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新课程教与学



国家新课程教学策略研究组 / 编写

新课程知识探源

XINKECHENG ZHISHI TANYUAN

新课程 · 地理拾趣

XINKECHENG · DILI SHIQU



新疆青少年出版社

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前 言

新千年的曙光已照耀全球，新世纪的教育面临更大的挑战与机遇；素质教育的全面实施，学生减负的大力推行，基础教育改革如火如荼的开展等等，都对新世纪的教育和人才培养提出了更高的要求。

能否立足于新世纪，成为新世纪的主人和强者，关键在于你是否拥有足够的竞争资本和超强的竞争能力，能否在激烈的竞争中脱颖而出。中小学时期正是积累知识与培养素质的关键时期，应该及早认清自己，进行自我设计，有针对性地进行自我训练，全方位塑造自己。他们必须具备更为开阔的视野、更为敏锐的触觉、更为广博的知识，才能适应历史发展、社会进步的需要，才能肩负起建设好祖国、造福人类的重任。人才的成长，除了主观因素外，在客观上也需要各种物质和精神的条件，其中，能否源源不断地为他们提供优质图书，对于中小學生，

在某种意义上说，是一个关键性的条件。

本丛书门类博杂、囊括百科，举凡天文、地理、动物、植物、历史、文学、语言、建筑、科技、美术、音乐、绘画、饮食、体育、军事、卫生以至学校图书馆各个类别的图书都有涉及和介绍。丛书主要表现在观点新、题材新、角度新和手法新，内容丰富，覆盖面广，形式活泼，语言流畅，通俗易懂，富于科学性、可读性、趣味性。本书将成为广大中小学生学习增长知识、发展智慧、促进成才的亲密朋友。

我们衷心地希望，广大的中小學生一定为当好新世纪的主人，知难而进，从书本、从实践中吸取现代科学知识的营养，使自己的视野更开阔、思想更活跃、思路更敏捷，更聪敏能干，成长为杰出的现代化人才，为中华民族的崛起而奋斗。

编 者

2003年8月



云南省社会科学院 编
纳 麒 主编

南亚研究

"I've never eaten squid before, but I'll give it a whirl."

"The car looks fine. Do you mind if I give it a whirl before I decide whether to buy it?"

whisker

by a whisker = by a very narrow margin

"The car came round the corner and missed me by a whisker."

See also: cat's pyjamas/whiskers.

whisper

See: stage whisper.

whistle

whistle for something = ask for something but with no prospect of getting it

"If those children want their ball back out of our garden they can whistle for it!"

See also: blow the gaff/whistle on somebody; clean as a whistle; wet one's whistle; whistle in the dark.

whit

not a whit = not at all

"The judge listened to the defence argument but said he was not a whit convinced."

white

give somebody a whitewash = beat an opponent (at a game) before he/she has scored at all

"I played Victor at darts and it was a whitewash - he beat me three games to nil."

white as a sheet = very white

"What frightened you? You've gone as white as a sheet."

See also: bleed (somebody) white; in black and white; hoist/show/wave

the white flag; show the white feather; swear black is white; white-collar worker; whited sepulchre; white elephant; (great) white hope; white lie; white man; white man's burden.

whizz

whizz kid = somebody who is intelligent/keen and progresses rapidly in his/her job

"David is quite a whizz kid; he went from assistant salesman to sales manager in just over two years."

whole

on the whole = considering everything

"There were one or two unsatisfactory moments, but on the whole our holiday was very enjoyable."

See also: go the whole hog; the whole bang shoot.

whoop

whoop it up = have a hoisterous/enjoyable time

"The rugby team likes to whoop it up after a match, especially if they win."

why

whys and wherefores = explanation/(all) the details

"Tell me the result - never mind the whys and wherefores."

wick

get on somebody's wick = greatly annoy somebody

"My neighbour's dog keeps barking and it's really getting on my wick."

wicket

See: **sticky** wicket.

wide

See: **far** and **near/wide**; give a **wide berth** (to); off/wide of the **mark**.

widow

See: **grass** widow; widow's **weeds**.

wife

See: old wives' **tales**.

wild

be wild about = be very enthusiastic about, or be angry about

"I'm wild about their new record."

