

ZHIHUI JIAOYU HUODONG CONGSHU

















生命律动

这里有阅读的眷恋、深情、体悟; 这里我们一起分享,让阅读与学习相长,思维共智慧齐飞……

韩凤霞◎主编



智慧教育活动丛书

生命律动

韩凤霞 主编

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前言

许多教育专家都认同这样的观点:教育的一半是知识教育,另一半是智慧教育。智慧教育对学生的未来发展起着决定性作用。但如今,我们往往重视知识教育,却忽视了智慧教育。

很多人都看见过苹果落地,看见过吊灯的自然摆动,都觉得这是正常的。结果,苹果还是苹果,吊灯还是吊灯。但拥有智慧的牛顿、伽利略却能从中看到事物的本质,产生联想。从而发现了地球的引力作用,发明钟表。由此,我们不仅要推崇知识,更要启迪智慧。

生活本是智慧之源,当我们倡导教育要回归智慧的时候,理所当然呼唤教育也要回归生活。我们应该把书本中的智慧和生活中的智慧结合起来。引导这种结合,本身需要一种悟性,这种悟性只有热爱智慧的人在实践中才能获得;只有热爱智慧才能从书本中、生活中去汲取智慧、获得智慧,才能把对学习、生活水平的理想转化为现实生活中的实践智慧,从而走向智慧的优化和创新。可以说,热爱智慧——获得智慧——优化智慧,这就是智慧教育生成的三

部曲。

因此,我们精心组织编写了《智慧教育活动丛书》,让学生在阅读中,在获得知识的同时,积极思考,提高阅读能力, 养成良好的阅读习惯,提升学生整体的阅读素养与人文素养,优化智慧。本套丛书选材广泛,内容丰富,体裁灵活多变,选入的主题有语言学习、体育运动、文化生活、环境保护、文学艺术、音乐影视、风俗礼仪、自然科学、饮食文化、兴趣爱好、科学技术、地球、电脑、情感、成长、诗歌、幽默、名人、旅游、交际、演讲等,从各个层面分主题介绍。并采取中英文对照的形式编排,让学生在学习过程中,体会、认识两种语言与文化的差异,增强跨文化意识;同时,本套书也可作为各种英语活动、竞赛的教材、参考资料。

限于编者水平有限,时间仓促,难免有纰漏之处,恳请 读者批评指正。

编者

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Mystery of Bodies Making Blood

Every second of every day, you manufacture 10 million new red blood cells. Add to this stream a large dose of white blood cells, millions of platelets and an assortment of nutrients. How does the body coordinate these components into the finely blended mixture we call blood?

Close to half your blood is made up of red cells, white cells and platelets, all of which incubate[®] in the bones. Each of these life-sustaining agents[®] begins as a stem cell, a sort of hematological embryo[®] that idles in the marrow until ordered to develop into one of the three discrete blood cell types.

Red cells ferry oxygen through out the body. Alerted by a chemical alarm from the kidneys, which continuously monitor the blood for dropping oxygen levels, a hormone called erythropoietin[®] directs the marrow to build a fresh supply of



red cells.

White blood cells protect the body from disease and infection by ingesting or ousting microscopic intruders. They are found in a number of forms and produced in number of ways. For example, a hormone[®] called granulopoietin signals the marrow to produce white cells of the disease-fighting variety; foreign substances called antigens trigger the manufacture of others that specialize in battling infection. As a precaution, the marrow houses a stand by force of fully developed white cells. So vigilant is this reserve platoon that it may interpret even routine exercise as a sign of potential bodily injury and flood the system to tend to illusory wounds.

For legitimate emergencies, the body also keeps on hand a supply of platelets, disk-shaped bodies whose job is to facilitate clotting. Platelets mature from stem cells when ever the body nourishes them with the hormone thrombopoietin. Only a bit of the hormone is manufactured at a time, which prevents platelet production from running muck. When the thrombopoietin is totally consumed, the platelet population stops growing.

Red cells, white cells and platelets are transported in



the body by plasma, a thin liquid that makes up the other half of the blood. Though complex, plasma is only 10 percent organic substances. The remainder is water, a component that must always be present in precise concentrations. Should the blood become either too diluted or too viscous, the kidneys retain or excrete surplus water until the proper balance is reached.

A single blood cell will travel through its plasma medium for as much as 120 days until it is ultimately washed ashore in the spleen, the junkyard of the circulatory system. Although trillions of cells meet this fate daily, all are replaced as effortlessly as they are discarded. In fact, the cellular contents of the blood are entirely destroyed and renewed 300 times over the course of an 80-year life span. But despite such upheaval, the river of life still flows on.



- ① incubate vt. 酝酿;逐渐发展;孵卵,孵化;温育;培养
- ② agent n. 【化】剂;中介,媒介;代理人;代理商;中介人
 - ③ embryo n. 胚芽;胚胎;初期 adj. 胚芽的;胎儿的

智



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- ④ erythropoietin n. 促红细胞生成素
- ⑤ hormone n. 【生】荷尔蒙
- ⑥ thrombopoietin n. 血小板生成素
- ⑦ spleen n. 【解】脾脏;坏脾气;怒气;恶意





人体造血的奥秘

每一天的每一秒钟,你的身体都在制造出一千万个新的红血球,汇入其中的还有大量白血球、数以万计的血小板和多种多样的营养素。人体是怎样把这些成分调配成我们称之为血液的组合得很精细的混合物的呢?

