

中中学春

READING EXPEDITIONS®

家 地 理 科学探索丛书

WORLD CULTURES

世界人文地理

# Oceania & Antarctica 了南极洲

Carl Proujan (美)



外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH

#### 京权图字: 01-2006-3783

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

大洋洲与南极洲 = Oceania & Antarctica / (美)普鲁让(Proujan, C.)著; 谢瑞贞,游媛注. — 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. 世界人文地理)

ISBN 7-5600-5684-9

I. 大··· Ⅱ. ①普··· ②谢··· ③游··· Ⅲ. ①英语—语言读物 ②大洋洲与南极洲—概况 Ⅳ. H319.4: K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 062597 号

出版 人: 李朋义 责任编辑: 王霖霖 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)

**如** 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: 7.5

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

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-5684-9

定 价: 21.90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

# 致读者

**女口**果你希望在享受英语阅读乐趣的同时又能增长知识、开拓视野,由外语教学与研究出版社与美国国家地理学会合作出版的"国家地理科学探索丛书"(英文注释版)正是你的选择。

"国家地理科学探索丛书"(英文注释版)第三辑新推出了五个系列,共13本书,包含了"世界历史"、"世界人文地理"、"我们的地球"、"发现世界"和"今日美国"等全新的内容。

这套丛书秉承《国家地理》杂志图文并茂的特色,在书中配有大量精彩的图片,文字地道易懂、深入浅出,将科学性和趣味性完美结合,称得上是一套精致的小百科全书。特别值得一提的是本套丛书在提高青少年读者英语阅读能力的同时,还注重培养他们的科学探索精神、动手能力、逻辑思维能力和沟通能力。

本套丛书既适合学生自学,又可用于课堂教学。丛书各个系列均配有一本教师用书,内容包括背景知识介绍、技能训练提示、评估测试、多项选择题及答案等详尽的教学指导,是对课堂教学的极好补充。



国 家 地 理 科学探索丛书

# WORLD REGIONS & CULTURES

世界人文地理

# Oceania & Antarctica 大洋洲与南极洲

Carl Proujan (美)

谢瑞贞游

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

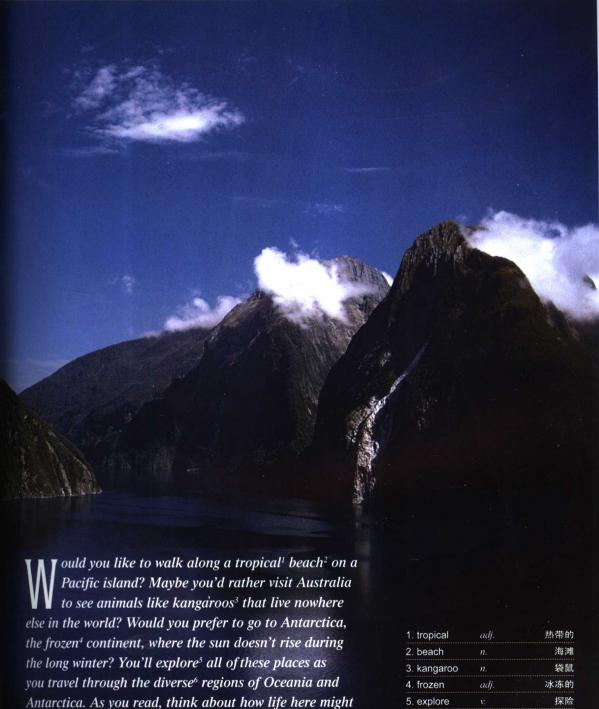
# Contents 目录

AN EXCURSION TO OCEANIA 大洋洲与南极洲之旅		
AUSTRALIA · · · · · · · · · · · 澳大利亚		. 8
New Zealand · · · · · · · 新西兰		
PACIFIC ISLANDS··········· 太平洋岛屿		34
ANTARCTICA ·················· 南极洲		44
WHAT IS CULTURE? · · · · · · · 什么是文化?	630	60
LIVING IN THE OUTBACK · · · 居住在内地		64
CAN ANCIENT CULTURES	PRESERVE	1
THEIR TRADITIONS?········· 古老的文化传统如何留存?	Marie Marie	70
SYDNEY: PORTRAIT OF A C 悉尼: 城市肖像	IZY	76

