

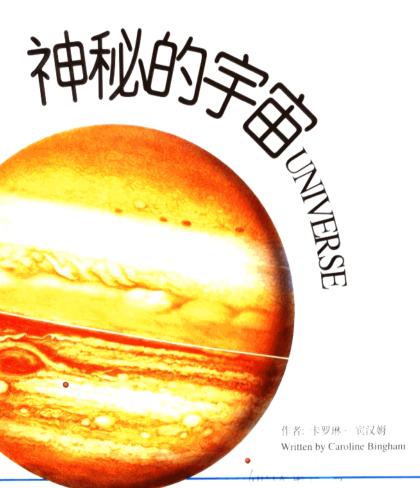
## 图说趣味百利

(汉英对照)



(英)卡罗琳·宾汉姆等著 杨晓峰 张 谦 译 河南科学技术出版社

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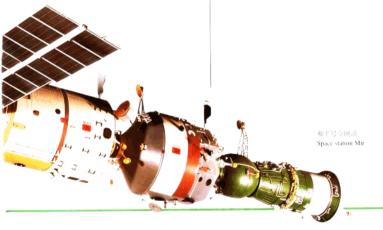
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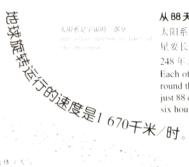
大星 The planet Mars



### 我们的太阳系 Our solar system

我们的地球是围绕太阳按轨道运行的九大行星之一。太阳、行星及 行星各自的卫星构成了太阳系。

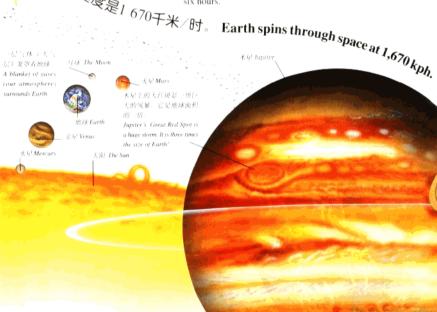
Our planet Earth is one of nine planets which move round, or orbit, the Sun. The Sun, planets, and their moons form the solar system.



#### 从88天到248年! From 88 days to 248 years!

太阳系中的每个行星环绕太阳运行的轨道都比它的内邻 星要长。水星绕太阳一周只需要88天,而冥王星则需要 248年。地球绕太阳一周需要365天6小时。

Each of the planets in our solar system takes a longer path round the Sun than its neighbour. Mercury orbits the Sun in just 88 days, but Pluto needs 248 years! Earth takes 365 days, six hours.

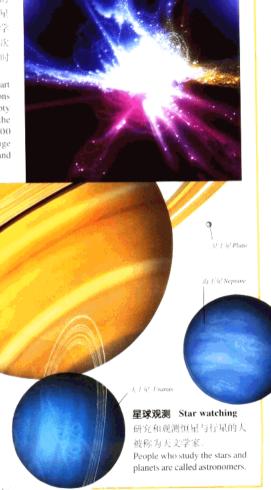


### 宇宙大爆炸 The Big Bang

我们的太阳系只是字市很小的一部分。字市是由亿万颗星星和浩瀚的空间所构成的一科学家们认为。150亿年前的一次字亩大爆炸创造了物质和时间。字亩由此诞生。

Our solar system is just a tiny part of a Universe made up of billions of stars and vast areas of empty space. Scientists think that the Universe was born 15,000 million years ago when a huge explosion created all matter and time.

mude of chunks of ac-

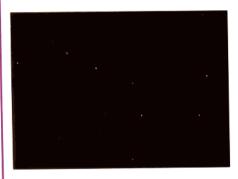


### 夜空中的图画 Night pictures

一个猎人高举棍棒,一只大熊阔步慢 跑, 你能在夜空中找到这些如画的星 座吗? 人们能看见的星座有88个。 A hunter raises his club, a bear lopes along - can you find any pictures, or constellations, in the night sky? There are 88 constellations to see.



The constellations you see depend on where you live in the world, the date and time.



#### 大熊星座

#### The Great Bear

大能星座, 亦称大熊座, 是位于 北部天空一个著名的星座。它 的一部分又构成了北斗七星。 Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, is a well-known constellation in the northern sky. Part of it forms the Plough or Big Dipper.

# 4 1 1/2 The Plough or Big Dipper

### 恒星是炽热的气体球,它们 귙



# 的温度非常高,让人

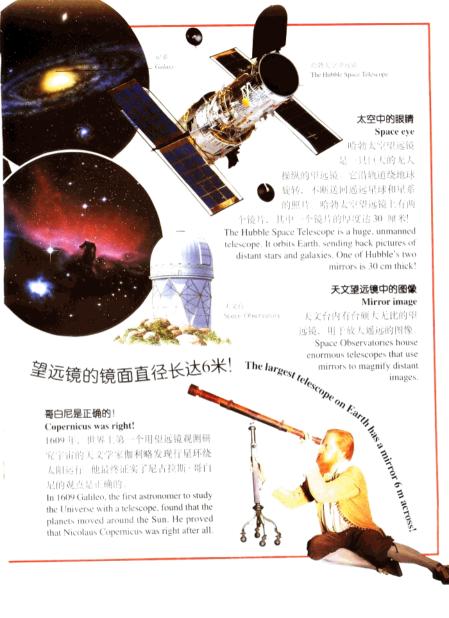
### 光年之谣 Just light years away

星星与地球之间的距离是用光年测定的。如果我们看到一颗距地球 6500 万光年之远的星星、那么这颗星星的光是在地球还处在恐龙时期。 时发出的。光速是 299 792 千米 / 秒,速度真快!

