

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

READING EXPEDITIONS®

国家地理
科学探索丛书

英文注释

The Land Around Us 我们的地球

Mary Tull (美) 著

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

京权图字：01 - 2006 - 3773

Copyright © (2005) National Geographic Society. All Rights Reserved.

Copyright © (2006) (English-Chinese bilingual) National Geographic Society. All Rights Reserved.

国家地理科学探索丛书(英文注释版)由美国北极星-君红传媒有限公司与外语教学与研究出版社共同策划并授权外语教学与研究出版社在中华人民共和国境内(不包括香港、澳门特别行政区及台湾省)独家出版、发行。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

我们的地球 = The Land Around Us / (美)塔尔(Tull, M.)著; 张红春, 冯东晔注. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2006.6

(国家地理科学探索丛书: 英文注释)

ISBN 7 - 5600 - 5693 - 8

I. 我… II. ①塔… ②张… ③冯… III. ①英语—语言读物 ②地球—普及读物
IV. H319.4: P

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 062588 号

出版人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 周 晶

美术编辑: 令 清

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京画中画印刷有限公司

开 本: 740×975 1/16

印 张: 9.5

版 次: 2006 年 7 月第 1 版 2006 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7 - 5600 - 5693 - 8

定 价: 24.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

英文注释

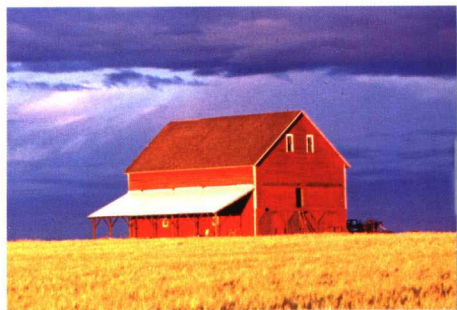
NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

