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国家地理

学生英语主题阅读训练丛书



# **Amazing Ants**

神奇的蚂蚁

[美] Sue Whiting 等著





# 致读者

《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2000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。



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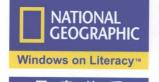


《国家地理学生英语主题阅读训练丛书》(英语注释版)(18种) 同时推出 中文翻译版《国家地理学生主题阅读训练丛书》(18种)

欢迎中小学生使用



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国家地理学生英语主题阅读训练丛书

# Amazing Ants

## 神奇的蚂蚁

Sue Whiting [美] Monica Halpern 著 Robyn O'Sullivan

《学生双语报》编辑部 注





著作权合同登记 图字: 01-2006-2115

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

Amazing Ants (神奇的蚂蚁) / (美) 怀廷 (Whiting, S.) 等著; 《学生双语报》编辑部 注.

一北京: 北京大学出版社, 2006.4

(国家地理学生英语主题阅读训练丛书• 英语注释版)

ISBN 7-301-10320-4

I. 神··· Ⅱ. ①怀··· ②学··· Ⅲ. 英语一阅读教学一中学一课外读物 Ⅳ. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第145668号

图片来源 (Picture Credits)

Cover: Animals Animals

Section 1 The Amazing Silkworm 1, 3(1), 5, 7(t), 10(bl), 12, 15, Auscape; 3(r), 9, Australian Picture Library; 4(r), ANT Photo Library; 4(l), Animals Animals; 10(tl&tr&br), 11, 13, 14, 16(t), Densey Clyne Productions; 7(b), 8, 16(b), 82(l), Getty Images. Section 2 Strange Animals 21, 25, 26, 27, 38, National Geographic Society; 17, 22, 23, 29(t), 82(r), Australian Picture Library; 19, Doug Wechsler; 20, 31, 33, Getty Images; 24, 35, 36, Nature Picture Library; 28, 30, Animals Animals; 28(b), 29(b), 32, 34, 37, Auscape; 36(inset), Nigel Blake. Section 3 Strange Plants 41, 43(tl), 43(b),47(t,r), 51, 60, Auscape; 39, 44, 45, 47(t), 47(b), 49, 59, ANT Photo Library; 43(tr), Jaime Plaza Van Room; 51(inset), 53, 57, 83(l), NGS Image Collection; 55(t), photolibrary.com; 55(b), Petervon Ballmoos. Section 4 Amazing Ants 61, 76, Animals Animals; 80(t), Auscape; 63, 72, Corbis; 64, Minden Pictures; 65, 69(t&b), 73, 83(r), Densey Clyne; 68, Wolfgang Kaehler; 71(t), 77, Minden Pictures; 71(b), 79, NHPA; 75(t), Ed Degginger; 75(b), Index Stock; 78(b), ANT Photo Library; 81, Malcolm Cross Photography. Illustration by Dimitrios Prokopis.

《国家地理学生英语主题阅读训练丛书》(英语注释版)由美国北极星传媒有限公司授权,并与君红阅读(北京)出版咨询有限公司共同策划。

书 名: Amazing Ants (神奇的蚂蚁)

著作责任者: [美] Sue Whiting Monica Halpern Robyn O'Sullivan 著 《学生双语报》编辑部 注

责任编辑:徐万丽 孔燕红

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-10320-4/H • 1613

出版发行:北京大学出版社

地 址:北京市海淀区成府路205号 100871

网 址: http://cbs.pku.edu.cn

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62765014

电子信箱: zbing@pup.pku.edu.cn

设计制作: 北极星-君红阅读•朱文兵

印 刷 者:北京大学印刷厂

经 销 者:新华书店

787毫米×1092毫米 16开本 5.5印张 2006年4月第1版 2006年4月第1次印刷

定 价: 16.80元

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容

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#### THE AMAZING SILKWORM 000

In this section, you'll learn how farmers harvest the silk and use it for production purposes.

#### 记忆词汇



completely/kam'pli:tli/

cycle /ˈsaɪkl/ n. 循环,周期

fasten /ˈfæsn/ v. 使固定 female /ˈfiːmeɪl/ adj. 雌性的

furniture /'fa:rnɪt∫ə/n. 家具 inch / int[/ n. 英寸

insect /'ɪnsekt/n.虫,昆虫

form /fo:rm/n. 形态; v. 形成 process 'pra:ses/n. 过程。历程

ship/ʃɪp/v. 运送

spot/spoxt/n..地方; v. 发现 stage/steid3/n. 阶段, 时期

stuff/st^f/ v. 填充,塞满;吃饱

thread / Ored/n. 线:细丝



By Monica Halpern

#### Reading Objectives 阅读目标

#### Word Attack and Vocabulary Skills 词汇攻略

- → Decoding compound words 解析复合词
- → Identifying prefixes: -un 掌握前缀 -un 的用法
- → Adding the suffix -ly to make adverbs 加后缀 -ly 变副词

#### Content and Thinking Skills 阅读与思考训练

- → Understanding that silkworms have a life cycle 了解蚕的生命周期
- → Recognizing that people use materials from nature 了解人类如何利用自然资源
- Making connections between historical facts and modern industry 将史实和现代工业进行联系



## Silk

Have you ever seen or touched something made from silk? Silk is a strong thin **thread** that is used to make cloth. Silk cloth is soft to touch. It is strong, but it is also very light. Many beautiful things are made from silk, including clothing, **furniture**, and curtains.

