



英汉  
对照

孩子们的动物朋友

Children's Animal Friends  
Land Mammals

# 陆地 哺乳动物

王士奎 编著  
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## 内 容 提 要

本书用浅显易懂的中英两种文字介绍了 10 种陆地哺乳动物,通过形象生动的语言和精美的画面展现出陆地哺乳动物的独特习性和特点,集知识性、趣味性与教育性为一体,寓教于乐,使小读者能够在轻松有趣和快乐的学习氛围中拓展知识面、培养高尚的情操并感受英语的魅力。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

孩子们的动物朋友 陆地哺乳动物:英汉对照/王士奎编著. — 北京:金盾出版社,2016.1  
ISBN 978-7-5186-0369-5

I. ①孩… II. ①王… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物②陆地哺乳动物纲—少儿读物  
IV. ①H319.4:Q

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 139737 号

### 金盾出版社出版、总发行

北京太平路 5 号(地铁万寿路站往南)

邮政编码:100036 电话:68214039 83219215

传真:68276683 网址:www.jdcbs.cn

中画美凯印刷有限公司印刷、装订

各地新华书店经销

开本:850×1168 1/16 印张:5.5

2016 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

印数:1~4 000 册 定价:25.00 元

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(凡购买金盾出版社的图书,如有缺页、  
倒页、脱页者,本社发行部负责调换)

# 前

# 言

在蔚蓝的天空中、在茂密的森林里、在辽阔的大地上、在浩瀚的海洋里生活着数不清的可爱动物，它们是地球上重要的成员，它们是构成这个绚丽多彩世界的一部分。

在本书中，你可以了解到生活在非洲大草原上威风凛凛的“草原之王”——狮子是如何围捕猎物的；你可以了解到陆地上个子最高的动物——长颈鹿喜欢慢条斯理地咀嚼着树冠上的嫩叶；你还可以了解到威震天下的东北虎正濒临灭








绝；你一定也想知道外表凶悍而内心却非常善良的“巨无霸”——大象是如何传递信息，与远方的同伴进行交流的。

本书用中英两种文字介绍了十种小朋友们十分喜爱的陆地哺乳动物。通过阅读，不仅能够使小读者在轻松有趣的学习氛围中感受英语的魅力，而且还能激发小读者爱护动物、保护大自然的美好情感。



编者


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## Chapter 1

### Lions 狮子

African grasslands are lions' paradise.

非洲大草原是狮子的乐园。

Lions enjoy a high reputation of "King of Grasslands".

狮子享有“草原之王”的美誉。

A lion is very big but with short hair.

狮子体型庞大但毛发很短。

A lion's forelegs are stronger than the hind legs.

狮子的前肢比后肢更加强壮。

A lion's paws are wide and powerful.

狮子的爪子宽大且有力。

A lion's tail is long with a





cluster of dark long hair on its tip.

狮子的尾巴较长，末端还有一簇深色长毛。

A lion's tail keeps balance when it runs fast.

在快速奔跑时狮子尾巴起到保持平衡的作用。

A male lion has long and thick manes around its neck.

雄狮子的脖子上长着又密又长的鬃毛。

The long manes are firm shields when they fight with each other.

长长的鬃毛是雄狮互相打斗时的坚固盾牌。

Female lions have no long or thick manes.

