                     |
| (5) chew    | E. become smaller                                     |



#### **4. Pigs and Their False Relative**

### **猪和它的假亲戚**

Pork is the name given to fresh pig meat. Bacon(薰肉) is pork that has been “cured”(腌,薰) by treating it with salt, and sometimes smoking it. Ham, which also comes from the pig, is usually from the hind(后部的) leg of the animal. It can be either smoked or cured.

Believe it or not, it is the rock hyrax(岩蹄兔), which looks like a guinea-pig(豚鼠,天竺鼠) and is about the size of a rabbit. A guinea-pig is a short-eared animal like a big rat, often used in experiments. But neither of them have anything to do with the pig family. Like the elephant, hyraxes are vegetarian(草食动物), have long front teeth that grow throughout their lives, and have similar foot bones.

#### **1) Multiple choices:**

(1) Fresh pig is called .

A. cured meat

B. pork

C. bacon

D. ham