

走近自然

# 海洋 OCEANS

Lucy Baker



图书光盘  
配合使用

互动  
图文并茂

边学科学  
边读英语



外语教学与研究出版社

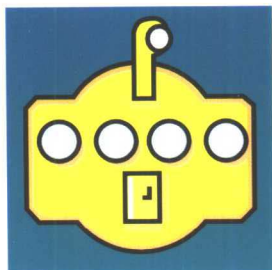


Two-Can出版公司 (英国)

走近自然<sup>TM</sup>

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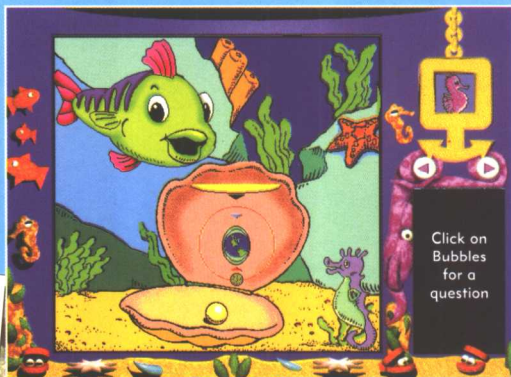
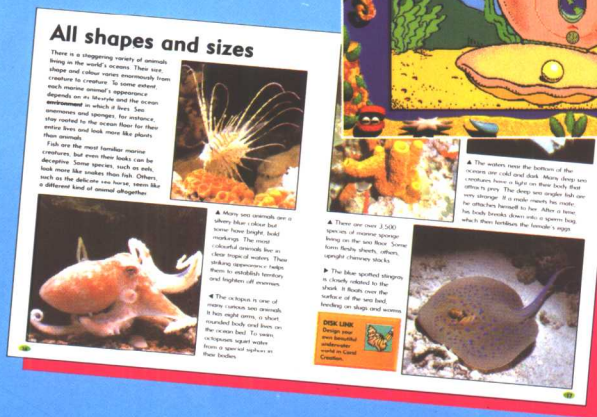
图书光盘

配合使用

这张光盘中有丰富多彩的内容，它会告诉你许多有趣的知识，出很多题目来考你，还会提供好多好玩儿的游戏让你来做呢。

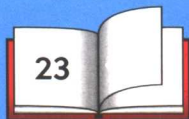
问鱼博士有关海洋的问题，得到满意的答案。

翻开书页，你就会发现这里有很多奇妙的知识，还配有绚丽多彩的插图与照片。



在那浩瀚的波涛下都生活着些什么样的生命？仔细阅读去寻找答案吧！

要想从“走近自然”中取得最大的收获，就要把书和盘一起用。要注意像“DISK LINK（光盘关联）”和“书签”这样的特殊标志。想知道更多的情况，翻到第43页去看看。