国家地理

科学探索丛书

The Land Around Us 我们的地球

Mary Tull (美) 著
张红春 冯东晔 注



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

Contents 目录

Coasts 3

海岸

Deserts 33

沙漠

Mountains 63

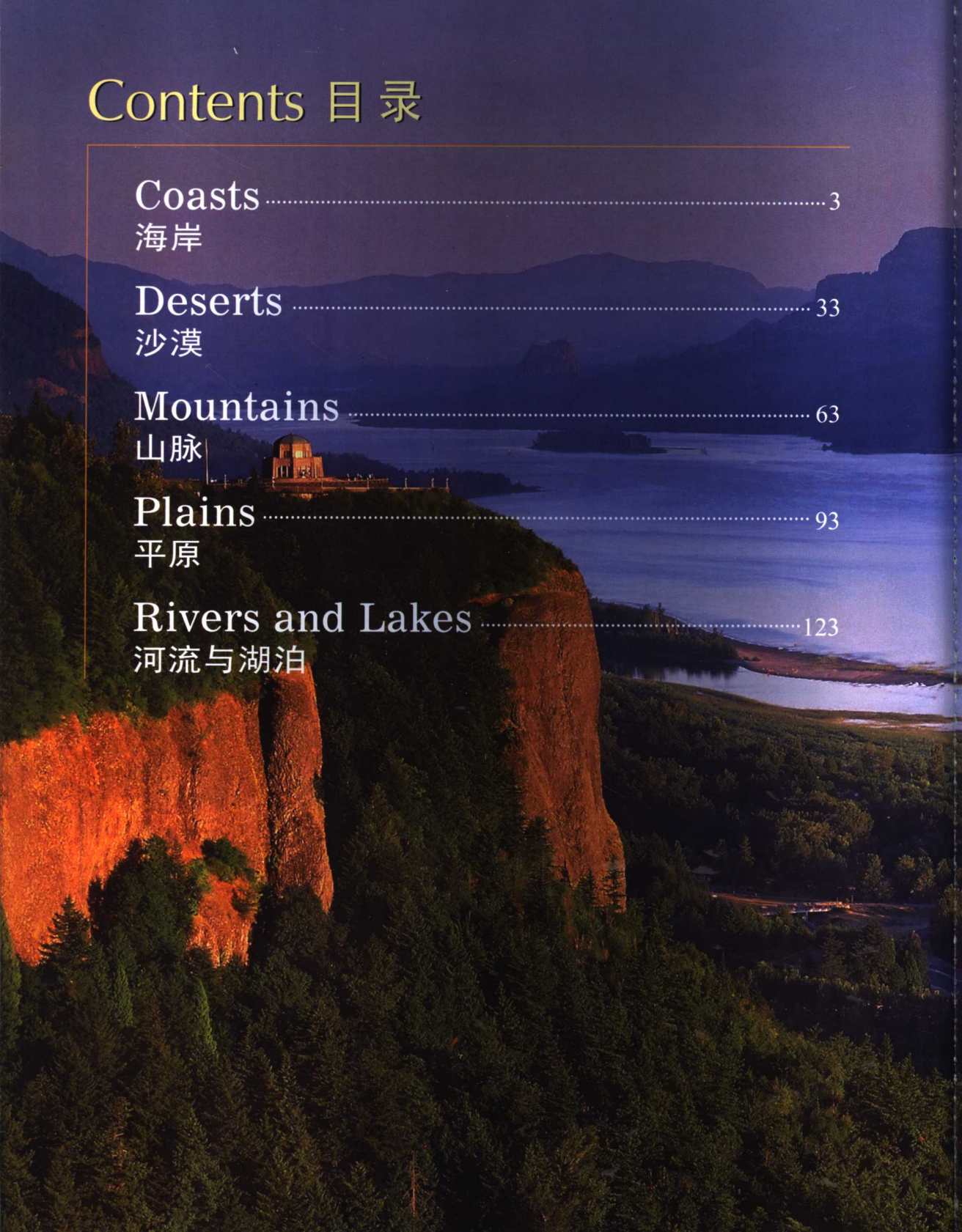
山脉

Plains 93

平原

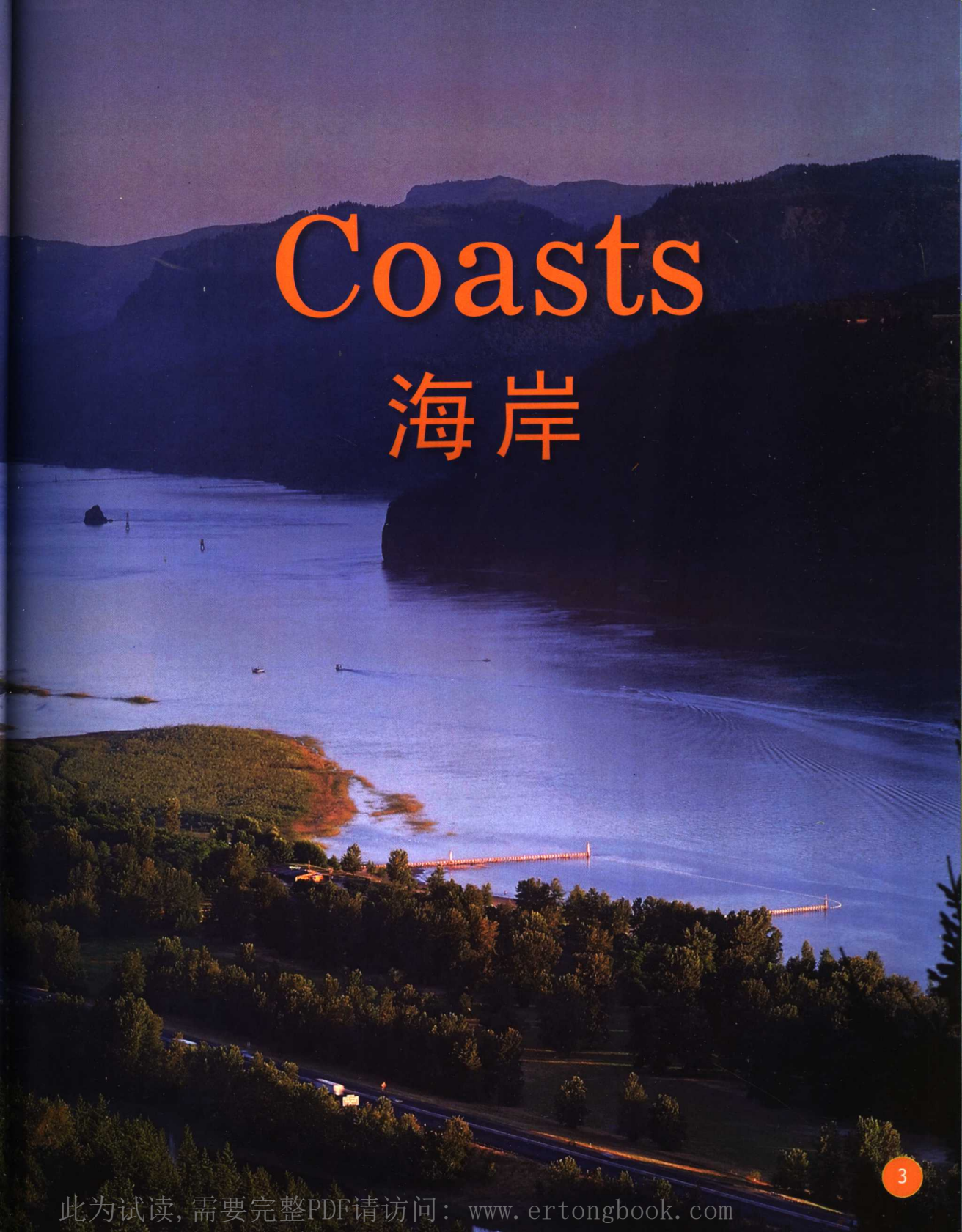
Rivers and Lakes 123

河流与湖泊



Coasts

海岸



What Is a Coast?

