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英文注释

1000—Present

World Explorers

公元1000年—现代

发现世界

Stephen Currie (美) 著
Danny Miller (美) 著

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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Travels to Distant Lands (1000—1400)

遥远大陆之旅(公元1000—公元1400)



- **The World in 1000**
公元1000年的世界
- **The Viking Who Sailed to America**
航海至美洲的维京人
- **The Merchant Who Traveled to China**
旅行至中国的商人
- **The Pilgrim Who Wandered the World**
漫游世界的朝圣者
- **The World in 1400**
公元1400年的世界



The World in 1000

公元1000年的世界

Most people who lived in the year 1000 knew very little about the lands beyond¹ the nearby woods and fields. They made up stories about what other countries might be like. They told of boiling seas, of strange people with only one leg or the heads of dogs. They told of dragons² and giants³, and sea monsters⁴ as big as ships. It was a big and frightening⁵ world out there! Even

learned men didn't know much more. Their maps showed the outlines⁶ of some lands fairly well. The best maps were still full of guesses.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. beyond | <i>prep.</i> | 超过; 越过 |
| 2. dragon | <i>n.</i> | 龙 |
| 3. giant | <i>n.</i> | 巨人 |
| 4. monster | <i>n.</i> | 怪物 |
| 5. frightening | <i>adj.</i> | 令人惊恐的; 骇人的 |
| 6. outline | <i>n.</i> | 外形; 轮廓 |



How far south did Africa go? What lay west of Spain? No one knew for sure. One reason for all this guesswork¹ was that in 1000 and for centuries afterward very few people traveled. One person who did was Leif Ericsson², a Viking who sailed from Greenland³ to North America around 1000. About 270 years later, Marco Polo⁴ journeyed from Italy to China. And in 1325, a young man named Ibn Battuta⁵ began 30 years of wandering through Asia and Africa.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. guesswork | <i>n.</i> | 猜想; 猜测 |
| 2. Leif Ericsson | | 雷夫·埃里克松
(10—11世纪的挪威航海探险家) |
| 3. Greenland | | 格陵兰(岛) |
| 4. Marco Polo | | 马可·波罗
(1254—1324, 意大利旅行家) |
| 5. Ibn Battuta | | 伊本·白图泰
(1304—1369, 摩洛哥著名旅行家) |
| 6. harsh | <i>adj.</i> | 艰苦的 |

Few people traveled because getting around was very hard. Travelers of the time could go by land or by sea. Neither was easy, pleasant, or even safe. Most roads were terrible—dusty in summer and muddy in winter. When people had to travel long distances across harsh⁶ country, such as a desert, they could join a camel caravan⁷. Camels can carry heavy loads and endure⁸ great heat and cold.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--|
| 7. camel caravan | | 骆驼旅队 |
| 8. endure | <i>v.</i> | 忍耐; 忍受 |
| 9. Venice | | 威尼斯 |
| 10. Morocco | | 摩洛哥 |
| 11. Christopher Columbus | | 克里斯托弗·哥伦布
(1451—1506, 意大利航海家, 新大陆发现者) |

◀ Europeans thought that dog-headed people lived in the East.

Voyage of
Leif Ericsson

1000

1100



1200

Marco Polo's
return to Venice⁹



1300

Ibn Battuta's return to
Morocco¹⁰

1400



First voyage
of Christopher
Columbus¹¹

1500

Going by sea was usually faster than going by land, but not always. The winds might be blowing the wrong way, or not all. Sailing across open water without a compass¹ was risky, so people stayed close to shore. Besides, boats were small and cramped², and they could spring leaks³.

Vikings raiding a coastal town by ship



Viking coins showing longships ▶

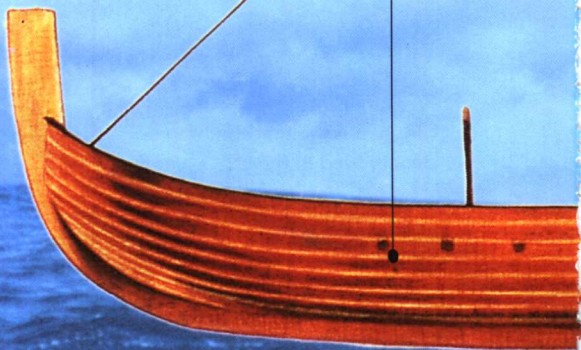


In 1000, Viking ships were the best in the world. The Vikings, or Norsemen⁴, were seafaring⁵ people from northern Europe. Between about 800 and 1100, they raided⁶, traded, and settled over a wide area, from Greenland to Russia. The most famous type of Viking ship was the longship⁷. Long, narrow, and very fast, these ships were built for raiding.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. compass | <i>n.</i> | 罗盘 |
| 2. cramped | <i>adj.</i> | 狭窄的 |
| 3. spring leaks | | (船、容器) 突然出现裂缝 |
| 4. Norseman | <i>n.</i> | 诺曼人
(古代斯堪的纳维亚人) |
| 5. seafaring | <i>adj.</i> | 以航海为业的 |
| 6. raid | <i>v.</i> | 抢掠; 劫夺 |
| 7. longship | <i>n.</i> | 狭长快速战船 |
| 8. hull | <i>n.</i> | 船体; 船壳 |
| 9. float | <i>v.</i> | 浮; 漂 |
| 10. beach | <i>v.</i> | 使(船)靠岸 |
| 11. shallow | <i>adj.</i> | 浅的 |