BOOKMARK

**DISK LINK**  
Remember how often tides rise and fall in order to survive Shark Attack!



来吧！

翻到第41页看看如何运行光盘，然后点动你的鼠标开始吧！

# 光盘里有什么



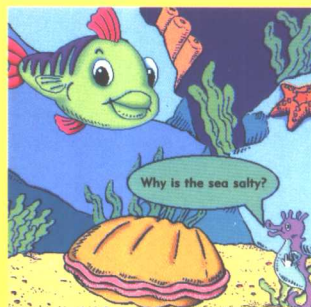
## 帮助屏

即时学会如何  
使用光盘。



## 鱼博士答疑

如果你有问题，  
鱼博士就有答  
案！



帮助屏将教你学会使用以下的几个控制  
功能：

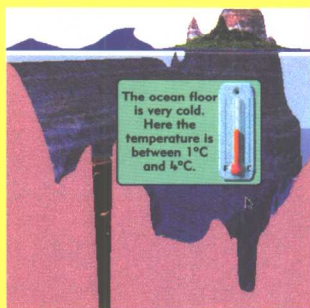
- 箭头键
- 文字框
- “热点”词

准备好，和海马巴布丝一起去探寻知识的  
真谛吧！从鱼博士那里，你所有关于  
海洋、潮汐和波浪等的问题都能得到满  
意的答案。



## 深海探奇

探究一下在海洋  
不同深度的地方  
都发生着一些什  
么事情！



## 海生物问答

回答有关海洋  
动物的问题，  
更多地了解海  
洋生命。



这一片奇妙的海域正等待着你的探索。  
快来了解海洋中不同地域的特点和生活  
在其中的神奇动物们吧。

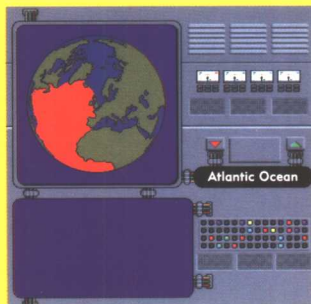
你要回答一系列判断对错的问题，识别  
一些神秘的海洋生物，用你的知识与智  
慧帮助一条迷路的小鱼回家。





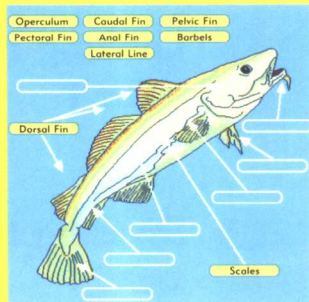
## 探海之旅

出发去了解地球上所有主要的海洋、海峡和海湾。



## 部位名称

了解鱼身体各个不同部位的名称。



登上神奇的“海洋探索号”，开始一次新奇的探海之旅。学到关于地球上最主要的海洋、海峡和海湾的知识。

把一条鱼分解来看时，你能分得清胸鳍和腹鳍吗？来试试把一条鳕鱼各部位的名称标签放到正确的位置，你会学到不少东西的！



## 趣味工作间

用你的创造力和想像来建造一片珊瑚礁吧！



## 鲨口求生

你可一定要咬着牙通过这个测验，不然鲨鱼的犬牙就要咬到你身上啦！



可以在屏幕上建造一片自己的珊瑚礁。你完成一张图之后，可以把它打印出来，再填上颜色保存起来。

在这个测验中要运用你的知识，设法从饥饿的鲨鱼口边逃开。所有问题的答案都能在书上或光盘中找到。

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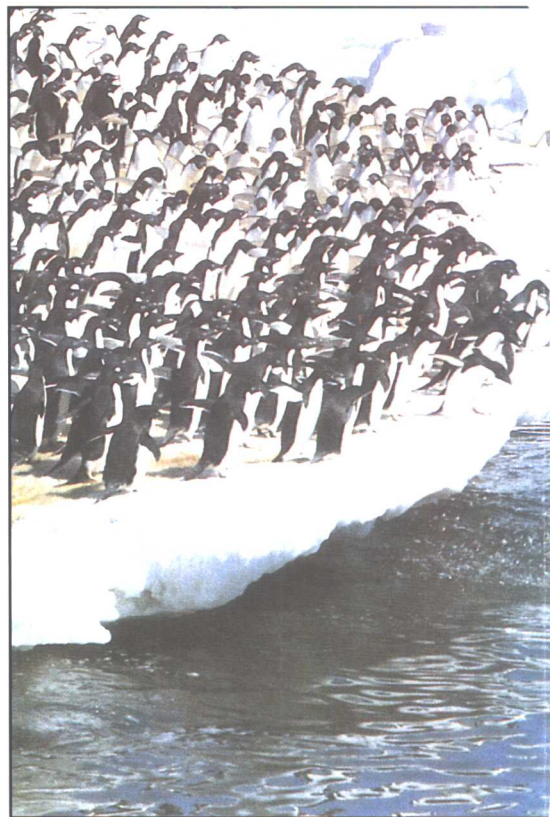
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# Looking at the oceans 观看海洋

Over two-thirds of the world's surface is covered by vast oceans. They are the oldest and largest living **environments** and life began here more than 3,500 million years ago. But, although oceans dominate the world map, we have only just begun to explore their hidden depths.