"I'm wild about losing my gold fountain pen."

See also: **out** in the wilds; **run** wild; sow one's wild **oats**; spread like wild **fire**; wild **goose** chase; wild **guess**; wild **horses** wouldn't.

wilderness

See: **voice** crying in the wilderness.

will

at will = when one wishes

"I keep most of money in a current bank account so that I can draw some out at will."

"Load your rifles and fire at will."

with a will = with determination and energy

"The waiter brought the food and we started eating it with a will."

with the best will in the world = no matter how much one tries/wants

"I haven't got any more so I couldn't give you any, even with the best will in the world."

See also: **willing** horse.

willies

give one the willies = make one feel frightened/uncomfortable

"He looks quite normal but there's something about him that gives me the willies."

win

win somebody over = persuade

somebody (to give help/support)

"Your father doesn't approve of motorbikes so if you want to buy one you'll have to win him over first."

win through = persevere and succeed

"It's going to be hard work but we'll win through in the end."

you (just) can't win = it seems one always fails

"Every time I block a hole in the fence to keep the dog in he gets out somewhere else - I just can't win."

See also: carry/win the **day**; win by **default**; win **hands** down; winning **streak**; win one's **spurs**; win/lose the **toss**.

wind

get/have the wind up = become anxious/frightened

"My wife gets the wind up whenever she has to go to the dentist."

get wind of something = learn indirectly about something

"Mike got wind of our forthcoming engagement and laid on a surprise party for us."

in the teeth of the wind = with the wind against one/in one's face

"The sailing boat could make little progress in the teeth of the wind."

in the wind = being planned (secretly)

"I hear that some drastic changes are in the wind."

"I was worried about you and didn't sleep a wink all night."

tip somebody the wink = give somebody (secret) advantageous information

"I'm looking for a cheap, reliable car so tip me the wink if you hear of one."

See also: a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse; forty winks.

wipe

wipe something out = cancel/destroy something

"The money I won on the football pools has wiped out all my debts."

"All four aircraft were wiped out by missiles fired from the ground."

wipe the grin/smile off somebody's face = reduce somebody's confidence/pride

"Peter thought he was the club's best tennis player but my daughter beat him in straight sets – that soon wiped the grin off his face!"

See also: sweep/wipe the floor with somebody; wipe off the face of the earth.

wire

get/have one's wires crossed = misunderstand (each other)

"I think we must have got our wires crossed – I was talking about the daughter, not the mother."

See also: live wire.

wise

be wise to somebody/something = know about (the implications of) somebody/something

"Brenda wants me to help her decorate her living room, but I'm wise to her – she'll want me to paint the whole house!"

put somebody wise = inform somebody

"Arnold can be an difficult person to deal with so I thought I had better put you wise about his strange ideas before you go to see him."

See also: be wise after the event; none the wiser; wise guy.

wish

wishful thinking = hoping for what is very probably unattainable

"My ambition is to enter parliament as an independent MP, but it's only wishful thinking."

See also: wish somebody joy.

wit

have/keep one's wits about one = be alert/careful

"If you're going to hitch-hike through Turkey, you had better keep your wits about you."

to wit = that is to say (as follows)

"I need three tools – to wit: a hammer, screwdriver and bradawl."

See also: at one's wits end; live by one's wits; scare somebody out of his/her wits.

witch

witch hunt = persecution of somebody whose beliefs/opinions are unaccepted by the majority

"He became the subject of a witch hunt because of his outspoken views on homosexuality."

with

be with somebody = support somebody, or understand somebody

"I agree, I'm certainly with you on that point."

