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英文注释

CIVILIZATIONS PAST TO PRESENT

文明的进程

INDIA

印度

ANN M. ROSSI (美) 著

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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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。

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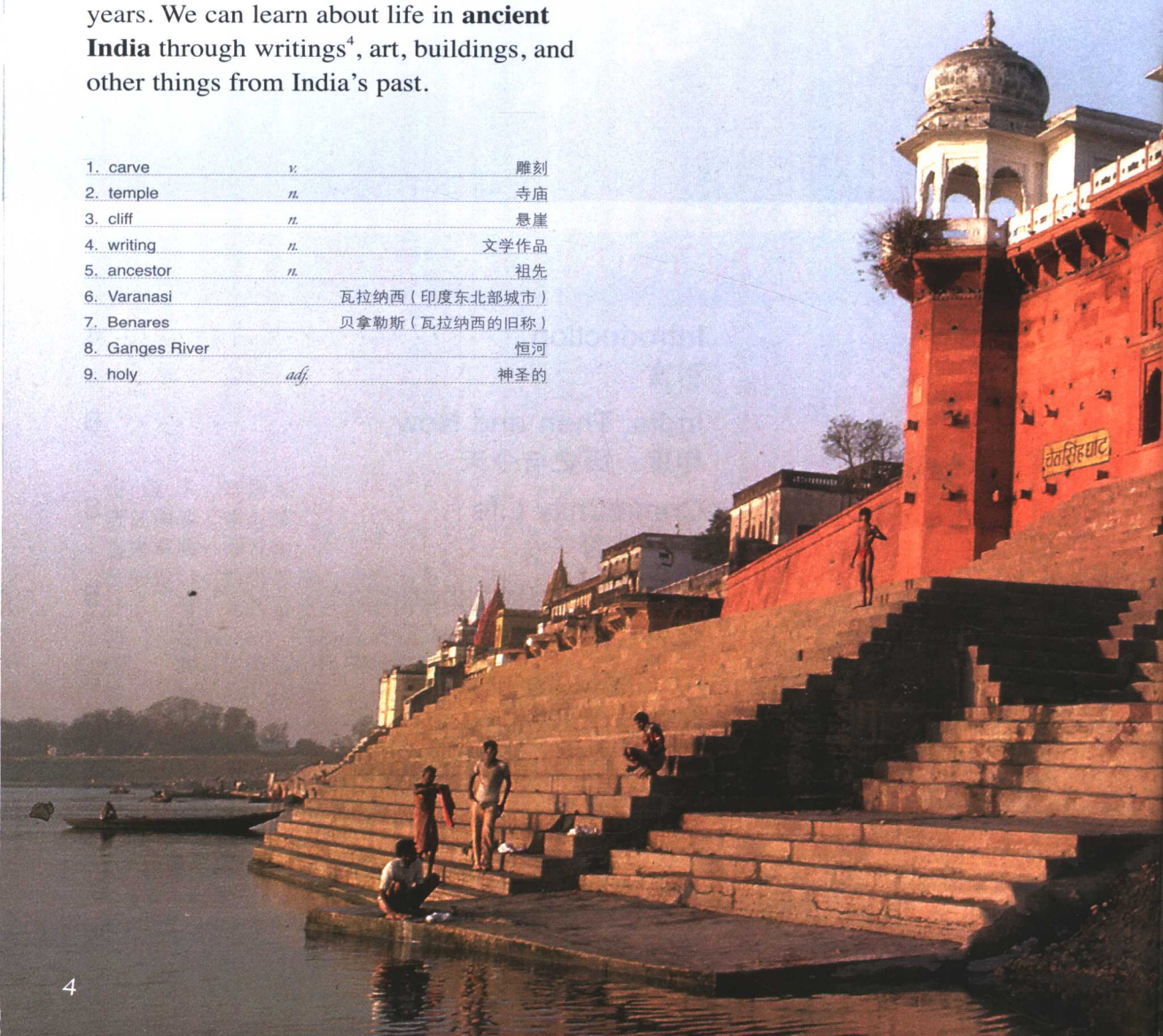
INTRODUCTION 引言