A silkworm crawls across a mulberry bush.



Silk is made from the long threads that come from an **insect** called a silkworm. The silkworm is a kind of moth. A silkworm moth is different from other moths because it is domesticated. This means it is raised by people. Very few silkworm moths live in the wild.





阅读参考词汇 moth /mɔ:θ/n. 蛾 silkworm /ˈsɪlkwɜ:rm/ n. 蚕

 Silk clothing is soft to the touch and very light.

# The Discovery of Silk

No one really knows how silk was discovered, but we do know that silk was first used in China. The Chinese learned what the silkworm could do more than 4,000 years ago.

#### A Chinese Tale

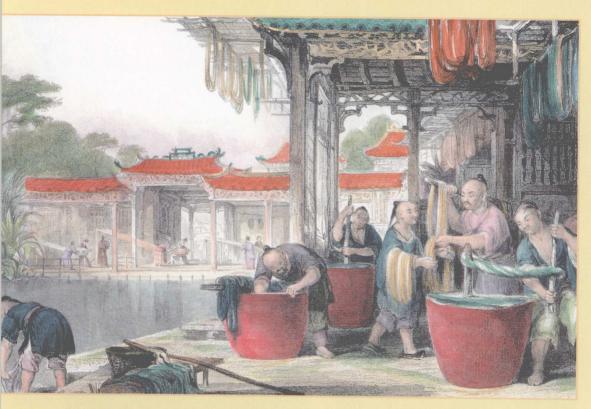
There is a very old Chinese story about how silk might have been discovered. In the story, a Chinese Empress first discovered silk thread when a strange oval object dropped into her teacup. When she tried to pull it out, the object unwound into a very long, shiny thread.



図读进阶词汇 dye /daɪ/ v. 染色 empress /'emprəs/ n. 女皇,皇后 unwound / ˌʌn'waund/ v. (unwind 的过去式)展开 woven /'wouvn/ adj. (weave 的过去分词)织

阅读参考词汇 oval /'ouvl/ adj. 椭圆形的

 Silk thread is dyed many different bright colors before it is woven into cloth.



▲ Chinese workers dyed silk threads by hand in the 1800s.

The Chinese dyed the silk threads
many rich colors and wove them into
cloth. Chinese traders sold some of the
cloth to people from other countries. For a very
long time, no one but the Chinese knew where
silk came from. Who could imagine that an
insect could make such beautiful cloth!

## The Silkworm

Like all moths, the silkworm moth goes through four different **stages** of growth as it becomes an adult. This **process** is called metamorphosis, which means change.



The four stages in the silkworm moth's life **cycle** are the egg, the caterpillar or larva, the pupa, and the adult. The caterpillar stage is what we call the silkworm.









### The Egg

A **female** silkworm moth usually **lays** between 300 and 500 yellow eggs. Each egg is no bigger than the head of a pin. She **fastens** them onto a mulberry leaf one by

@读进阶词汇
eggshell / 'eg∫el/n. 蛋壳
emerge / i'm3:rdʒ/v. 出现
hatch / hæt∫/v. 孵化,孵
mulberry / 'm∧lberi/n. 桑
pin / pɪn/n. 别针

one. She produces a special glue-like liquid that makes the eggs stick to anything they touch.

When the eggs hatch, tiny dark caterpillars emerge. They immediately eat their eggshells. Then, they begin to **stuff** themselves with the mulberry leaves on which they were born.



▲ A tiny caterpillar hatches from its egg.



12 A silkworm moth lays its eggs on a mulberry leaf.

### The Caterpillar

The young silkworm eats almost without stopping. It grows quickly and becomes very fat. After a few days, its skin starts to split. The caterpillar wiggles out of its old skin. The silkworm keeps eating mulberry leaves until it changes its skin again. This process is called molting. The caterpillar molts four times.



After about four weeks, the silkworm is fully grown. It is now about three **inches** (seven and a half centimeters) long. It stops eating. It is ready to change into its adult **form**. It finds a quiet **spot** and begins to spin.



### Pupa

The silkworm is making a cocoon.

This is a covering to protect the silkworm from its enemies. As it spins, the silkworm moves its head back and forth. It spins one long, unbroken silken thread more than one **mile** (one and a half kilometers) long.



The silkworm works for two to three days making its cocoon. It works without stopping. When it is finished, the silkworm is **completely** enclosed in a thick, strong shell of silk thread.

Once inside its cocoon, the silkworm changes into a pupa. It sheds its skin for that last time.



▲ Inside its cocoon, a silkworm changes into a pupa.