"You go straight over at the

丈，远比地球上看到的太阳要明亮千百倍。由于没有空气和云层的阻隔（吸收和反射），月面的温度可达 127°C ，连月面上的石头都被烤得炙手！有趣的是：即使是在“白天”，在月球上往外看，你依然能清楚地看到布满在漆黑天空中的点点繁星和因“地相”变化而残缺不全的地球！

太阳刚一落下，夜幕立即笼罩月球——漫漫的“月球之夜”开始了。在月球上，黑夜长达 2 个星期左右。而且由于缺少大气和云层的保护（没有云层，故缺乏逆辐射），月面温度可以一直下降到 -183°C 。漆黑的夜空中，你可以看到一轮硕大无比的“明月”——反射着阳光的地球高悬天穹，“发出”耀眼的光芒，亮度比咱们在地球上所看到的月亮亮度大 80 倍！

气候变化与月球有关

过去曾有报道，月圆（天文学上称为满月）会导致精神病发作、犯罪率上升、受孕比例提高等等。研究月球的科学家最近发现，这些传说都没有科学根据，但满月倒确实与地球的气候有关。

甚至早在牛顿解释万有引力之前，人们就注意到，月亮的圆缺（天文学称为月相）与潮汐的涨退有关。后来，人们还发现，月球使地球坚硬的外壳轻微变形，然而科学家们指出，鲜为人知的是，月球有影响大气潮的能力，大气潮是大气中类似海洋潮汐的运动。它由万有引力或一日间的温度变化所引起。科学家说，大气潮在某种程度上与月相惊人地同

mouth = anticipate what somebody is about to say

"That's correct, you took the words right out of my mouth."

take somebody at his/her word/take somebody's word for it = believe somebody without question

"I can't prove it, you'll just have to take me at my word."

"He said he didn't do it and I could only take his word for it."

word for word = exactly as spoken/written

"That's word for word what she told me."

words fail me = I am unable to find words to express my feelings

"You have been so stupid about the whole thing, words fail me."

See also: actions speak louder than words; by word of mouth; eat one's words; exchange words; from the word go; have a word in somebody's ear; man of his word; mark my words; mum's the word; not get a word in edgeways; play on words; (just) say the word; the last word; words fail me; words stick in one's throat.

work

give somebody the works = let somebody have everything that is available

"My nephew wanted a special ice cream so the people in the café gave him the works: three kinds of ice cream with fruit and all the trimmings."

"Go on Paul: you can heat him. Give him the works!"

go to work on something = begin working on something

"I'll have to go to work on that

carpet and try to remove the stains."

gum up the works = cause something to stop working

"The process was working perfectly until the manager changed the system and gummed up the works."

have one's work cut out = have a difficulty to be overcome

"We'll have our work cut out to get there before nightfall."

many hands make light work = a task is easier when one has help

"We'll help you with the washing up – many hands make light work."

out of work = unemployed

"Patrick has been out of work and on the dole for more than six months."

set somebody to work = get somebody to start working

"The gardener has arrived and I've set him to work on the lawns first."

set to work = begin working

"The coffee break is over, it's about time you set to work."

(all) worked up = anxious/excited

"It was an accident – there's no need to get all worked up about it."

work like a horse/Trojan = work very hard

"I went to see about a job at the local factory but they pay only sixty pounds a week and expect you to work like a horse for it."

work of art = paint/sculpture or anything requiring great artistry/craftsmanship

"The wedding cake was a real work of art."

work off = get rid of by exercising

撞击地球，从而导致了恐龙的灭绝。

80年代初，科学家们在位于墨西哥湾的尤卡坦半岛附近的海域里，探查石油时意外地发现了一个巨大的陨石坑。这个坑直径大约有306千米，深度达10千米左右，它的面积差不多与比利时国土一样大。科学家们研究后认为，这是6500万年以前一颗巨大陨星撞击地球后留下的坑。

这是40亿年来我们太阳系里发生的最大的一次碰撞。这次撞击所引起的爆炸力，比全世界的核武器放在一起爆炸的威力还要大好几倍。假如这次爆炸发生在今天的墨西哥，那将会波及到英国，碰撞所产生的爆炸力将会使伦敦的建筑物发生摇晃，如同发生5级地震。