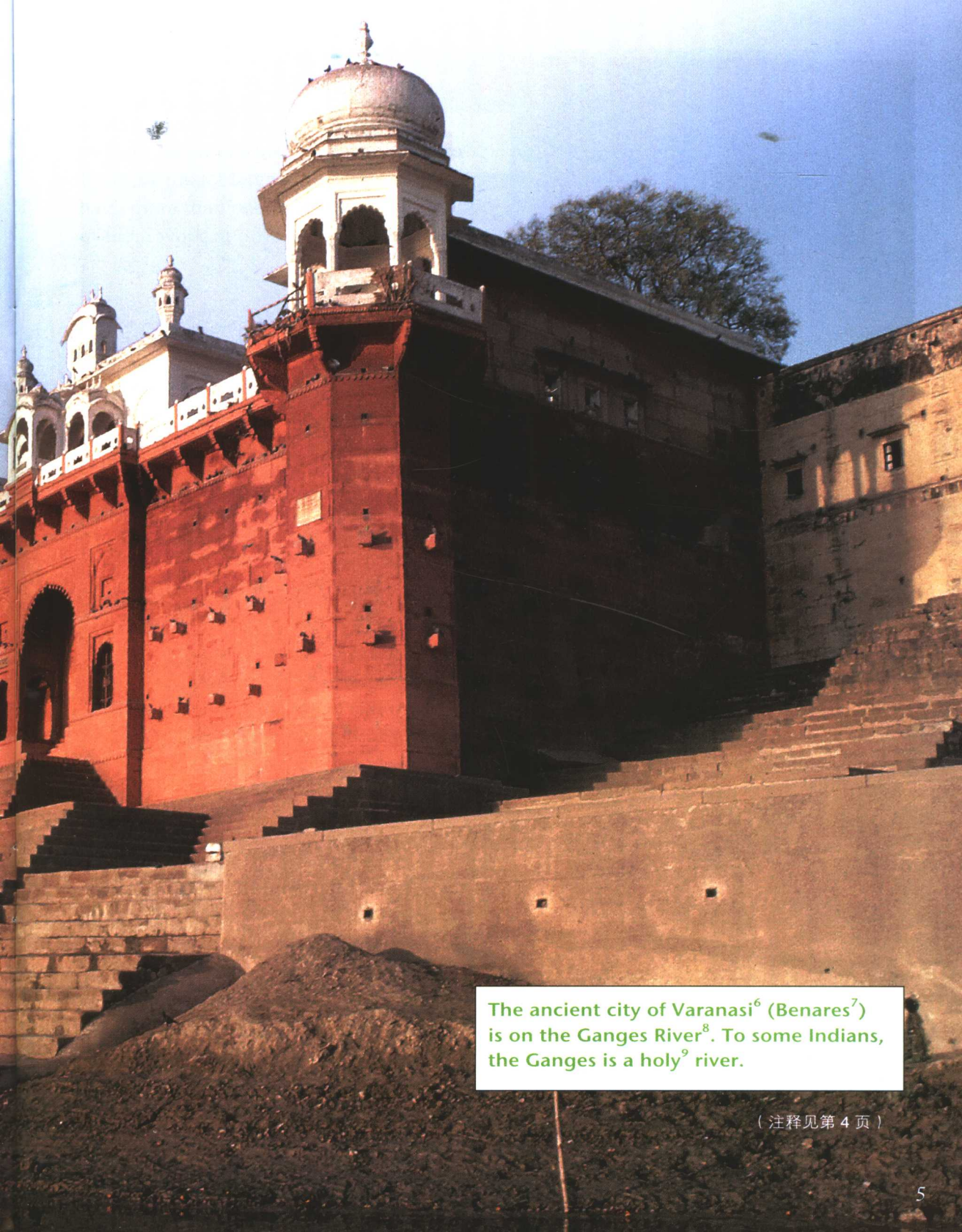
Do you like to play chess? Could you tell a story through dance? Could you carve¹ a temple² out of the side of a rock cliff³? These are some of the things that you might have done if you had lived in **ancient India**.