A star's distance from Earth is measured in light years. The light rays reaching us today from a star 65 million light years away set off when dinosaurs roamed Earth. Light moves 299,792 km in one second. That's fast!







### 太空流石

### Flying rocks

你见过夜空中那道亮光吗? 是一 只小鸟?还是一架飞机?不,那 是一颗彗星!

Look at that streak of light in the night sky. Is it a bird? Is it a plane? No - it's a comet!



11世纪时, 见叶鞋筷上就出现了脸雷劈扇的钢棒。 Halley's Comet appears in the 11th-century Bayeux Tanestry.

### 预兆之星 Warning star

过去、人们曾认为哈雷彗星可 预示即将来临的灾难。

Once, people believed that a comet warned of impending disaster.

### 太空常客 A regular visitor

哈雷彗星每隔76年掠过地球一次。1986年, 当哈雷彗星光顾地球时, 人 们发射了一颗名为"乔托"的太空探测器。打算为彗星的彗核进行拍照。 Halley's Comet speeds past Earth every 76 years. On its last visit in 1986 a spaceprobe, called Giotto, was sent to

糖腺长过一亿千岁 photograph its heart. 乔托"太空探测器被彗星的尘埃摧毁。 Giotto was damaged by dust from the comet.

哈雷耳星的母核大约16 千米 E. 8 F来笔 The heart of Halley's Comet is about 16 km. Jone by 8 km wide

#### 太空雪球

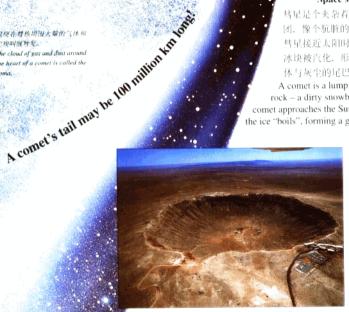
#### Space snowballs

彗星是个夹杂着石块的冰 团,像个肮脏的雪球。当 彗星接近太阳时, 一部分 冰块被汽化, 形成一条气 体与灰尘的尾巴。

A comet is a lump of ice and rock - a dirty snowball. As the comet approaches the Sun, some of the ice "boils", forming a gas tail and a dust tail.

围绕在棘核周围大量的气体和 土地叫吸地发。

The cloud of gas and dust around the heart of a comet is called the coma-



(2) (1)): Meteorite crater

### 灰石阵雨 Showers of dust and rock

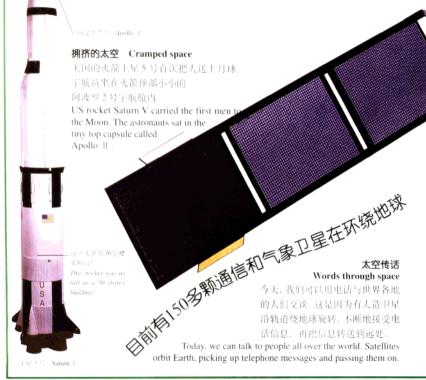
彗星的尾部在大气层中燃烧形成流星,但是 没有燃烧完的大石块就变成了陨星坠落到地球 上产生了陨石坑。图片中的这个陨石坑深达 175 米!

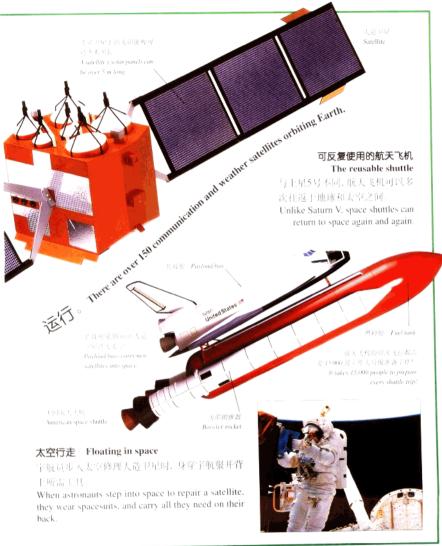
A comet's dust trail burns up in Earth's atmosphere as meteors. But meteorites are huge chunks of rock which don't burn up and crash into Earth, making craters. This crater is 175m deep!

### 太空中的竞争The race into space

1957年,苏联发射了两颗人造卫星。由此开始了美国和苏联之间的太空竞赛。两国相继将人造卫星送入太空,并在月球上登陆。

In 1957 the Soviet Union launched two space satellites. This started the race between the United States and the Soviet Union to send satellites into space, and to land on the Moon.





宇宙专职的座设必须达到11千米。 秒才能脱离 地球的引力。所谓地球引力是指能把人们保持 在地球上的一种无形的力

Spacecraft have to reach II km a second to escape Earth's gravits, the invisible force that keeps you on Earth

### 着陆月球

### **Touchdown**

你想象过在月球表面上漫步吗?也许你 会发现美国宇航员自 1969 到 1972 年间 6 次登月时留下的设备!

Imagine stepping on to the surface of the Moon. You might find equipment left behind from one of the six trips US astronauts made between 1969 and 1972!

#### 漫步月球 Walking on the Moon

首批登上月球的字航员尼尔·阿姆斯特朗和埃德温· 奥尔德林在月球上停留了两个半小时, 搜集岩石标 本、拍摄照片并进行种学试验。

The first astronauts to step on to the Moon, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, spent 2 1/2 hours there, collecting rock samples, taking pictures, and setting up experiments.



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