科学家们估计，这次大爆炸产生了大量的烟雾、灰尘和水珠等物质。这些物质的体积大约有20万立方千米，这些物质被爆炸产生的巨大气浪抛入到大气层中，它们悬浮在空中，就像一块厚厚的大黑布幔，把整个地球紧紧遮盖住，挡住了阳光的照射，使地球漆黑一团，就像处在漫长的黑夜之中。这一“黑夜”过程大概有数月之久。由于地球上见不到阳光，使气温急骤下降，地球因此变得奇冷无比，形成了一个短时间的冰期。使当时的许多动植物生命活动遭到了毁灭性破坏。大量植物因缺乏光合作用而死亡。食量极大的恐龙便首当其冲，纷纷饿死、冻死，直到最后彻底灭绝。

恐龙能复活吗

恐龙是爬行动物，也是用蛋来孵化后代的卵生动物。这

种巨大的动物约在 6 500 万年前就已灭绝。最早发现的是恐龙的牙齿化石，据此于 1841 年，英国年轻的古生物学家欧文，在他的论文中建议把这种巨大的爬行动物称为“恐龙”。

我国在黑龙江、山东、四川等地都发现了不少恐龙的化石，尤以四川自贡市大山铺发现的 10 多个完整和比较完整的恐龙骨架化石为最。人们正是从这些完整的恐龙骨架化石中，认识了不同种类的恐龙。但奇怪的是这些地方却很少发现恐龙蛋的化石，即“有龙无蛋”。所以，恐龙蛋的化石十分珍贵。70 年代起，我国地质工作者在河南省的西峡县境内陆续发现不少的恐龙蛋化石。这些恐龙蛋化石外形有圆形的、椭圆形的，还有长圆形的；大小也不等，大的近 2 千克，小的不到 500 克。而且是成窝成窝地分布，每窝的数量不等，多的 20 多枚，少的不到 10 枚。在这批恐龙蛋中有一枚被摔成大小两块，用肉眼就可以看到蛋的中心部分。虽说经过 7 000 万年，还未完全石化，即“外硬内软”。科学家就是从这枚恐龙蛋化石中心取走了 100 多毫克絮状内含物进行分析研究和测试，发现了恐龙的基因片段。使我们认识了一种新的基因序列。

基因是构成生物体的基本物质。据测，人的基因有 10 万多个，而现在的基因工程研究还不能“制造人”。现虽说获得了恐龙基因片段，但距离恐龙的复活还是很远很远的事。而这一研究成果对探索生命的起源和进化是很有意义的。

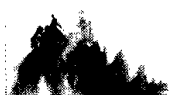
A

abandon, desert, forsake mean to leave without intending to return. **Abandon** suggests that the thing or person left may be helpless without protection (they *abandoned* their cat at summer's end). **Desert** implies that the object left may be weakened but not destroyed by one's absence (a town *deserted* once the gold ran out). **Forsake** suggests an action more likely to bring impoverishment or bereavement to that which is forsaken than its exposure to physical dangers (*forsook* his wife and family for a younger woman). See in addition RELINQUISH.

abase, demean, debase, degrade, humiliate mean to lower in one's own estimation or in that of others. **Abase** suggests losing or voluntarily yielding up dignity or prestige (a fine stage actor who *abased* himself by turning to television). **Demean** implies losing or injuring social standing by an unsuitable act or association (commercial endorsements *demean* the Olympics). **Debase** implies a deterioration of moral standards or character (drunkenness has *debased* the Mardi Gras). **Degrade** suggests the taking of a step downward sometimes in rank but more often on the road to moral degeneration (the public altercation *degraded* both candidates). **Humiliate** implies the severe wounding of one's pride and the causing of deep shame (*humiliated* by his suggestive remarks).