Today, many different groups of people live in India. They do some of the same things that their ancestors⁵ did. They also do many new things. So, let's take a look at the people, history, and traditions of India, old and new.

People have lived in India for thousands of years. We can learn about life in **ancient India** through writings⁴, art, buildings, and other things from India's past.

1. carve	<i>v.</i>	雕刻
2. temple	<i>n.</i>	寺庙
3. cliff	<i>n.</i>	悬崖
4. writing	<i>n.</i>	文学作品
5. ancestor	<i>n.</i>	祖先
6. Varanasi		瓦拉纳西 (印度东北部城市)
7. Benares		贝拿勒斯 (瓦拉纳西的旧称)
8. Ganges River		恒河
9. holy	<i>adj.</i>	神圣的





The ancient city of Varanasi⁶ (Benares⁷) is on the Ganges River⁸. To some Indians, the Ganges is a holy⁹ river.

(注释见第4页)

INDIA: THEN AND NOW

印度：历史与今天



India is a large country in South Asia. More than one billion¹ people live in India. Only China has more people.

India has many kinds of landforms². It has parts of the tallest mountain range³ in the world. It is called the Himalayas⁴. Some of the highest mountains in the world are in the Himalayas. Mount Qomolangma⁵ is part of this range.

India also has rain forests⁶, fertile⁷ plains, and a huge, hot desert⁸. Water surrounds⁹ India on three sides. The most famous river in India is the Ganges.

Many different ruling families have governed¹⁰ India. One of the most

important was the Gupta¹¹ family. The period of the Gupta Empire is called India's golden age. During this period, people created many wonderful works of art. They also made great advances¹² in the sciences.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. billion | <i>n.</i> | 十亿 |
| 2. landform | <i>n.</i> | 地貌 |
| 3. mountain range | | 山脉 |
| 4. Himalayas | | 喜马拉雅山脉 |
| 5. Mount Qomolangma | | 珠穆朗玛峰 |
| 6. rain forest | | (热带) 雨林 |
| 7. fertile | <i>adj.</i> | 肥沃的 |
| 8. desert | <i>n.</i> | 沙漠 |
| 9. surround | <i>v.</i> | 围绕; 环绕 |
| 10. govern | <i>v.</i> | 统治 |
| 11. Gupta | <i>adj.</i> | (公元4世纪至6世纪统治印度北部的) 笈多王朝的 |
| 12. advance | <i>n.</i> | 进步; 发展 |

Today, most of India's people live in villages and on farms. However, modern India has many large cities. Some cities have more than one million¹ people. Many of them work in offices and factories.

- | | | |
|------------|----|----|
| 1. million | // | 百万 |
| 2. Bombay | // | 孟买 |
| 3. highway | // | 公路 |



Some people live in blue-colored houses in a town called Jodhpur.

In the large city of Bombay², you will find beaches, modern tall buildings, and busy highways³.

COMMUNITY LIFE 社会生活

VILLAGE LIFE

In **ancient times**, most Indians lived in villages. People built their villages around a well or a pond. They used the water for crops, for keeping clean, and for drinking. A wall or fence¹ around the village kept out wild animals².

Most people were farmers. They rose with the sun and farmed until it was dark. Others worked at crafts³, such as weaving⁴ or making pots⁵. The villagers made all the things that they needed.

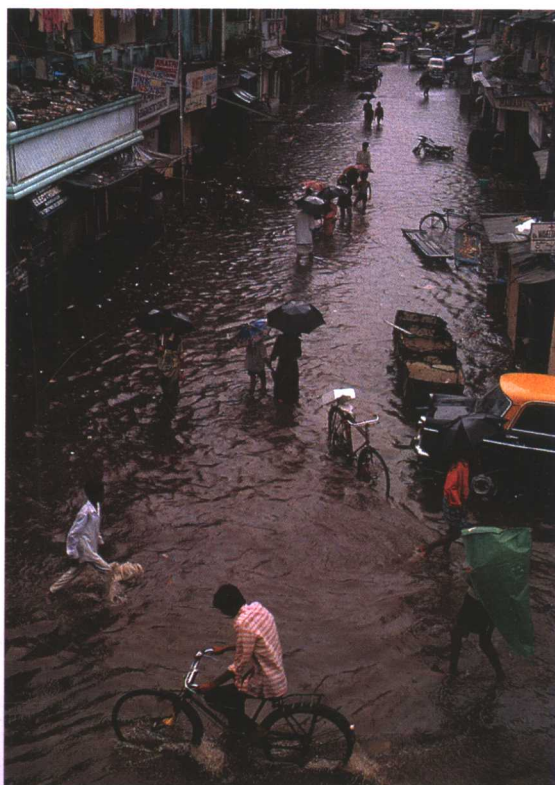
Today, most Indians are farmers. They live in villages much like those of long ago. However, many of them have electricity⁶. Some farmers also have running water⁷