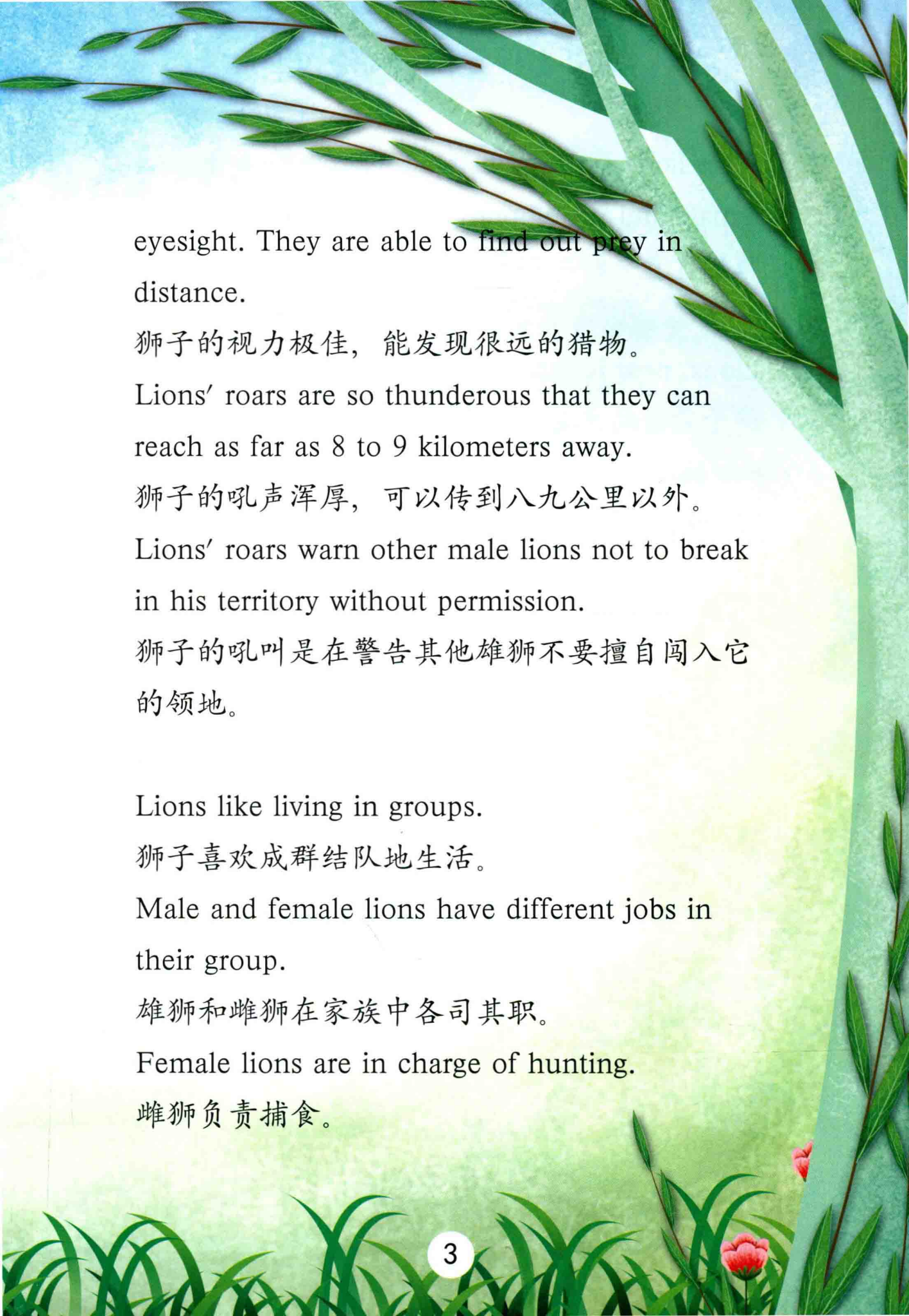
雌狮子没有长而厚的鬃毛。

Female lions seldom fight with one another.

雌狮子很少互相打斗。

Lions have very good





eyesight. They are able to find out prey in distance.

狮子的视力极佳，能发现很远的猎物。

Lions' roars are so thunderous that they can reach as far as 8 to 9 kilometers away.

狮子的吼声浑厚，可以传到八九公里以外。

Lions' roars warn other male lions not to break in his territory without permission.

狮子的吼叫是在警告其他雄狮不要擅自闯入它的领地。

Lions like living in groups.

狮子喜欢成群结队地生活。

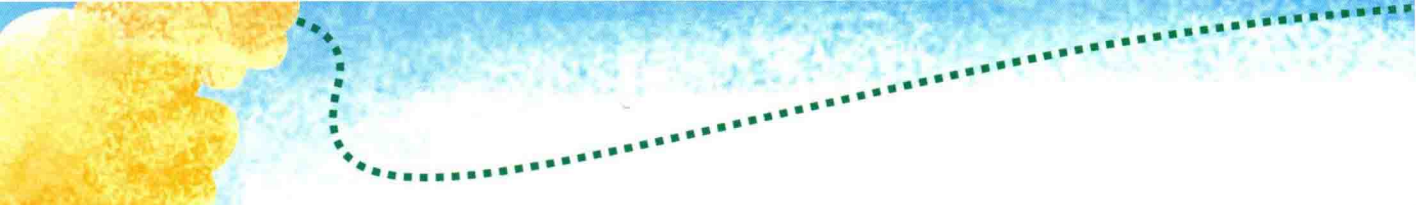
Male and female lions have different jobs in their group.