人的血液将近一半是由红血球、白血球和血小板组成的。 所有这些成分都是在骨骼中孕育出来的。这三种维持生命的 要素都起源于干细胞。干细胞是血液的胚胎,它们在骨髓中 处于闲置状态,直到奉命分别发育成三种不同类型的血细胞。

红血球将氧气运送到全身。当不断监测血液的肾脏发现 含氧量下降并以化学方式发出警报时,一种名叫红血球生成 素的荷尔蒙便命令骨髓制造一批新的红血球。

白血球能吞噬和清除用显微镜才能看到的微小入侵者, 从而保护人体免于患病和感染。白血球有多种形态,由多种 方式生成。例如,抵御各种疾病的白血球是由一种名叫促粒 细胞生成素的激素发信号由骨髓生成的,而制造专门抗感染

书



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的白血球则是由一些名叫抗原的外来物质促成的。为了预防不测,骨髓中还储存着已经完全成熟的白血球后备军。这支后备军保持着高度警惕性,甚至会把日常身体锻炼也当作人体可能受伤的信号,因而涌入循环系统去照应假想中的伤口。

为了应付真正的紧急情况,人体内还存有随时可以动用的血小板。血小板形似圆盘,其职责是促使血液凝固。每当人体用促血小板生成素这种激素去滋养干细胞时,干细胞就成熟为血小板。人体每次只制造少量这种激素,以免血小板毫无节制地生成。当促血小板生成素完全耗尽时,血小板的数量便不再增加。

红血球、白血球和血小板在体内是靠血浆输送的。血浆 是一种稀薄液体,血液的另一半就是由它构成的。血浆的成 分虽然复杂,但只含有百分之十的有机物,其余部分是水。血 液中的水分必须总是保持一定的浓度。倘若血液变得太稠或 太稀,肾脏就要保存水分或排除多余的水分,直到恢复适当的 平衡。

单个的血球依靠血浆可在体内运行的时间可达 120 天,最后,它被冲到循环系统的废弃物堆积场——脾脏。虽然每天有无数血球遭此厄运,但是新的血球很轻易地就完全取代了它们,就像它们被轻易地抛弃掉一样。事实上,在人长达80 岁的一生中,血液中的细胞要被完全破坏和更新 300 次,不过,虽然历尽如此沧桑巨变,生命之河依然奔腾向前。



Eye and Vision

Eyes are windows to the mind. Do you have a pair of bright eyes?

The link between diet and the development and progression of eye disease has been the subject of numerous studies. For example, a vitamin B1 deficiency[®] results in abnormal eye movements that could interfere with vision. A deficiency of vitamin B2 causes teary or bloodshot[®] eyes, blurred[®] vision, and burning or itching of the eyes. Poor vision is also a symptom of vitamin B12 deficiency and is reversible when dietary intake improves. Finally, the omega-3 fatty acids in fish oils are suspected of being essential nutrient in the formation of healthy eye tissue. A strong and consistent association has recently been found between antioxidant[®] status and the incidence and severity of cataracts. In some studies a vitamin-rich diet containing four or more servings



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daily of fresh fruits and vegetables was sufficient to reduce cataract[©] risk. However, other studies show that supplemental doses of vitamin C (500 milligrams to 1,000 mg) and vitamin E (200 international units to 400 IU) might be necessary to provide maximum protection.

Notes

- ① deficiency n. 不足,缺乏[(+of)]; 缺陷,缺点
- ② bloodshot adj. 充血的;血红的;紧张的
- ③ blurred adj. 模糊不清的;难辨别的
- ④ antioxidant n. 【化】抗氧化剂; (橡胶等的)硬化防止剂
 - ⑤ cataract n. 【医】白内障



眼睛与视力

眼睛是心灵的窗户。你有一双清澈的眼睛吗?

饮食与眼部疾病发生、发展之间的关系已成为许多营养学研究的课题。例如,缺乏维生素 B1 可引起眼部运动紊乱,影响视力;缺乏维生素 B2 可导致眼睛多泪、充血,视力模糊和眼部发烧发痒。缺乏维生素 B12 也可使视力下降,在食物中提高摄入量后可改善这一症状。鱼油中的 omega-3 脂肪酸被怀疑是构造健康的眼部组织的基本元素。最近,人们发现在抗氧化物质的含量与白内障的发生及严重程度之间有着长期的紧密联系。一些研究表明在每日饮食中四次或更多地摄入富含维生素的新鲜水果、蔬菜足以降低白内障的发病可能。然而,其他研究表明,补充维生素 C(500 毫克~1,000 毫克),维生素 E(200~400 国际单位)可能是为眼睛提供最好保护所必需的。