and television. Many farmers use modern farming methods. They grow more food than ever before.

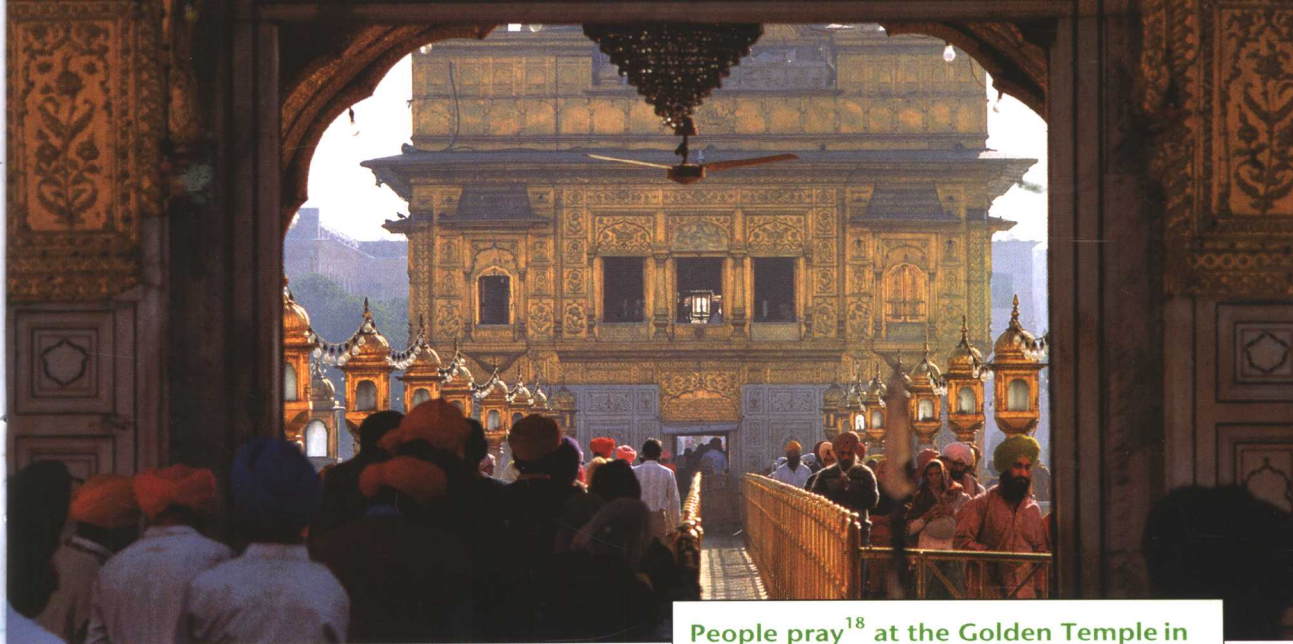
1. fence	<i>n.</i>	栅栏
2. wild animals		野生动物
3. craft	<i>n.</i>	手工艺
4. weave	<i>v.</i>	纺织
5. pot	<i>n.</i>	罐
6. electricity	<i>n.</i>	电
7. running water		自来水
8. monsoon	<i>n.</i>	(印度等地的) 西南季风
9. tank	<i>n.</i>	水池
10. dam	<i>n.</i>	水坝
11. flood	<i>v.</i>	淹没

Then & Now

In India, winds called monsoons⁸ bring heavy rains. In **ancient times**, people used the water from monsoons for the whole year! One storm could fill a large tank⁹. **Today**, farmers and villagers still get much of their water from monsoons. But many dams¹⁰ have been built. These help to hold water.