什么是海岸？

The land at the edge¹ of the sea is a coast. Coasts can look very different. Some have flat, smooth² beaches. Others have sand dunes³. These form when the wind blows sand into big piles⁴. Some coasts have no beaches at all, just rocky cliffs⁵.

Some coasts are straight. Others have jagged⁶ outlines⁷. There the sea often extends⁸ into the land as a bay⁹.

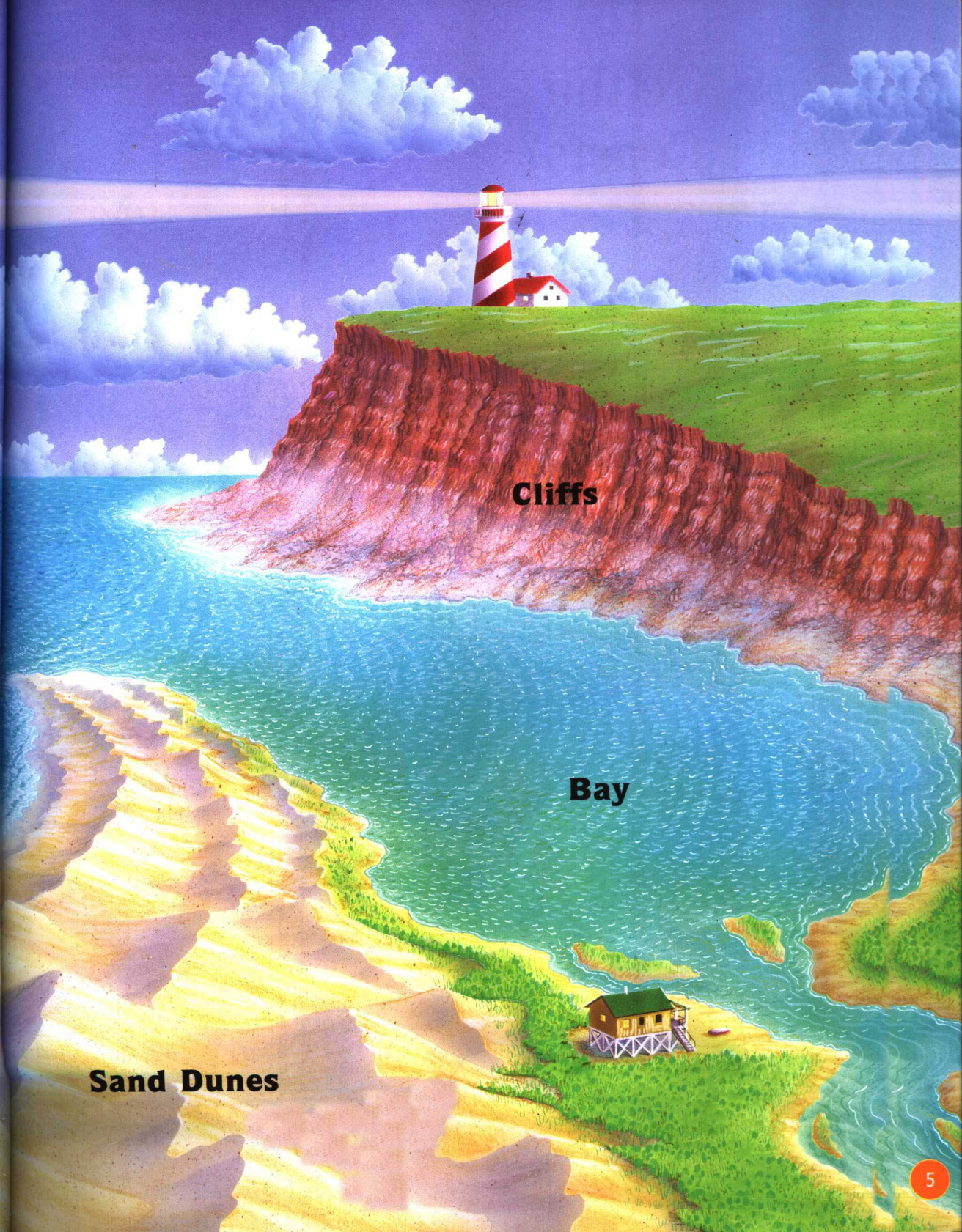
Coasts are places where many people work. People fish, build ships, and load¹⁰ and unload goods. Of course, coasts are also places where people have fun!