A VISIT TO FRENCH POLYNESIA80
法属波利尼西亚之旅
WOOLLY ISLANDS84
羊毛之岛
STORIES IN SONG AND DANCE88
歌曲与舞蹈的故事
ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION94
南极洲探险
A CONTINENT PROTECTED FOR RESEARCH100
为了研究而受到保护的大陆
EASTER ISLAND'S MYSTERIOUS STATUES106
复活节岛的神秘雕像
RUGBY: A ROUGH-AND-TUMBLE GAME
橄榄球: 激烈的比赛
COMMUNICATING WITH STUDENTS IN
OTHER COUNTRIES116
与其他国家学生交流

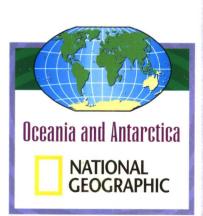
# An Excursion to Oceania and Antarctica

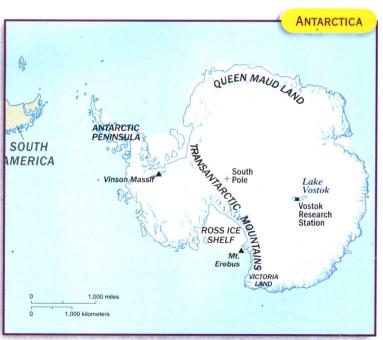
大洋洲与南极洲之方区



be different than where you live.







In this book, you'll travel through four very different regions of Oceania and Antarctica. Locate<sup>1</sup> each place on the map before beginning your expedition<sup>2</sup>.

In Australia, see koalas and other animals that are found nowhere else in the world.

Explore geysers<sup>3</sup> and other stunning<sup>4</sup> geographic features<sup>5</sup> in the island country of New Zealand.

 Swim among coral reefs<sup>6</sup> of the islands of the Pacific Ocean to see an amazing<sup>7</sup> variety<sup>8</sup> of sea life.

► Visit Antarctica in early summer, when crowds of penguins arrive and hatch their young.

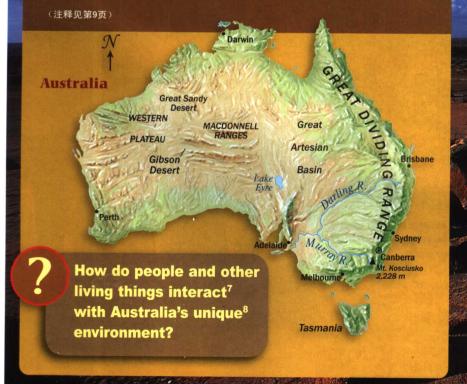
1. locate	v.	确定的位置
2. expedition	n.	远征; 探险
3. geyser	n.	间歇泉
4. stunning	adj.	令人震惊的
5. feature	n.	特征
6. coral reef		珊瑚礁
7. amazing	adj.	令人惊讶的
8. variety	n.	多样性