Monsoon rains flood¹¹ city streets.



People pray¹⁸ at the Golden Temple in the city of Amritsar¹⁹ in northern India.

RELIGION¹

Two of the world's great religions¹ began in India. Many people of the Gupta Empire believed in Hinduism² and Buddhism³.

Hinduism helped people know their place in society. Everyone belonged⁴ to a caste⁵, or social group. You were born into your caste. Your caste might have been the rulers and warriors⁶. It might have been the farmers. There were hundreds of castes. **Today**, many people worship⁷ the Hindu⁸ gods. But the caste system⁹ is less important than it once was.

Buddhists¹⁰ follow the teachings¹¹ of a man from ancient India. He was Siddhartha Gautama¹². He is now known as the Buddha¹³.

Today, another great religion is followed in India. This is Islam¹⁴. Its believers follow the teachings of Muhammad¹⁵.

Islam began in Arabia¹⁶ and later spread to India.

About 80 percent of Indians are Hindu today. About 12 percent are Muslim¹⁷. Muslims are people who believe in Islam. Few Indians today are Buddhists.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. religion | <i>n.</i> | 宗教 |
| 2. Hinduism | <i>n.</i> | 印度教 |
| 3. Buddhism | <i>n.</i> | 佛教 |
| 4. belong | <i>v.</i> | 属于 |
| 5. caste | <i>n.</i> | 种姓 |
| 6. warrior | <i>n.</i> | 武士 |
| 7. worship | <i>v.</i> | 崇拜 |
| 8. Hindu | <i>adj.</i> | 印度教的 |
| 9. system | <i>n.</i> | 制度 |
| 10. Buddhist | <i>n.</i> | 佛教徒 |
| 11. teaching | <i>n.</i> | [-s] 教义 |
| 12. Siddhartha Gautama | | 悉达多 · 乔答摩 (佛教创始人 释迦牟尼的本名) |
| 13. Buddha | | 佛陀 |
| 14. Islam | <i>n.</i> | 伊斯兰教 |
| 15. Muhammad | | 穆罕默德 (伊斯兰教创立人) |
| 16. Arabia | | 阿拉伯半岛 |
| 17. Muslim | <i>n.</i> | 穆斯林 |
| 18. pray | <i>v.</i> | 祈祷 |
| 19. Amritsar | | 阿姆利则 |



Bride³ and groom⁴ at a Hindu wedding

usually married by the age of 16. Often they did not meet their husbands until their wedding¹ day.

Today, many people live in big families. However, the number of small families—just parents and children—is growing. Most parents still arrange² their children’s marriages. But some people choose their own husband or wife.

FAMILY LIFE

Do you like doing things with your family? The family was important in **ancient India**. Parents, children, and grandparents often lived together in one home.

In most parts of India, grown sons took care of their parents. So, most parents hoped to have sons. A grown son lived with his parents, brothers, and unmarried sisters. When a son married, he and his wife lived with his parents. Their children became part of this large family.

In **ancient India**, parents chose husbands or wives for their children. Girls were

- | | | |
|------------|----|----|
| 1. wedding | // | 婚礼 |
| 2. arrange | \\ | 安排 |
| 3. bride | // | 新娘 |
| 4. groom | // | 新郎 |



An Indian family of grandparents, parents, and children

SCHOOL

In **ancient India**, boys from rich families went to school. Hindu boys left home between the ages of 8 and 12. They lived and studied with a teacher or at a monastery¹. They learned many religious teachings. They studied law and literature². They also studied medicine, math, and astronomy³. They finished their studies by their early twenties.

Most girls stayed at home. They learned to cook and do other household⁴ chores⁵.

Girls from rich families sometimes learned to read and write. They also learned dancing, singing, and painting.

Today, education is free for all children ages 6 through 14. Children do not have to leave home to go to school. Many children leave school while they are still young. They go to work or help their families.