1. edge	<i>n.</i>	边：边缘
2. smooth	<i>adj.</i>	平坦的
3. sand dune		沙丘
4. pile	<i>n.</i>	一堆
5. cliff	<i>n.</i>	悬崖

6. jagged	<i>adj.</i>	锯齿状的
7. outline	<i>n.</i>	轮廓
8. extend	<i>v.</i>	延伸
9. bay	<i>n.</i>	湾：海湾
10. load	<i>v.</i>	装（货）

Sea





Cliffs

Bay

Sand Dunes

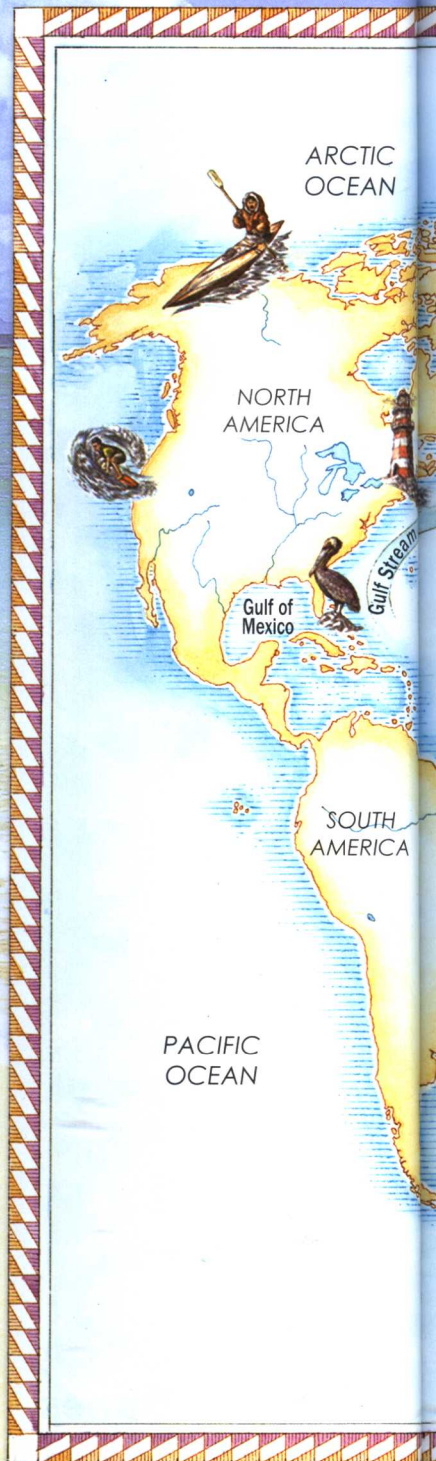
Where Are the World's Coasts?