hull⁸

The hull needed as little as 1.2 meters of water to float⁹. On a raid, Vikings could beach¹⁰ their longship or even sail it up shallow¹¹ rivers.



A Viking Longship

sail

Viking women wove¹ sails from wool or linen². With a steady³ breeze⁴, a longship could reach a speed of almost 23 kilometers per hour.

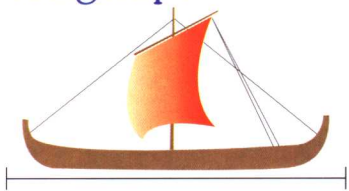
mast⁵

The mast was taken down in rough⁶ weather so it would not break. To replace⁷ a mast during a raid would be a problem.

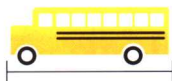
rudder⁸

The rudder made a longship easy to maneuver⁹.

How long was a longship?



Viking longship, 23 meters



school bus, 11 meters

- | | | |
|-------------|------|---------|
| 1. weave | v. | 纺织; 编制 |
| 2. linen | n. | 亚麻布 |
| 3. steady | adj. | 稳定的 |
| 4. breeze | n. | 微风 |
| 5. mast | n. | 桅杆 |
| 6. rough | adj. | 恶劣的 |
| 7. replace | v. | 把……放在原处 |
| 8. rudder | n. | 舵 |
| 9. maneuver | v. | 操纵; 控制 |



The Viking Who Sailed to America

航海至美洲的维京人



Around the year 1000, a small boat sliced¹ through the icy waters of the North Atlantic Ocean². The captain of the boat was a brave Viking named Leif Ericsson. Leif was heading west across the ocean and into the unknown. His voyage would take him to North America.

What was a Viking? In Leif's time, the word "Viking" was sure to fill most Europeans with dread³. Viking raiders attacked towns from the sea, stealing whatever they could and killing those who fought back. The French even added a new prayer⁴ to their church services: "From the fury⁵ of the Vikings, save us, O Lord!" But some Vikings, like Leif, also settled new lands.

Leif was born in Iceland⁶, an island far out in the North Atlantic. The Vikings had settled Iceland around 850. Leif grew up learning about boats and the sea. He soon became a fine sailor⁷ with a zest⁸

for adventure⁹. Even before he sailed to North America, Leif had made dangerous trips to Norway¹⁰ and to Greenland, a huge island further to the west. Leif's father, Erik the Red, had been the first Viking to settle in Greenland.

Erik had been forced to leave Iceland after killing several of his neighbors during quarrels¹¹. Before long, about 3,000 Vikings had moved to Greenland. Leif also joined his father there.

1. slice	v.	划破
2. North Atlantic Ocean		北大西洋
3. dread	n.	恐惧
4. prayer	n.	祷词
5. fury	n.	狂怒
6. Iceland		冰岛
7. sailor	n.	水手
8. zest	n.	兴趣; 热情
9. adventure	n.	冒险
10. Norway		挪威
11. quarrel	n.	争吵



Vikings in battle with the English

Leif Sails West



A few years after the Greenland settlement was started, a Viking got blown off course¹ while sailing there. When he finally arrived, he said he had seen strange new lands farther to the west. His tale made Leif curious². In about 1000, Leif decided to sail west to see what he could find. The Viking sagas³, or stories of their ancient⁴ heroes, say that about 20 or 30 men joined Leif.

They sailed west across the unknown ocean, using sails when they could and rowing⁵ when they couldn't. After days of travel, they came upon a flat and icy coastline⁶, which Leif called Helluland, "Flat Stone Land." There was not much there, and no good reason to stay, so Leif and his men headed farther south. Before long, they ran into land again, but this coast was different.

1. course	<i>n.</i>	航向
2. curious	<i>adj.</i>	好奇的
3. saga	<i>n.</i>	萨迦 (中世纪冰岛和挪威的轶事传说)

4. ancient	<i>adj.</i>	古老的
5. row	<i>v.</i>	划船
6. coastline	<i>n.</i>	海岸线

Leif pointing to the coast of North America





Vikings landing in Vinland

This land had wide, sandy beaches and many trees, so Leif named it Markland, “Woodland.” The Vikings sailed back into the open ocean, and turned south once more. When they landed again, for the third and last time, they were at a place that Leif liked even better than Markland.