Without the fertile ocean, the Earth would be dry, barren and devoid of life. Beneath its surface lie rugged mountains, active volcanoes, vast plateaux and seemingly bottomless **trenches**. The deepest ocean trenches could easily swallow up the tallest mountains on land!

Seen from above, the world's oceans appear empty and unchanging, but beneath the surface hides a unique world where water takes the place of air. A fantastic and rich mix of plants and animals live in these waters, from minute **plankton** to the giant blue whale.

## DID YOU KNOW?

- Salt is not the only substance found in sea water. There are also tiny traces of gold, silver, uranium and other valuable **minerals**.
- Sound travels through water five times faster than through air. Dolphins navigate through the oceans by bouncing sounds off their surroundings and listening to their **echo**.
- Humans reached the deepest spot in the ocean for the first time in 1960.

## DISK LINK

Dive into the ocean and explore the amazing world under the waves for yourself in **Depth Gauge**.



► 动物们能在水里自由穿行。大多数海洋动物在水下呼吸，但也有一些动物每隔几分钟就得到水面上呼吸空气，比如海豚和鲸。

◀ 热带地区的海水温暖清澈，但在南北极，水温很低，并且部分海水终年结冰，大块的冰山浮在海面上。







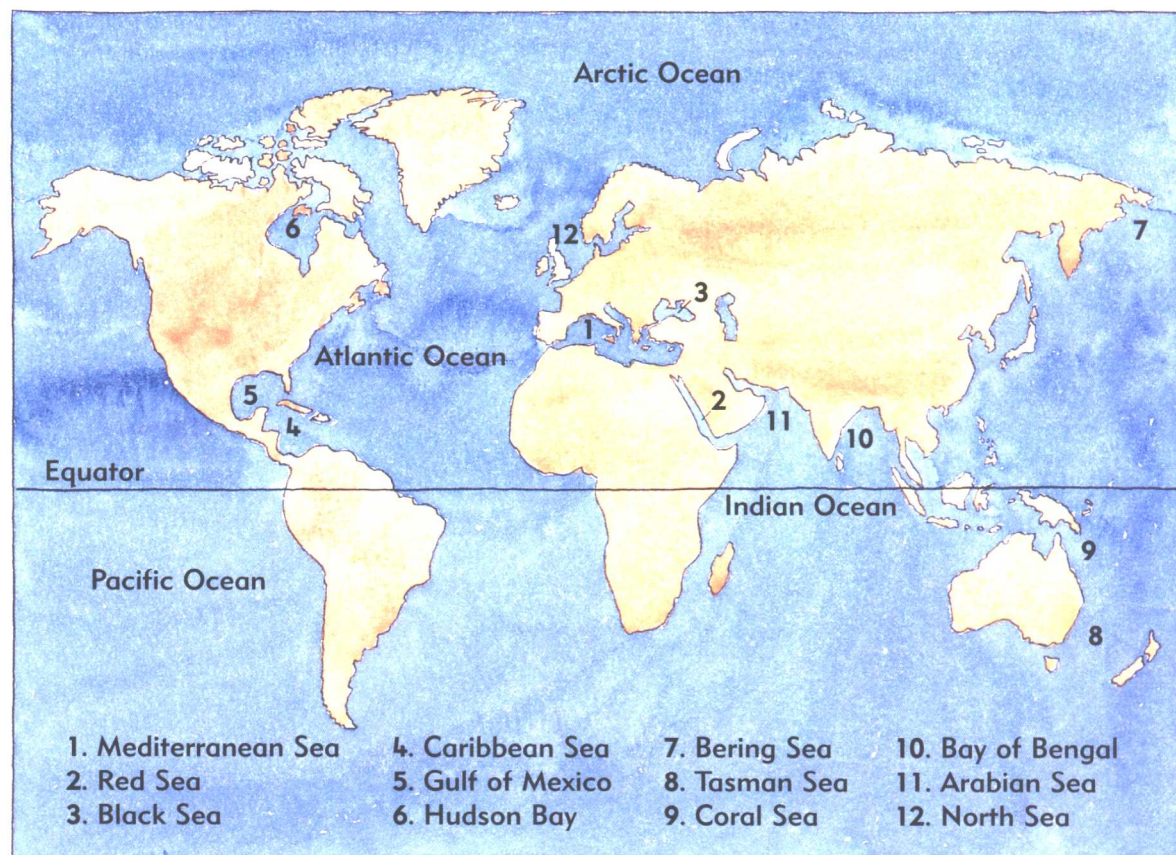
# Dividing the seas 划分海洋

Strictly speaking, there is really only one ocean. It stretches from the North Pole to the South Pole and encircles the globe. However, because **continents** divide the water, four separate oceans are recognised – the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian and the Arctic. Within these oceans are smaller bodies of water called seas, **bays** and **gulfs** that are cut off from the open oceans by land formations.

The Pacific is the largest and deepest of the four great oceans. It covers more

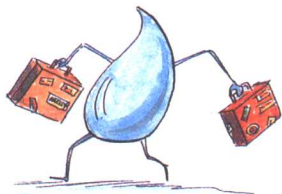