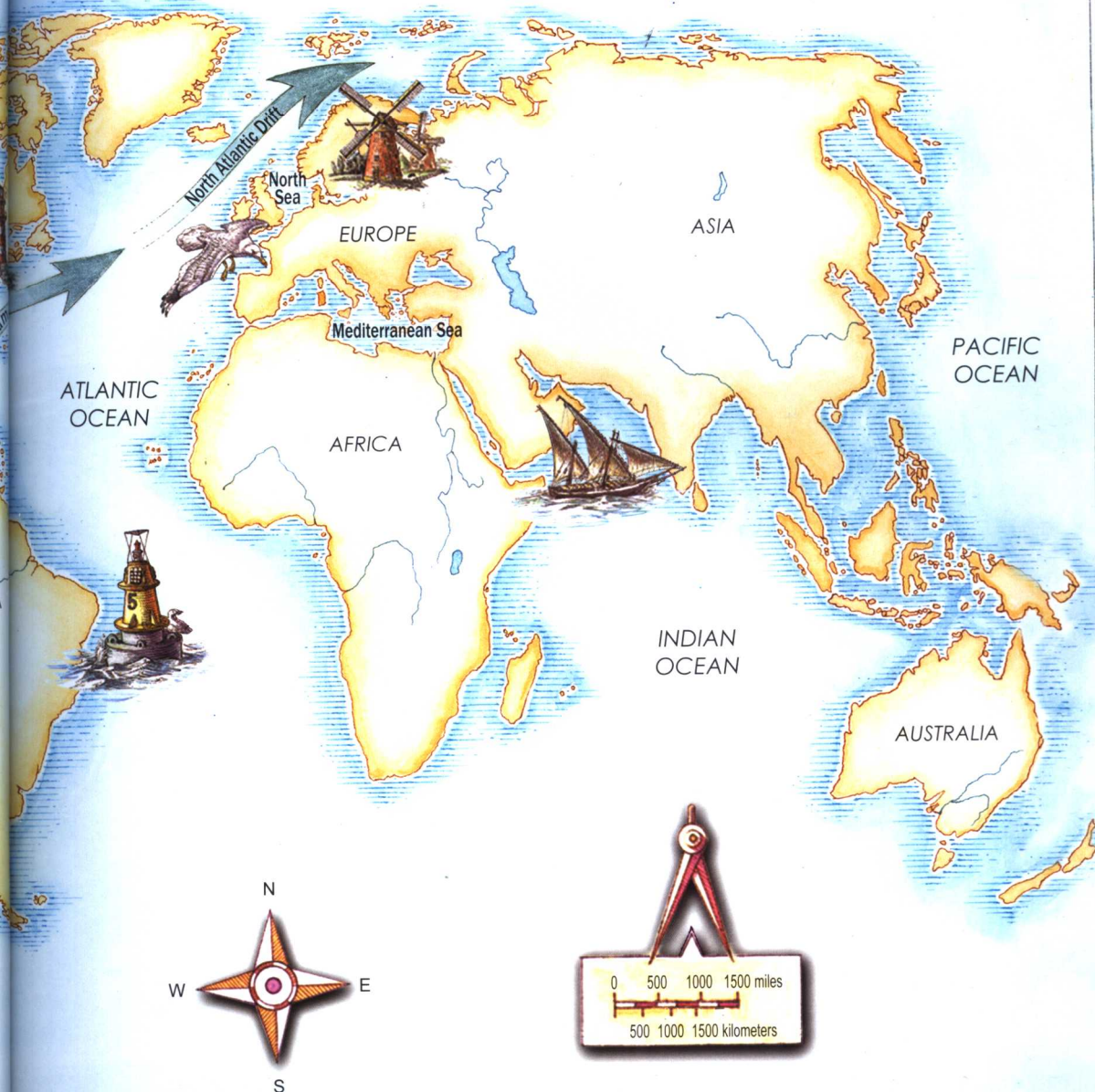
世界海岸分布

Wherever land and sea meet, there is a coast. So, all the world's land masses¹, from the largest to the smallest, are bordered² by coasts. There are different types of coastlines. Some are long and straight. Others are jagged. Warm coasts might be lined with palm³ trees. Cold coasts are covered in ice and snow.

This map of the world shows most of its coasts. How far do you live from a coast?

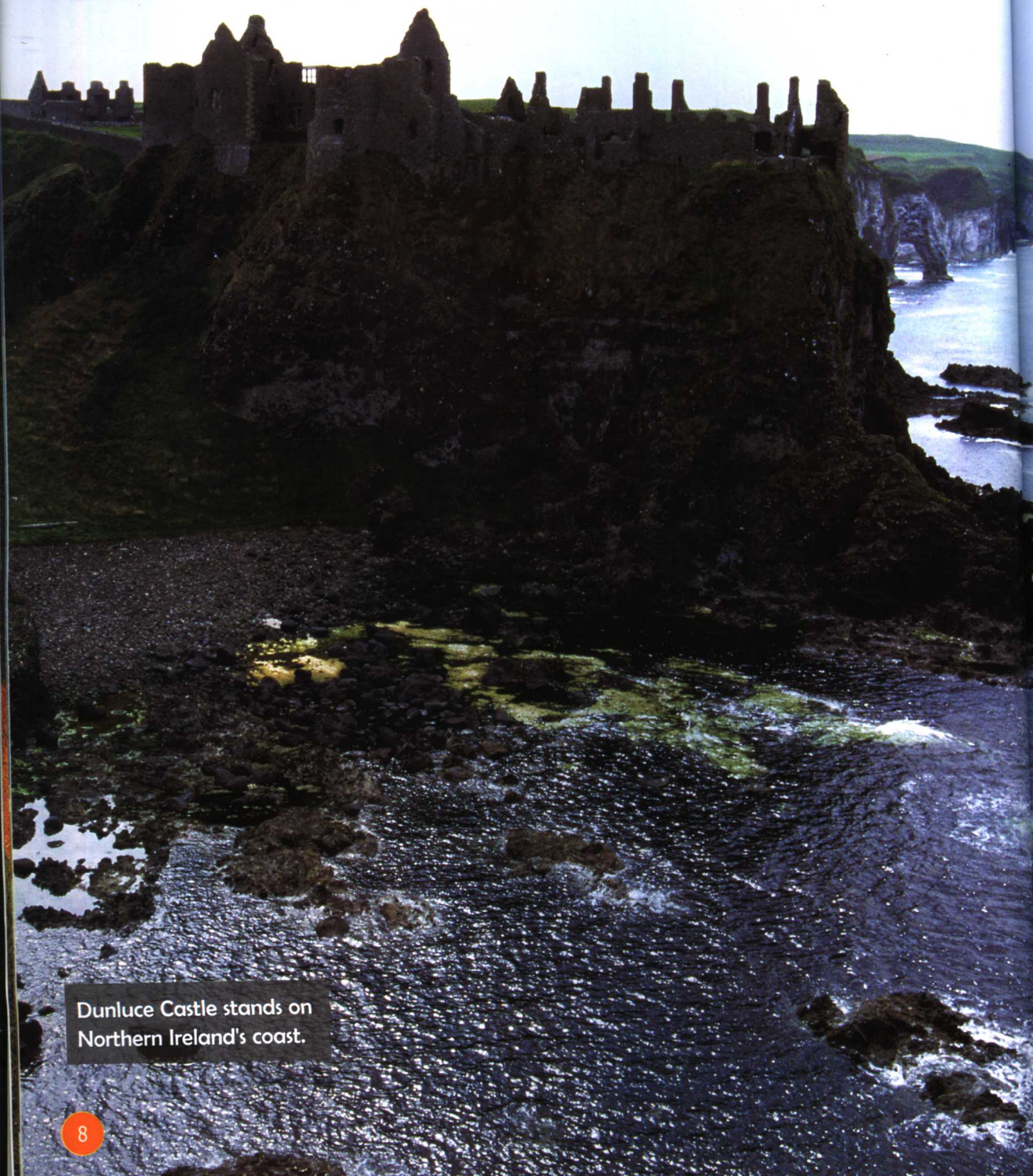
1. land mass 大陆 (板块)
2. border v. 围
3. palm n. 棕榈树







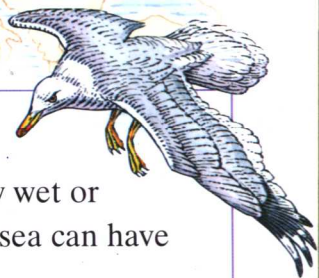
The sea can warm or cool a coast.