This land was hilly and also covered with trees. There were very few trees in Iceland or Greenland. So the Vikings eagerly¹ cut down some of the biggest trees to bring home for lumber². The men also noticed that wheat, fruit, and other plants grew

very well. Leif called the place Vinland, “Vinland³.” They stayed for the winter, but in the spring they headed home again.

Where was Vinland? Over the years, many people have tried to locate it. In 1961, scientists found the ruins⁴ of a Viking settlement at a site called L’Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland⁵, Canada. Was that Vinland? Today, most people believe it probably was. So far, no one can be sure.

1. eagerly	<i>adv.</i>	急切地
2. lumber	<i>n.</i>	木材
3. vineland	<i>n.</i>	葡萄地
4. ruins	<i>n.</i>	废墟；遗迹
5. Newfoundland		纽芬兰
6. anchor	<i>n.</i>	锚



Viking ship anchor⁶



Vikings in Vinland



Leif Ericsson and his men were not the last Vikings to see Vinland. His brother Thorvald led another voyage there a year or so later. Thorvald stayed for two years, but then he was killed in a fight with some Native Americans¹. The rest of his men escaped² and returned to Greenland.

Later still, another group of Vikings went to Vinland. They were led by a Viking named Thorfinn. He had married Gudrid, the widow³ of one of Erik's sons. Gudrid and a few other women went on this voyage. They planned to settle in Vinland, just as earlier Vikings had settled in Iceland and Greenland.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|------|
| 1. Native American | | 印第安人 |
| 2. escape | v. | 逃脱 |
| 3. widow | n. | 寡妇 |

◀ Viking family life at the Vinland settlement

Thorfinn and Gudrid had a baby boy during their first year in Vinland. They named the child Snorri. The Viking settlement did not last. No one knows just why. Maybe Vinland was too far from Greenland and Iceland. Maybe the Vikings were driven out by Native Americans. Whatever the reason, the settlers vanished¹ not long after they came.



Interior⁵ of a restored⁶ Viking house at L'Anse aux Meadows

1. vanish	v.	消失
2. Inuit	n.	伊努伊特人
3. contact	n.	联系; 接触
4. carving	n.	雕刻品
5. interior	n.	内部
6. restore	v.	复原



Inuit² people were living on Greenland when the Vikings were there. These early Native Americans left no written records about their contacts³ with the Vikings. The Inuit did leave carvings⁴ like this one. Some people today think that these carvings show how the Inuit saw the Vikings.