of the world's surface than all of the continents put together. The word Pacific means peaceful but the water can be very rough. Waves of 34m tall have been recorded in the Pacific Ocean.

The Atlantic is the second biggest ocean, covering one-fifth of the world's surface. It is also the most important ocean for business – and therefore the busiest. Boats regularly cross the Atlantic, carrying cargo between the Americas, Africa and Europe.

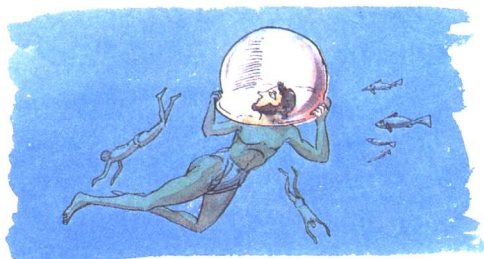




## DID YOU KNOW?



- It may take one drop of sea water 5,000 years to travel through all the world's oceans.
- The Atlantic Ocean is growing and the Pacific is shrinking. The continents move a few centimetres each year, so the relative sizes of the oceans are always changing.



- Greek divers are known to have reached depths of 22m–30.5m in search of treasures. When a diver ran short of breath, he'd poke his head into a weighted diving bell, filled with air.

### DISK LINK

Investigate the oceans and all the major seas, gulfs and bays using the Ocean Explorer.



▲ 在海水浅而清澈的热带海洋中，有大片的岩石状的东西——珊瑚礁。它们由珊瑚虫形成。在珊瑚礁里生活的动物比海里任何其他地方都要多。



# Moving waves

## 汹涌的海浪



The world's oceans are always on the move. They travel in well-defined circular patterns called ocean **currents**. The currents flow like rivers, carrying warm water from the tropics and cold water from the Poles. Where two currents meet, the colder water sinks, pushing warmer water up to the surface.

There is also the regular movement of **tides**. Twice a day, all over the world, oceans rise and fall along the coastlines. These tides are linked to the pull on the Earth by the Moon and the Sun.

Tides and currents carry food and stir the water, producing bubbles of oxygen which the sea animals need to breathe.