雄狮和雌狮在家族中各司其职。

Female lions are in charge of hunting.

雌狮负责捕食。





Male lions are responsible for protecting the female and young ones.

雄狮负责保护雌狮和小狮子。

Lions' prey is mainly large herbivorous animals.

狮子的猎物主要是体型较大的食草动物。

For example, zebras, gnus and African water buffalos are lions' delicious food.

比如，斑马、角马和非洲水牛等都是狮子的美味佳肴。

Lions often take actions in groups when hunting.

狮子捕食时通常采用集体作战的方式。

Lions' sharp teeth are their powerful weapons to catch prey.

狮子锐利的牙齿是它们捕杀





猎物的强大有力武器。

Lions spend daytime sleeping under trees or in bushes.

白天狮子喜欢在大树下或灌木丛中睡懒觉。

They save energy by sleeping during the daytime.

狮子白天睡觉是为了节省体力。

They are waiting for the nightfall patiently to start their attacks.

它们在耐心地等待夜幕降临后伺机而动。

At night lions' hunting is more effective.

狮子在夜里捕猎的效率更高。

A mother lion gives birth to 1 to 4 cubs at a litter.

狮子妈妈一次可以生 1 到 4 只小狮子。

The newborn cubs cannot chew up large pieces of flesh.



刚出生的狮子宝宝咬不动大块的肉。

What cubs eat is the half-digested flesh fed back from their mothers.

狮子宝宝们吃的是狮子妈妈回吐给它们的半消化的肉食。

They try eating flesh when they are 4 weeks old.

狮子宝宝长到四周大时开始尝试吃肉。

Young lions won't leave their mothers an inch away until they are about 2 years old.

小狮子们在两岁之前会寸步不离地跟着妈妈。

A male lion has to leave home and make a living by himself when it is two years old.

雄性小狮子到两岁时要离开家开始独自生活。

Young female lions will remain in the family all along.

雌性小狮子会一直留在这个家里。

Lions are on the top of the food chains on

grasslands.

狮子处在草原食物链的顶端。

They play an important role in keeping natural balance of the grasslands.

狮子在保持草原生态平衡方面起到巨大的作用。

They have no natural enemy in the wild.

它们在自然界没有天敌。

The greatest threat is from fully-armed man.

最大的威胁来自于武装到牙齿的人类。

To protect lions well on grasslands is to protect the nature.

保护好草原上的狮子，就是在保护大自然。





## True or False 判断对错

1. Lions have different looks between the male and the female.

雄狮子和母狮子看上去不一样。

2. Lions are sleepy heads, so they have sound sleep during the daytime.

狮子是“瞌睡虫”，它们白天酣然大睡。

3. Lions cannot see the prey far away.

狮子无法看到远处的猎物。

4. The cubs can eat large pieces of flesh as soon as they are born.

狮子宝宝一出生就能吃肉了。

5. Lions play an important role in keeping the natural balance.

狮子在保持生态平衡方面起着极其重要的作用。

Possible keys:

1.(T) 2.(F) 3.(F) 4.(F) 5.(T)

## Chapter 2

### Elephants 大象

Elephants are the largest mammals living on land.

大象是生活在陆地上的最大哺乳动物。

Elephants have tusks, except for Asian female elephants.

除了亚洲母象以外，大象都长着象牙。

Tusks are digging tools for food.

象牙是挖掘食物的工具。

Tusks are also powerful weapons in fighting.

象牙也是搏斗时的有力武器。





Elephants' ears are big and round.

大象的耳朵又圆又大。

Their ears can be used not only for hearing but also for dissipating heat.

大象的耳朵不仅能听声音，还可以用来散热。

Elephants are so large that they produce extra heat inside the body easily.

大象的身形庞大，身体内部很容易产生过多的热量。

Elephants flap their ears to drive away mosquitoes, too.

大象的耳朵扇动起来还能驱赶蚊虫。

When elephants meet with something

