

标准英语分级读物·学生卷·第1级



为什么北极熊喜欢雪
而火鸟不喜欢

WHY POLAR BEARS
LIKE SNOW

...AND FLAMINGOS DON'T



原版美国阅读教程

内附全套教学指导及练习

用英文阅读，学百科知识

完美实现国家新课程标准要求

童趣出版有限公司编译 人民邮电出版社出版

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英语教材主编
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特别推荐

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为什么北极熊喜欢雪
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童趣出版有限公司编译

人民邮电出版社出版

北京市崇文区夕照寺街14号(100061)

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

北京慕来印刷有限公司印制

北京汉魂图文设计有限公司制版

开本：787×1092 1/16 16 印张：2.5

2002年12月第一版 2002年12月第一次印刷

图字：01-2002-3581 印数：1-5,000册

书号：ISBN 7-115-10689-4/G·904

本辑定价：27.60元（共四册）

最佳学习安排

训练正确阅读习惯，提高理解分析能力

- 第一步， 正式的学习开始之前，请先认真阅读封面封底，以了解本书的特点。
- 第二步， 在开始阅读某一本书时，首先阅读目录页，然后粗略翻阅全书各页，看一看照片和图表。根据以上粗读所获信息判断出本书的基本内容和主题。
- 第三步， 想一想你已经掌握了多少关于本书主题的知识。
- 第四步， 开始阅读。阅读的重点放在与主题相关的新知识上。哪些是你通过阅读本书获得的新知识，用简洁的方式做上标记。
- 第五步， 边读边标出你有切身体会的地方，你喜欢或支持的观点或做法。
- 第六步， 遇到当页注释中没有的生词，要尽量根据上下文猜出它的意思，而不要马上查词典，以免打断阅读。将这些生词标出来，读后查词典印证你的猜测。
- 第七步， 读完后，总结文章主要讲的是什麼，并在文中找出具体内容支持你的判断。

写作

- 第八步， 完成阅读后，写出本书提要。
- 第九步， 分析本书文章的写作方法，按要求完成“教学指导与练习”中的写作练习。

口语讨论

- 第十步， 与同学们就本书主题展开讨论，并提出自己的观点和结论。

付诸行动

- 第十一步， 行动起来，完成“教学指导与练习”中设计的全部活动，包括科学实验和社会活动！

重要提示

利用词汇注释巩固和扩充词汇量

为扩充学生词汇量，超出高中课本范围的词汇在读本各页中做了注释，并汇总在书后词汇表和索引中，以方便学习和记忆。

利用音标学习单词发音

为规范本读物的音标标注方法，并更充分地体现美式发音的特点，本读物采用标准的Jones国际音标和K.K音标，Jones在前，K.K在后，同时标注同一个单词。此两种音标为目前使用最多的音标系统，而K.K音标又能充分体现美式发音的特点。音标查证以商务印书馆的《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》(第四版)为准。

Why Polar Bears Like Snow...



and Flamingos Don't

为什么北极熊喜欢雪 而火鸟不喜欢

BY NANCY WHITE

王金玉 注

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Different Places, Different Animals



Different kinds of animals live in different kinds of places. For example, polar bears live in the freezing cold Arctic. You would never see one in the South American rain forest. Flamingos wade around in swampy wetlands. They are never seen bounding across the African grasslands. The special kind of place where an animal lives is called the animal's habitat.

polar bear



flamingo [flə'mɪŋgəʊ, flə'mɪŋɡo] n. 火烈鸟

habitat ['hæbɪtæt, 'hæbə,tæt] n. 栖息地

swampy ['swɒmpɪ, 'swɑmpɪ] a. 沼泽的

wetland ['wetlənd, 'wetlənd] n. 湿地, 沼泽地

bound [baʊnd, baʊnd] v. 跳跃

wade [weɪd, wed] v. 跋涉



flamingo



The polar bear's thick, heavy fur is just right for keeping out the Arctic cold. The flamingo's long, skinny legs are perfect for wading in swamps and marshes. These animals are just right for the habitats in which they live. Being just right for a habitat is called being **adapted**.

Turn the page to visit habitats all over the world. Find out about the amazing ways animals are adapted to their habitats.

skinny ['skɪni] a. 皮包骨的, 瘦的

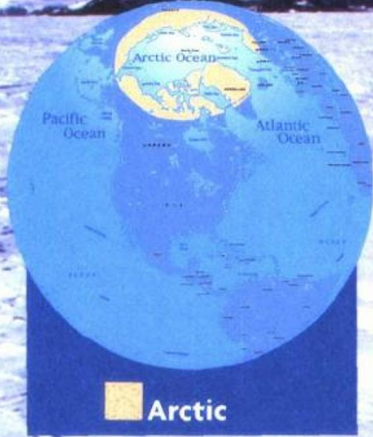
marsh [mɑ:ʃ, mɑrʃ] n. 沼泽地

adapt [ə'dæpt] v. 适应

amaze [ə'meɪz, ə'meɪz] v. 使惊奇



The Arctic: It's Cold Out There!