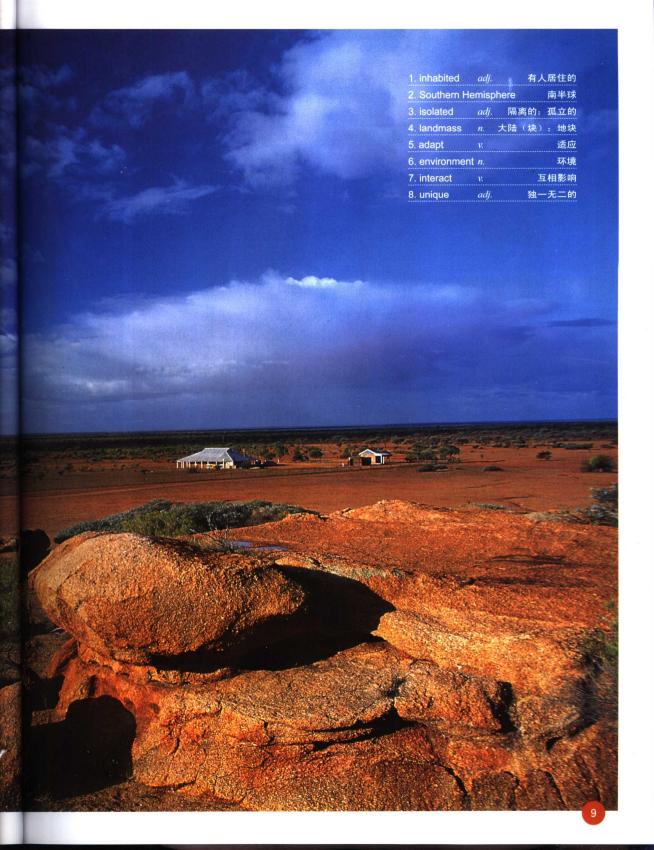
# AUSTRALIA

# 澳大利亚

Australia is a place like no other. It is the only continent that is a single country, and it is the only inhabited¹ continent located entirely in the Southern Hemisphere². Australia contains some of the driest and flattest land on Earth. And, because it is so isolated³ from other landmasses⁴, it is home to many plants and animals that are not found anywhere else.

Nearly all of Australia's people live in a narrow band along its eastern and southeastern coasts. Like all other living things on this isolated continent, they have adapted<sup>5</sup> to its unusual environment<sup>6</sup>.







#### AUSTRALIA "DOWN UNDER"

# THE LAND DOWN UNDER

ou may have heard people refer to¹ Australia as "The Land Down Under." A look at a globe will show you why. Since most globes are positioned² with the North Pole at the top, people often think of south as "down." On a globe, Australia lies below, or "under," the Equator in the Southern Hemisphere.

Made up of the mainland and the small island of Tasmania<sup>3</sup>, Australia is located between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The continent is part of Oceania, a large region in the Pacific Ocean that also includes New Zealand and thousands of small islands.

Although most of Australia is flat, there is a long stretch<sup>4</sup> of low mountains and highlands in the east called the Great Dividing Range<sup>5</sup>. It runs the length of the entire continent from north to south and extends<sup>6</sup> into Tasmania. Australia's highest peak<sup>7</sup>, Mount Kosciuszko<sup>8</sup>, is in this mountain chain<sup>9</sup>.

<ol> <li>refer to</li> <li>position</li> </ol>	v.	提到;谈到安放	6. extend 7. peak	v. n		延押 山峰
3. Tasmania		塔斯马尼亚岛	8. Mount K	osciuszko	科西阿	斯科山
4. stretch	n.	连绵 (的一片)	9. mountair	chain		山脉
5. Great Divid	ling Rang	e 大分水岭				



Much of the continent is a harsh<sup>1</sup>, hot, dry region known as the outback. The outback stretches across the Western Plateau<sup>2</sup>—a high, flat area of land that covers much of central and western Australia—and extends into the dry inland area of eastern Australia. Without much rainfall in the outback, skies are clear and sunny for much of the year.

#### A Varied<sup>3</sup> Climate

The continent's climate varies from region to region.

Northern Australia has two seasons—a dry season from April to October and a hot, humid season throughout the rest of the year. The heaviest rains fall there from January through March.

Much of southern Australia has four seasons, which are opposite<sup>4</sup> those in the Northern Hemisphere. January and February are the warmest months, while June and July are the coolest. The east coast of the mainland and Tasmania receive rain throughout most of the year. Snow falls only in the mountains in the southeastern part of the mainland and in the highlands of Tasmania.



This sign warns drivers in Australia to watch out for kangaroos crossing the road. Current<sup>5</sup> estimates<sup>6</sup> place the kangaroo population at about 50 million—nearly three times the number of people!

1. harsh	adj.		艰苦的
2. Western P	lateau		西部高原
3. varied	adj.	各	种各样的
4. opposite	adj.		相反的
5. current	adj.		当前的
6. estimate	n.		估计



A variety of colorful wildflowers are unique to Australia. Those found in desert regions often bloom<sup>6</sup> only once every few years.

Many of Australia's native animals are marsupials<sup>7</sup>, mammals<sup>8</sup> that carry their young in pouches<sup>9</sup>. Kangaroos are one of the best known marsupials. They can grow as tall as 2 meters and can jump

up to 9 meters.