A class outside on a sunny day

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. monastery | <i>n.</i> | 寺院 |
| 2. literature | <i>n.</i> | 文学 |
| 3. astronomy | <i>n.</i> | 天文学 |
| 4. household | <i>adj.</i> | 家庭的 |
| 5. chore | <i>n.</i> | [-s] 家庭杂务 |



CLOTHES

The climate¹ in most parts of India is hot. So, people wear loose², light clothes. Often the clothes are white. Other times they are bright colors. Indians have dressed for the heat for thousands of years.

Many women wear a sari³. This is a long piece of cloth that is worn like a dress. One end of the cloth is wrapped⁴ around the waist⁵ to form a skirt. The other end is draped⁶ over one shoulder. Sometimes women drape one end of a sari over their head.

Men might wear a dhoti⁷. This is a long piece of cloth wrapped around the thighs⁸ and then pulled up between the legs. Indian men sometimes wear a turban⁹ on their head. Both men and women wear rings and armbands¹⁰. They also wear

earrings¹¹ and nose rings.

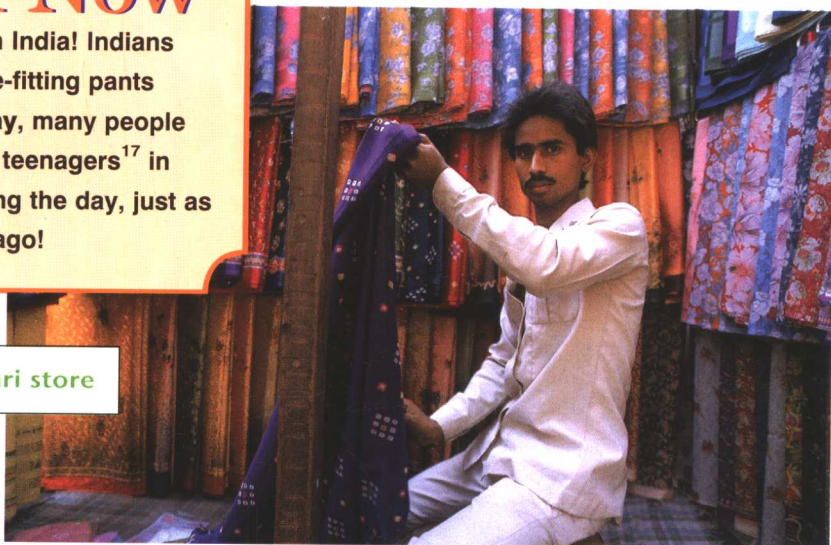
Many men wear traditional clothes. Others wear shirts and pants¹². In the cities, some men wear suits¹³. Women sometimes wear dresses or other business clothes. Children often wear uniforms¹⁴ to school. They wear T-shirts, jeans, skirts, and blouses¹⁵ when they are home.

1. climate	<i>n.</i>	气候
2. loose	<i>adj.</i>	宽松的
3. sari	<i>n.</i>	(印度女人披在身上的) 莎丽
4. wrap	<i>v.</i>	裹; 缠绕
5. waist	<i>n.</i>	腰
6. drape	<i>v.</i>	披在……上
7. dhoti	<i>n.</i>	(印度男人用的) 缠腰布
8. thigh	<i>n.</i>	大腿
9. turban	<i>n.</i>	包头巾
10. armband	<i>n.</i>	臂环
11. earring	<i>n.</i>	耳环
12. pants	<i>n.</i>	[复] 裤子
13. suit	<i>n.</i>	(一套) 衣服
14. uniform	<i>n.</i>	校服
15. blouse	<i>n.</i>	罩衫
16. pajamas	<i>n.</i>	[复] 睡衣裤; (印度和巴基斯坦穆斯林男女围腰而系的) 宽松裤
17. teenager	<i>n.</i>	青少年

Then & Now

Pajamas¹⁶ came from India! Indians have long worn loose-fitting pants called pajamas. Today, many people wear pajamas. Some teenagers¹⁷ in India wear them during the day, just as the Indians did long ago!

A man working in a sari store





FOOD

A woman selling spices in a market

In **ancient India**, many people did not eat meat. Buddhists did not eat meat because they did not want to hurt animals. Hindus did not eat beef. They believed that cows were sacred¹ animals. People ate lots of vegetables, fruit, and dairy products². They also ate grains³, such as wheat and rice, or lentils⁴.