The Arctic, way up near the North Pole, is very cold. The ground is covered with snow almost all year long. There are not very many trees or plants. In the summer, the Sun never really sets, but in fall and winter, it is dark most of the time. The temperature in winter is usually about -30° Fahrenheit (-34° Celsius) and it can get even colder. Arctic animals are adapted for life in a cold place. They have some interesting ways of keeping warm and protecting themselves.

all year long 终年

Celsius ['selsɪəs, 'sɛlsɪəs] n. 摄氏温度

Fahrenheit ['færən, haɪt] n. 华氏温度



One way Arctic animals stay warm is by having lots of fur. Another is by having a lot of fat. Polar bears have both: lots of warm fur and a thick layer of fat just under the skin. The fat acts like an extra layer of clothing to keep out the cold.

Seals and walruses have a thick layer of fat, too. It is called blubber. The thick layer of blubber under their skins keeps them warm, even in the freezing waters of the Arctic Ocean.



Meet the Walrus

Size: Up to 12 feet long

Weight: Up to 3,000 pounds

Life Span: Up to 40 years

Favorite Food: Shellfish

Main Enemy: The polar bear

Interesting Fact: The walrus's tusks are really very long teeth. A walrus uses its tusks to defend itself and as hooks when climbing out of the water onto ice.

keep out 使…不进入

seal [si:l, sil] n. 海豹

walrus ['wɔ:lɹəs, 'wɒlɹəs] n. 海象

blubber ['blʌbə, 'blʌbɜ] n. 鲸脂 (油)

shellfish ['ʃelfɪʃ, 'ʃelfɪʃ]

n. 虾、蟹等有壳水生动物





Arctic hare



jack rabbit

Believe it or not, having small ears helps keep an animal warm. A lot of the warmth from an animal's body escapes through the ears. Arctic animals need to keep in all the body heat they can. The Arctic hare has smaller ears than most rabbits. And the Arctic fox's ears are smaller than those of foxes that live in warmer habitats.



Many of the animals living in the Arctic are white. They are hard to see because they blend in with the white snow. Coloring that makes an animal blend in with its surroundings is called **camouflage**.

Camouflage protects the white Arctic hare from other animals that might hunt and kill it for food. Camouflage helps animals that hunt, too. The white polar bear can creep over the snow and ice and never be seen by the seals it hunts and eats.

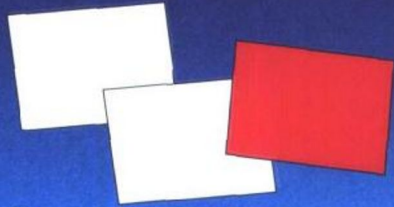
Crafty Camouflage

What you will need:

pair of scissors



two white sheets and one red sheet of construction paper



Cut small shapes out of the red sheet and out of one of the white sheets. Put the red and white shapes down on the other white sheet. Which are easier to see—the red shapes or the white shapes? The white shapes are camouflaged.

blend [blend, blænd] v. 混合

camouflage ['kæmʊflɑ:ʒ, 'kæməflɑʒ] n. 伪装

surrounding [sə'raʊndɪŋ, sə'raʊndɪŋ] n. 环境

creep [kri:p, krip] v. 爬行




Question:

How does
changing
color help
the Arctic
fox survive?

The Arctic fox and the Arctic hare actually change color. In the summer, when the snow melts, they shed their white fur and grow a grayish coat. When the snow comes back, their white fur grows back again!



shed [ʃed, ʃɛd] v. 脱去
grayish [ɡreɪʃ, ɡreɪ'ɪʃ] a. 浅灰色的




This is an
Arctic fox in
the winter.

This is an
Arctic fox in
the summer.