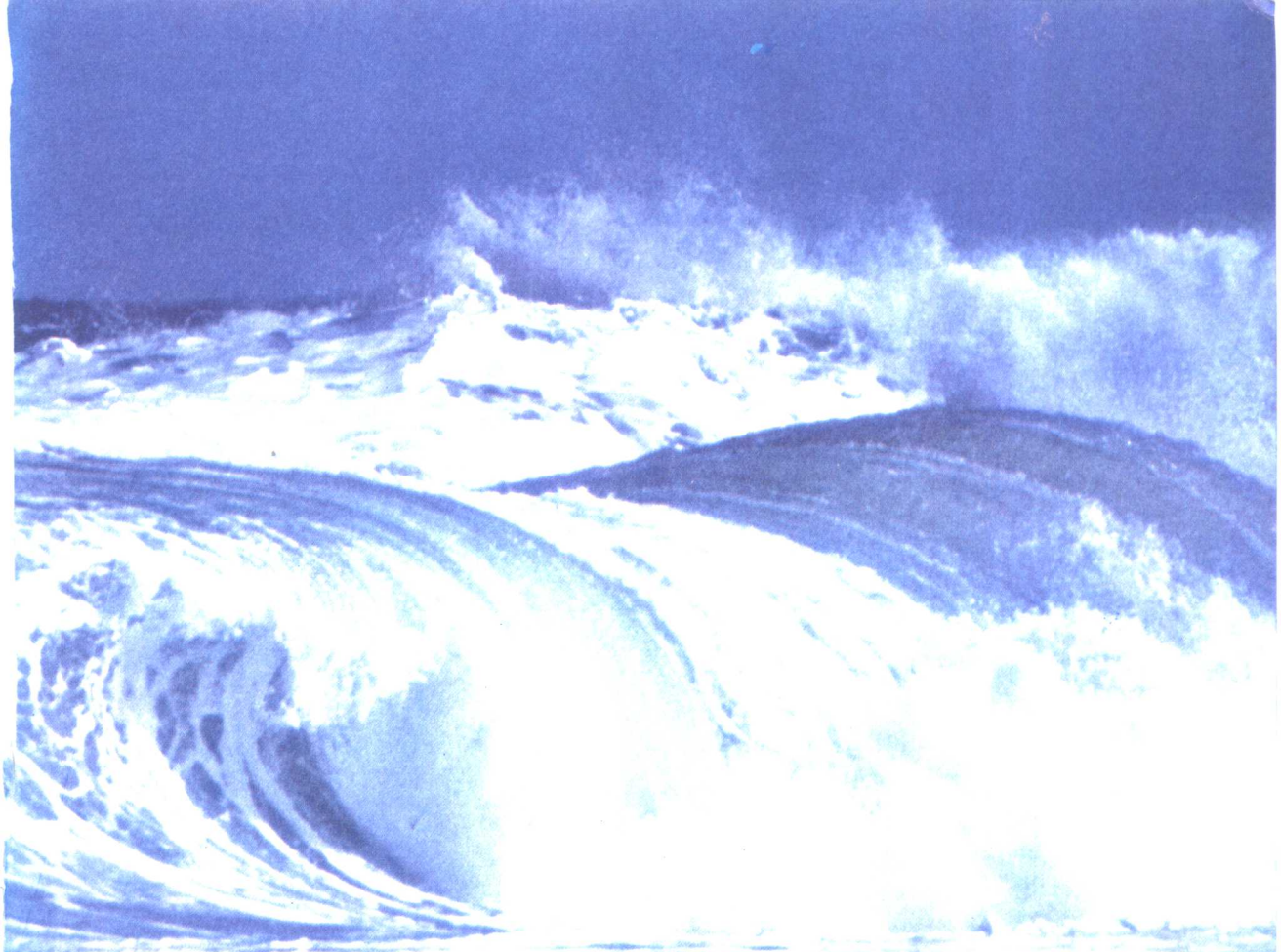
In the northern hemisphere, currents travel in a clockwise direction and in the southern hemisphere, they travel anti-clockwise.