Dunluce Castle stands on
Northern Ireland's coast.

The Sea Affects Coastal Climates

海洋影响海岸气候



Climate is the usual weather in an area—how hot or cold, how wet or dry it is most of the time. The sea can have an effect¹ on the climate of a coast.

Ireland² is a country in the North Atlantic Ocean³. The weather over most of Ireland is usually cool and rainy. But on Ireland's south coast, the weather is very mild⁴. The warm climate of Ireland's south coast is caused by the North Atlantic Drift⁵. The North Atlantic Drift is a warm ocean current⁶ that flows⁷ through the colder waters of the North Atlantic.

This ocean current flows near Ireland. The sea winds off the Irish⁸ coast almost always blow in the same westerly direction. When these winds pass over the North Atlantic Drift waters, they grow warm. These warm breezes⁹ give Ireland's south coast a warmer climate than it would have otherwise¹⁰.



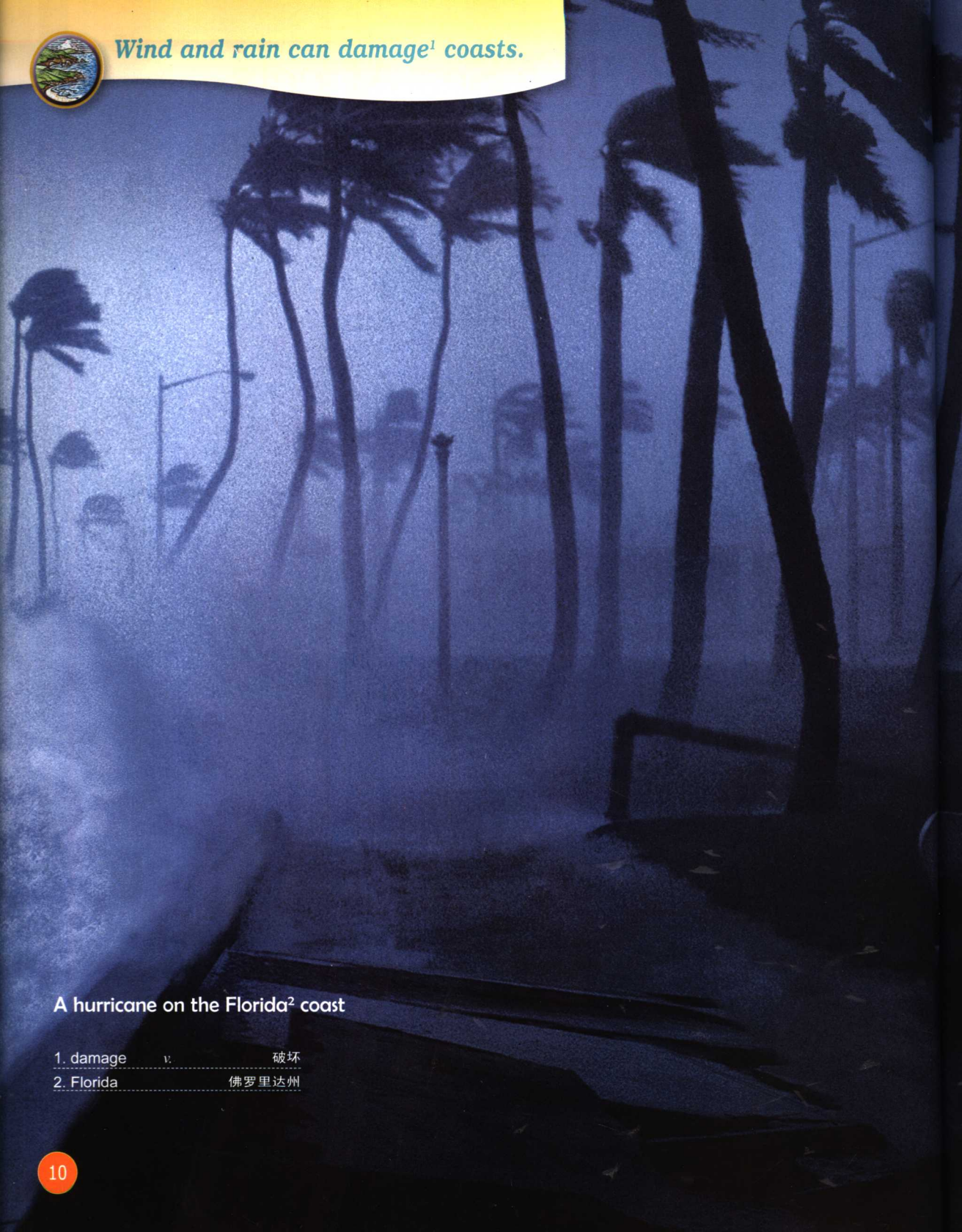
Palm trees grow near Ireland's sunny, mild south coast.