The Merchant Who Traveled to China

旅行至中国的商人

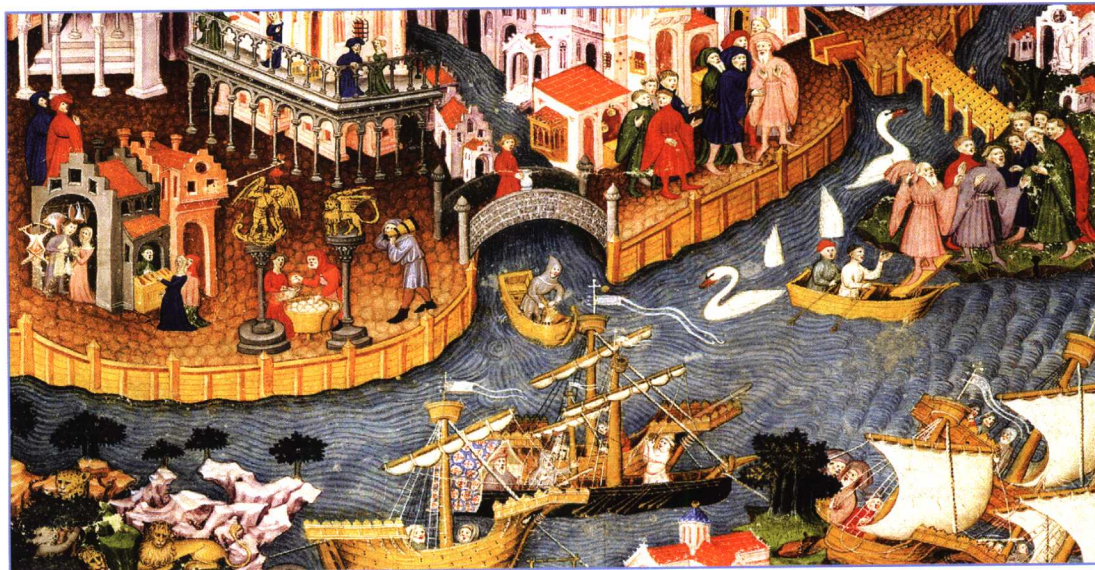


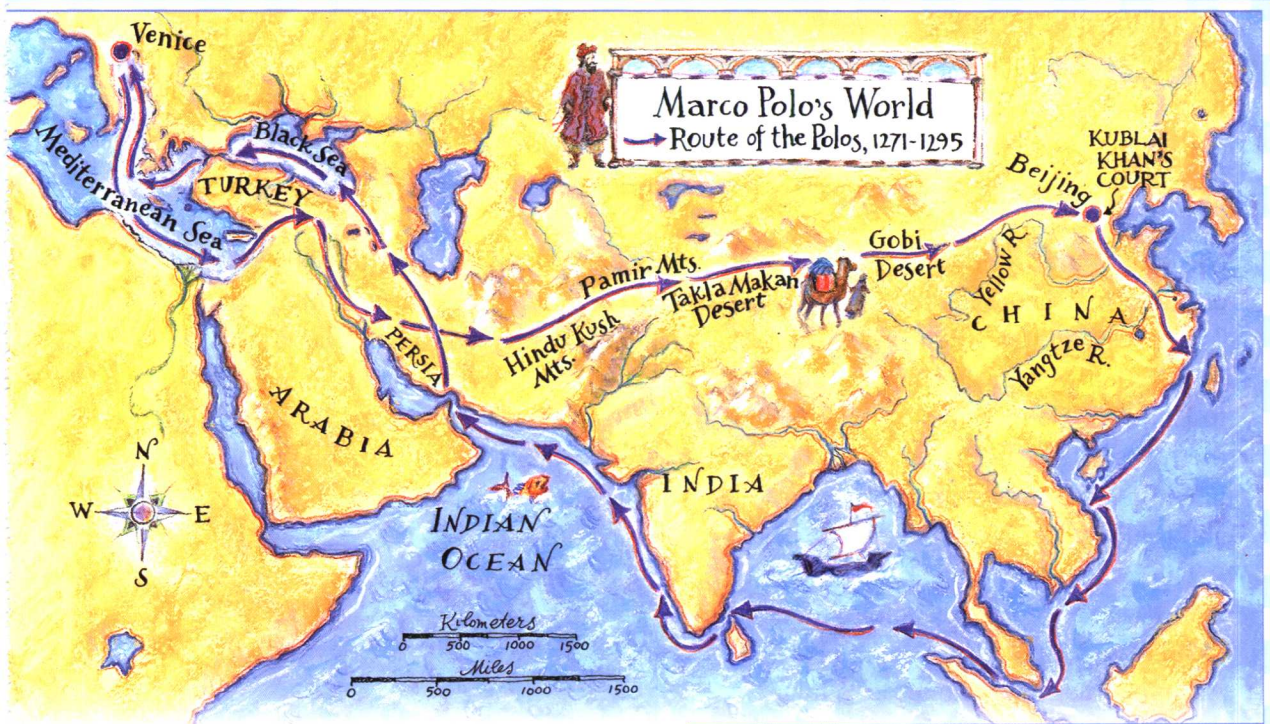
Venice is a beautiful city in northern Italy. Some of the major¹ “roads” in Venice are actually canals, or waterways built for travel. In the late 1200s, Venice was one of the world’s most powerful² cities because of trade. Some trade goods came from as far away as India and China. They were passed from one

trader³ to another, and finally brought to Europe. Many of the goods came through Venice. Trade had made the city very rich.

1. major	<i>adj.</i>	主要的
2. powerful	<i>adj.</i>	强大的
3. trader	<i>n.</i>	商人
4. Grand Canal		大运河

The Polos stand next to Venice’s Grand Canal⁴ as they get ready to leave for China.





Most people in Venice didn't know where all these goods came from. At least one man was eager to find out. He was a merchant named Niccolo Polo. With his brother, Maffeo, he took a trip to Turkey¹ in about 1254. From there, the Polo brothers headed east.

The Polos hoped to make it as far as China—and they did. They stayed in Asia for about 15 years. After they returned home, Niccolo and Maffeo did not stay long in Venice. They soon decided to make another trip to the East. This time they brought along Niccolo's 17-year-old son, Marco.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Turkey | | 土耳其 |
| 2. spot | <i>n.</i> | 地点 |
| 3. motorboat | <i>n.</i> | 摩托艇 |
| 4. cruise | <i>v.</i> | 巡游 |
| 5. single-oared | <i>adj.</i> | 单桨的 |
| 6. gondola | <i>n.</i> | (意大利威尼斯的) 凤尾船 |



Then & Now

Venice's Grand Canal still looks a lot like the spot² from which the Polos set out on their journey to China. But today, motorboats³ cruise⁴ alongside Venice's famous single-oared⁵ boats called gondolas⁶.