# **Unique Plants and Animals**

Many plants and animals native<sup>1</sup> to Australia are found nowhere else in the world. Why? Australia was once attached to<sup>2</sup> Antarctica. Hundreds of millions of years ago, the landmass broke away, and over time it drifted<sup>3</sup> to its present isolated location in the Pacific Ocean. As a result of its isolation, Australia's plants and land animals developed<sup>4</sup> separately from those in the rest of the world. Therefore, they are different and have unique characteristics<sup>5</sup>.

1. native	adj.	本土的
2. attach to		与连接
3. drift	v.	漂移
4. develop	V.	生长
5. characteristic	n.	特征
6. bloom	V.	开花
7. marsupial	n.	有袋动物
8. mammal	n.	哺乳动物

9. pouch	n.	育儿袋
10. platypus	n.	鸭嘴兽
11. furry	adj.	长有毛皮的
12. duck-billed	adj.	嘴巴像鸭的
13. echidna	п.	针鼹鼠
14. anteater	n.	食蚁动物
15. spike	n.	针; 刺
16. porcupine	n. *	豪猪

Australia is home to the world's only two egg-laying mammals—the platypus<sup>10</sup> (below), a furry<sup>11</sup>, duck-billed<sup>12</sup> animal and the echidna<sup>13</sup>, an anteater<sup>14</sup> with spikes<sup>15</sup> all over its body like a porcupine<sup>16</sup>.





## THE COAST

More than 80 percent of Australians live along the coast, mostly in the east and southeast. One reason is that this region receives much more rain than the outback.

Australia's eastern and southeastern coasts attract<sup>1</sup> people for other reasons as well. Ocean air keeps temperatures cooler than those in the outback in summer, and warmer in winter. The Pacific Ocean is also important for transportation<sup>2</sup>. Busy ports serve ships transporting goods to and from Australia. The country's most populated cities, such as Sydney<sup>3</sup> and Melbourne<sup>4</sup>, have grown up around these ports.

Moderate<sup>5</sup> temperatures and regular rainfall also make the coastal<sup>6</sup> lands good for farming. Farmers living on the coastal plains<sup>7</sup> grow such crops as sugarcane<sup>8</sup>, cotton, rice, fruit, corn, and wheat.

1. attract	ν.	吸引
2. transportation	n.	运输
3. Sydney		悉尼
4. Melbourne		墨尔本

5. moderate	adj.	适中的
6. coastal	adj.	沿海的
7. plain	n.	平原
8. sugarcane	n.	甘蔗

Nearly four million people live in Sydney, Australia's most populated city.



This satellite image shows Australia at night. The white areas are lights from cities and towns. They show where people in Australia live.

# Issues<sup>1</sup> and Challenges<sup>2</sup>

# Can salty<sup>3</sup> lands be saved?

1. issue	n.	问题
2. challenge	n.	挑战
3. salty	adj.	含盐分的
4. available	adj.	可利用的
5. layer	n.	层
6. surface	n.	表面
7. aquifer	n.	含水层
8. evaporate	v.	蒸发
9. volunteer	n.	志愿者

Some parts of coastal western Australia also receive enough rain for farming. Wheat is one of the most important crops in this region. In fact, some farmers are cutting down trees to make even more land available<sup>4</sup> for wheat farming. This is causing a serious problem. Here's why: shallow layers<sup>5</sup> of salt lie under the surface<sup>6</sup>. Below the salt layers are aquifers<sup>7</sup>, layers of rock with small openings that hold water. Trees absorb some of this underground water, preventing it from rising to the surface. When the trees are cut down, the water rises carrying salt from the salt layers with it. Shallow salt ponds form, covering fields and destroying crops. Even when the water evaporates<sup>8</sup>, or dries up, the salt is left behind, making the soil useless for farming.

Today, about 10 percent of the land available for wheat farming in western Australia has been harmed by salt. Can these lands be saved? Some scientists say the lands can only be saved by replanting trees. Volunteer<sup>9</sup> groups, such as Landcare and Men of Trees, are beginning to replant trees. It's a slow process, but it may be the only way to save the land.

Some Australians are planting new trees to replace those that have been destroyed by salt.