1. effect *n.* 影响
2. Ireland 爱尔兰
3. North Atlantic Ocean 北大西洋
4. mild *adj.* 温暖的
5. North Atlantic Drift 北大西洋洋流

6. ocean current 洋流
7. flow *v.* 流
8. Irish *adj.* 爱尔兰的
9. breeze *n.* 微风
10. otherwise *adv.* 别样



Wind and rain can damage¹ coasts.



A hurricane on the Florida² coast

1. damage v. 破坏

2. Florida 佛罗里达州

Hurricanes

Endanger Coasts

可怕的飓风

Weather on a coast can be frightening.

Oceans can brew up¹ terrible storms. The most powerful² storm in the Atlantic Ocean is a hurricane. A hurricane is a huge, circular³ storm with very strong winds and heavy rain. Hurricanes gather⁴ strength⁵ over the open ocean. Most never touch the land. When hurricanes do come ashore⁶, their high winds can cause great damage to a coast. Heavy rains may cause a lot of flooding⁷.

Every summer and fall, hurricanes develop off the Atlantic and Gulf⁸ coasts of the United States. Some come ashore with winds of 320 kilometers per hour! Roofs⁹ are torn¹⁰ from houses. Cars blow away like toys.

Weather services track¹¹ hurricanes. They warn¹² people where the storms will travel.



A boat blown onto land by Hurricane Andrew

1. brew up		(风暴等) 酝酿
2. powerful	adj.	强大的
3. circular	adj.	环形的
4. gather	v.	积聚; 积
5. strength	n.	力量
6. ashore	adv.	上岸

7. flood	v.	发洪水
8. Gulf		墨西哥湾
9. roof	n.	屋顶
10. tear	v.	掀开
11. track	v.	跟踪
12. warn	v.	警告



Salt marshes¹ are homes for wildlife².

Grasses provide food
and shelter³ for animals.

1. salt marsh 盐沼; 盐碱滩

2. wildlife *n.* 野生动植物

3. shelter *n.* 动物的栖息处



Snowy egret¹³



Raccoon



Grass shrimp

Coasts Provide Habitats

海滨栖息地

Coasts are habitats, or natural homes for different kinds of plants and animals. Salt and fresh water¹ mix² in coast areas. Sometimes, this mixing forms the type of wet grassland known as a salt marsh. Many plants and animals live in salt marshes. Mud snails³ and grass shrimp⁴ hide in the grasses. Fiddler crabs⁵ scamper⁶ across the mud. Birds and raccoons⁷ find lots of food in salt marshes.

Twice each day, the level⁸ of the sea rises and falls. This movement is called the tides⁹. At high tide, the sea floods the marsh. Salt water comes from the sea. It mixes with fresh water from rivers and streams¹⁰ that also flow into the marsh. This water helps marsh plants grow thick. These plants provide food and shelter for animals in the marsh.

Many sea creatures¹¹ begin their lives in a salt marsh. Newborn fish and shellfish¹² find food and safety there. When they get big enough, they will leave the marsh to live in the sea.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1. fresh water | | 淡水 |
| 2. mix | v. | 相混合 |
| 3. mud snail | | 泥螺 |
| 4. grass shrimp | | 草虾 |
| 5. fiddler crab | | 招潮 (属甲壳纲沙蟹科的一种小蟹, 穴居海滩) |
| 6. scamper | v. | 疾走 |
| 7. raccoon | n. | 浣熊 |