The Tropical Rain Forest of South America: Hot and Humid



 tropical rain forest

Tropical rain forests are found near the equator. It is very hot and damp there, and there are lots of tall trees,

The tropical rain forest is really like three habitats in one. The canopy is the highest level, up in the treetops. The understory is the middle level, lower down in the trees. The forest floor is the lowest level, down on the ground. Different animals live at each level.

tropical ['trɒpɪkəl, 'trɒpɪkl] a. 热带的

tropical rain forest 热带雨林

equator [i'kwetə, i'kwetə] n. 赤道

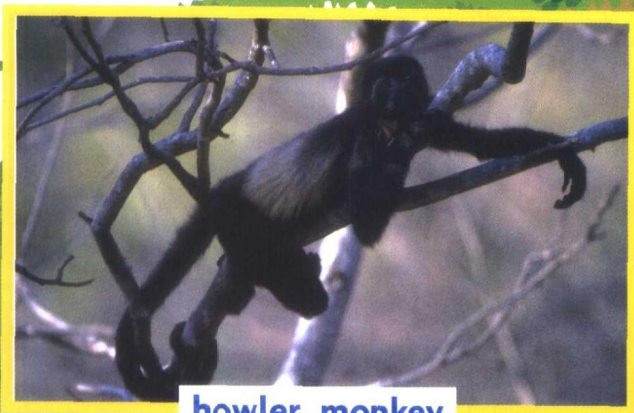
canopy ['kænəpi] n. 天盖, 树冠层

understory ['ʌndəstɔ:ri, 'ʌndə'stɔ:ri]

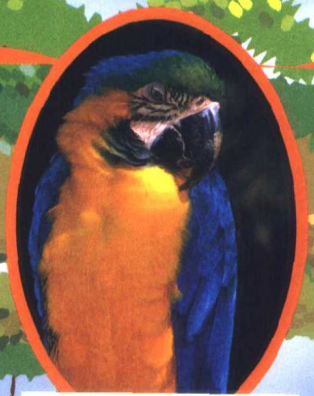
n. 下层林木

forest floor 下层覆被





howler monkey



macaw

canopy



tree frog

understory



giant anteater

forest floor

Most of the animals of the canopy never come down to the ground. They are adapted to their high habitat because they can fly or climb trees. Some of the flying animals are colorful insects and birds.

Monkeys are the great tree climbers of the canopy. They can swing from one tree branch to another with their arms. Some monkeys can even wrap their tails around branches, using them as extra arms as they swing through the trees.

The tree frog has special sticky toes that help it climb trees. It can jump and capture insects as they fly by.

wrap [ræp] v. 缠绕

capture ['kæptʃə, 'kæptʃə] v. 捕获

howler monkey 吼猴

anteater ['ænt.i:tə, 'ænt.itə] n. 食蚁兽

macaw [mə'kɔ:, mə'kɔ] n. 金刚鹦鹉



It's a
FACT!

Did you know
that the jaguar
is the only big
cat that doesn't
roar?

The understory is home to many members of the cat family. They are excellent climbers and can easily jump from tree to tree. Some of these big cats have spots that make them hard to see in the shadowy branches.



jaguar



ocelot

shadowy ['ʃædəʊ, 'ʃædɔɪ] a. 多荫的
jaguar ['dʒæɡjuə, 'dʒæɡju,ɑr] n. 美洲豹
ocelot ['əʊsɪlət, 'æsə,lət] n. 小豹猫



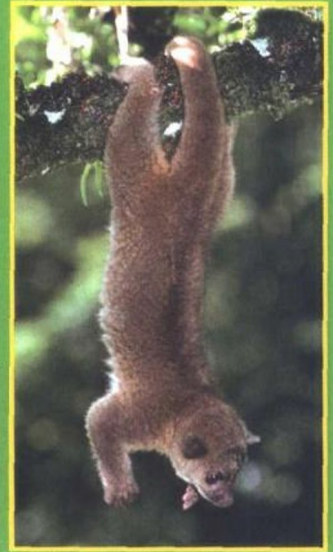
sloth



The sloth spends most of its time hanging upside down from green, leafy branches in the understory. Because the sloth moves so slowly, it can't run away from other animals. It depends on camouflage to hide from its enemies. Tiny green plants called algae grow in the sloth's fur and make it look green!

- sloth [sləʊθ, sloθ] n. 树懒
 leafy ['li:fi, 'lifi] a. 叶茂的
 algae ['ældzi:, 'ældzi] n. 海藻, 藻类
 kinkajou ['kɪŋkədzu:, 'kɪŋkədzu] n. 蜜熊

Meet the Kinkajou



Size: About 3 feet long, including its tail

Favorite Foods: Fruit and birds' eggs

Habits: Sleeps all day curled up in a hole in a tree. Rarely comes down to the ground.

Interesting Fact: Can hang from its tail...and then climb up it!



It's a
FACT!

Did you know that the giant anteater uses its sense of smell to find ants? An anteater's sense of smell is forty times stronger than a human's!



giant anteater

Some strange-looking animals live on the rain-forest floor. One of these is the giant anteater.

The giant anteater uses its long claws to dig into ants' nests. It has a long, skinny head that can poke into the narrow hole it digs. The anteater then catches the ants with its very long, sticky tongue.

nest [nest, nɛst] n. 巢

poke [pəʊk, pɒk] v. 插、捅