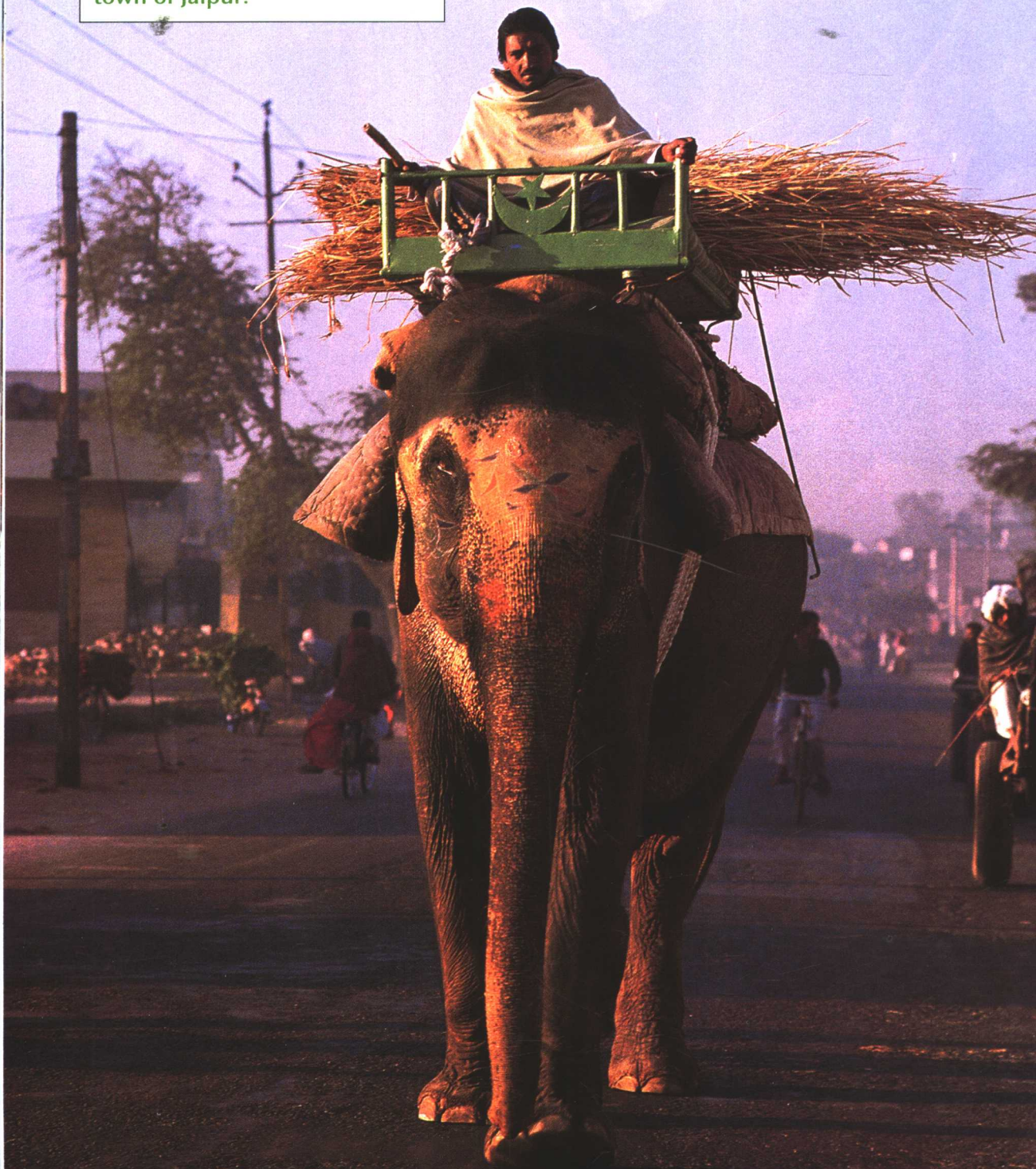
Today, many Indians eat grains and vegetable dishes. Hindus do not eat beef, and Muslims do not eat pork.