abash see EMBARRASS

abate, subside, wane, ebb mean to die down in force or intensity. **Abate** stresses the idea of progressive diminishing (waited until the storm *abated*). **Subside** implies the ceasing of turbulence or agitation (the protests *subsided* after



第 5 章

壮志凌云地想，脚踏实地地干

如果目标是箭，那么欲望就是弓。有弓无箭，就是徒有蛮劲，不懂计划部署，无的放矢，一生多劳而少成；有箭无弓，就是徒具理想，没有摧枯拉朽的精神，做白日梦，一生多言而少成。只有有弓有箭，才能将不可能的梦想实现。

1. 实干的精神，让你很快冒尖..... 135
2. 敬业，实干家的成功密码..... 138
3. 比别人干得多，才不会吃亏..... 142
4. 成功就在“苦”中孕育..... 145
5. 辛勤劳动是成功的阶梯..... 148
6. 勤奋会让你不平凡..... 152

bear). *Bête noire* suggests a pet aversion that one habitually or especially avoids (his mooching brother-in-law was the *bête noire* of his life).

aboriginal see NATIVE

abridge see SHORTEN

abridgment, abstract, synopsis, conspectus, epitome mean a condensed treatment. **Abridgment** suggests reduction in compass with retention of relative completeness (a desk-size dictionary that is an *abridgment* of a larger work). **Abstract** applies to a summary of points of a treatise, document, or proposed treatment and usu. has no independent worth (a published *abstract* of a medical paper). **Synopsis** implies a skeletal presentation of an argument or a narrative suitable for rapid examination (read a *synopsis* of the screenplay). **Conspectus** implies a quick overall view of a large detailed subject (the book is a *conspectus* of modern European history). **Epitome** suggests the briefest possible presentation of a complex whole that still has independent value ("know thyself" was the *epitome* of Greek philosophy).

abrogate see NULLIFY

abrupt see PRECIPITATE, STEEP

absolute, autocratic, arbitrary, despotic, tyrannical mean exercising power or authority without restraint. **Absolute** implies that one is not bound by legal constraints or the control of another (King Louis XIV was an *absolute* monarch). **Autocratic** suggests the egotistical, self-conscious use of power or the haughty imposition of one's own will (the flamboyant, *autocratic* director of the ballet company). **Arbitrary** implies the exercise and usu. the abuse of power according to one's momentary inclination (his high-handed, *arbitrary* way of running his department). **Despotic** implies the arbitrary and imperious ex-

ercise of absolute power or control (the most decadent and *despotic* of the Roman emperors). **Tyrannical** implies the abuse of absolute power and harsh or oppressive rule (a new regime as *tyrannical* as the one it had deposed).

absolve see EXCULPATE

absorb, imbibe, assimilate mean to take something in so as to become imbued with it. **Absorb** may connote a loss of identity in what is taken in or an enrichment of what takes in (can quickly *absorb* highly technical reports). **Imbibe** implies a drinking in which may be unconscious but whose effect may be significant or profound (children *imbibe* the values of their parents). **Assimilate** stresses an incorporation into the substance of the body or mind (asked to *assimilate* a mass of material in a brief time).

abstract see ABRIDGMENT

abundant see PLENTIFUL

abuse, vituperation, invective, obloquy, scurrility, billingsgate mean vehemently expressed condemnation or disapproval. **Abuse**, the most general term, implies the anger of the speaker and stresses the harshness of the language (charged her husband with verbal *abuse*). **Vituperation** implies fluent and sustained abuse (subjected his aide to a torrent of *vituperation*). **Invective** implies a comparable vehemence but suggests greater verbal and rhetorical skill and may apply to a public denunciation (a politician known for his blistering *invective*). **Obloquy** suggests defamation and consequent shame and disgrace (silently endured the *obloquy* of his former friend). **Scurrility** implies viciousness of attack and coarseness or foulness of language (a debate that was not an exchange of ideas but an exercise in *scurrility*). **Billingsgate** implies practiced