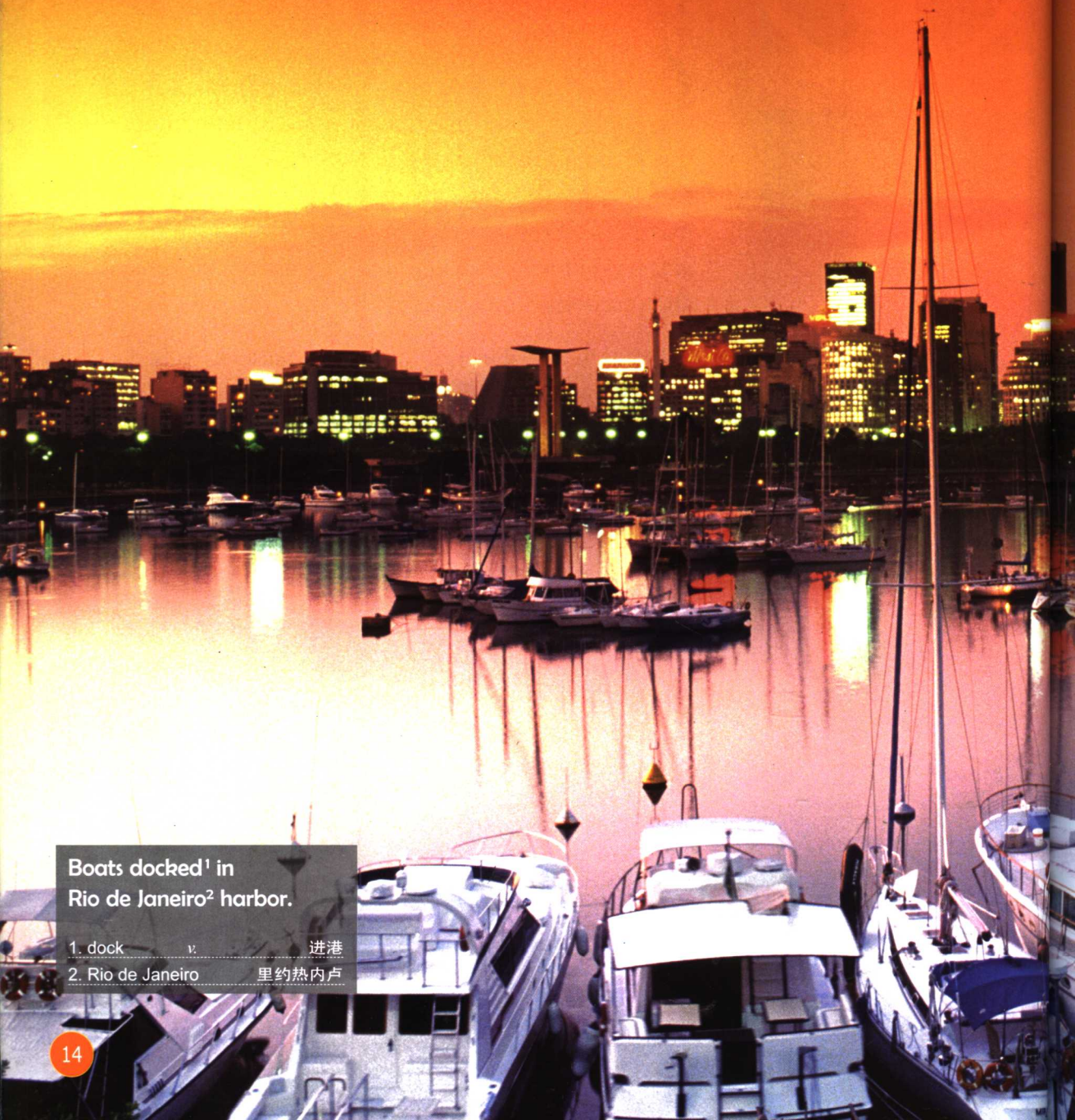
Fiddler crab

- | | | |
|-----------------|----|---------|
| 8. level | n. | 水平面 |
| 9. tide | n. | 潮汐 |
| 10. stream | n. | 溪流 |
| 11. creature | n. | 生物 |
| 12. shellfish | n. | 有壳的水生动物 |
| 13. snowy egret | | 雪鹭 |





Harbors provide shelter for ships.



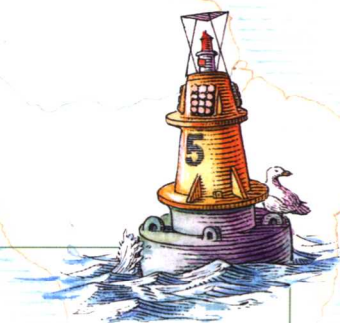
Boats docked¹ in
Rio de Janeiro² harbor.

1. dock v. 进港

2. Rio de Janeiro 里约热内卢

Harbors Are Safe Places

安全的港湾



Harbors are areas of deep water on coastlines that provide a shelter for ships and people. Mountains and hills often surround¹ harbors and protect them from wind and waves². Ships travel on the sea from harbor to harbor. When the weather is stormy, they head for³ the nearest safe harbor.

The city of Rio de Janeiro is located on the coast of Brazil⁴, a country in South America. Rio de Janeiro has one of the most beautiful harbors in the world. Lush⁵ green mountains rise around Rio's harbor like protecting arms. Many ships, both large and small, come into the harbor. Some boats bring goods to trade⁶. Others bring tourists⁷ on big cruise ships⁸.



Rio de Janeiro's harbor

- | | | |
|-------------|----|-------|
| 1. surround | v. | 环绕 |
| 2. wave | n. | 波浪 |
| 3. head for | | 朝……行进 |
| 4. Brazil | | 巴西 |

- | | | |
|----------------|------|---------|
| 5. lush | adj. | 葱翠的 |
| 6. trade | v. | 进行交易 |
| 7. tourist | n. | 游客 |
| 8. cruise ship | | 长途航行的游轮 |