Indians eat different kinds of foods, depending on where they live. Along the coast, people enjoy fish. In some places, people soak⁵ chicken or lamb in yogurt⁶ and spices⁷. Then they cook the meat in a clay oven⁸ called a tandoor⁹.

Cooks in southern India like to use coconut¹⁰. Throughout India, people season¹¹ their food with fragrant¹² spices. Saffron¹³, a yellow spice, is very popular.

1. sacred	<i>adj.</i>	神圣的
2. dairy products		[复] 乳制品
3. grain	<i>n.</i>	谷物
4. lentil	<i>n.</i>	兵豆 (指小扁豆属植物)
5. soak	<i>v.</i>	浸渍
6. yogurt	<i>n.</i>	酸奶
7. spice	<i>n.</i>	香料
8. clay oven		泥炉
9. tandoor	<i>n.</i>	(印度唐杜里烹饪法中使用的) 圆筒形泥炉
10. coconut	<i>n.</i>	椰子
11. season	<i>v.</i>	给……调味
12. fragrant	<i>adj.</i>	香的
13. saffron	<i>n.</i>	藏红花 (番红花的别名)

A man rides an elephant in the town of Jaipur.



TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

贸易与交通

Do you like spicy food? The people of **ancient India** did. But they were not the only ones who liked spices. The ancient Greeks¹, Romans², and Egyptians³ traveled to India to buy spices. Arabs⁴ and the Chinese went to India for spices too. Traders came by land and by sea. They bought pepper⁵ and other spices, such as cinnamon⁶ and ginger⁷. Do you know what black gold is? It is pepper! Long ago, it was as valuable as gold!

Merchants⁸ from other lands bought or traded for Indian goods⁹ too. They took home rice, monkeys, cotton cloth, and metalwork¹⁰. They also traded for perfume¹¹, ivory¹², gems¹³, and jewelry¹⁴. Some traders came by boat along India's rivers and its coasts. On land, people in ancient India traveled by walking. They also traveled by ox-drawn¹⁵ cart¹⁶, horse, camel, and elephant.

Today, India is an important producer of iron and steel. Factories make cars, bicycles, foods, paper, and other things. India exports¹⁷, or sells to other countries, many of the same goods as it did in ancient times. These goods are spices, rice, cotton cloth, and jewelry.

Modern India exports some different

goods too. They include cut diamonds¹⁸, chemicals¹⁹, sugarcane²⁰, tea, and leather²¹ goods. India imports²² goods, such as oil and machinery²³.

Modern India has one of the largest railway systems in the world and many airports. People also travel by bicycle, motorbike²⁴, bus, and car. Some people travel the same way people of long ago did. They walk or travel by ox-drawn cart, boat, or elephant.

1. Greek	<i>n.</i>	希腊人
2. Roman	<i>n.</i>	罗马人
3. Egyptian	<i>n.</i>	埃及人
4. Arab	<i>n.</i>	阿拉伯人
5. pepper	<i>n.</i>	胡椒
6. cinnamon	<i>n.</i>	肉桂
7. ginger	<i>n.</i>	姜
8. merchant	<i>n.</i>	商人
9. goods	<i>n.</i>	[复] 货物
10. metalwork	<i>n.</i>	金属制品
11. perfume	<i>n.</i>	香水
12. ivory	<i>n.</i>	象牙
13. gem	<i>n.</i>	宝石
14. jewelry	<i>n.</i>	珠宝
15. ox-drawn	<i>adj.</i>	牛拉的
16. cart	<i>n.</i>	大车
17. export	<i>v.</i>	出口
18. diamond	<i>n.</i>	钻石
19. chemical	<i>n.</i>	化学制品
20. sugarcane	<i>n.</i>	甘蔗
21. leather	<i>adj.</i>	皮制的
22. import	<i>v.</i>	进口
23. machinery	<i>n.</i>	机械; 机器
24. motorbike	<i>n.</i>	轻型摩托车
25. crocus	<i>n.</i>	番红花

Saffron is a fragrant spice made from the crocus²⁵ flower.