### DISK LINK

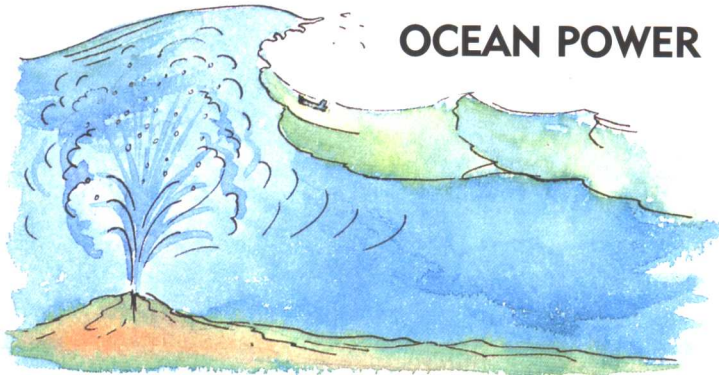
If you want to learn more about what causes the tides just ask Frank Fish.







## OCEAN POWER



● Earthquakes and volcanoes on the sea bed can cause huge waves to crash on to the shore. These giant waves are known as tidal waves or **tsunamis**.

● Giant whirlpools or maelstroms can occur where two fast-rushing currents are forced through narrow channels.





# Food for life 生命的粮食

Plants provide the basic food for life in the ocean, just as they do for life on land. Underwater plants are called **algae** and there are two main groups in the oceans.

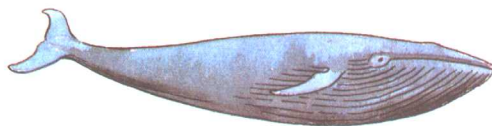
The best known ocean algae are the seaweeds found around our coastlines. Limpets, periwinkles and other shoreline creatures graze on seaweeds, but these are not available to the animals of the open ocean.

The most important **marine** algae are called phytoplankton. These tiny, floating plants grow wherever sunlight penetrates the water. Huge clouds of phytoplankton drift in the upper layers of the ocean but they are too small to be seen with the naked eye.

Floating alongside and feeding upon the phytoplankton are tiny animals called zooplankton. This rich mix of plant and animal life, called plankton, is the foundation of all marine life.

## PLANKTON FACTS

- Sailors crossing the ocean at night often see a soft glow on the water's surface. This is because some plankton produce flashes of blue-green light when they are disturbed.
- The very first life forms probably looked like today's phytoplankton.



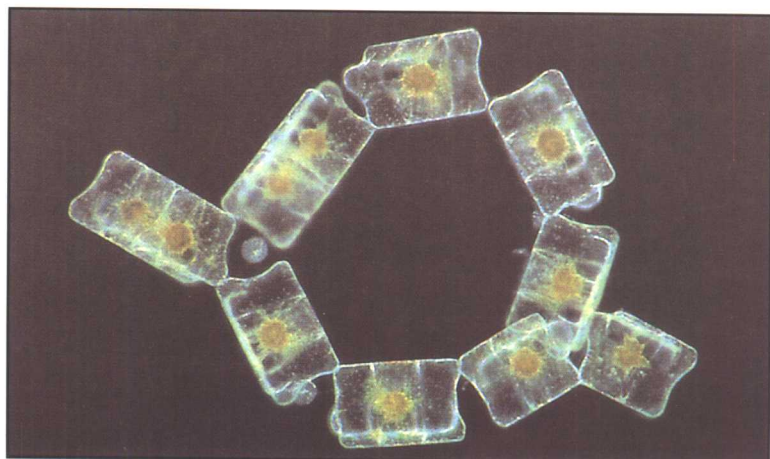
- The largest animals in the world feed on plankton. Blue whales can weigh over 90 tonnes and measure over 30m long. They sieve tiny shrimps called krill from the ocean, through a curtain of whalebone inside their mouth.





▲► 许多浮游植物连在一起组成链子和手镯形，有些则单独漂浮，样子像鹤嘴锄、丝带或海贝。

◀ 某些浮游动物是单细胞的生命结构。另一些则是鱼或其他海洋动物的幼虫。

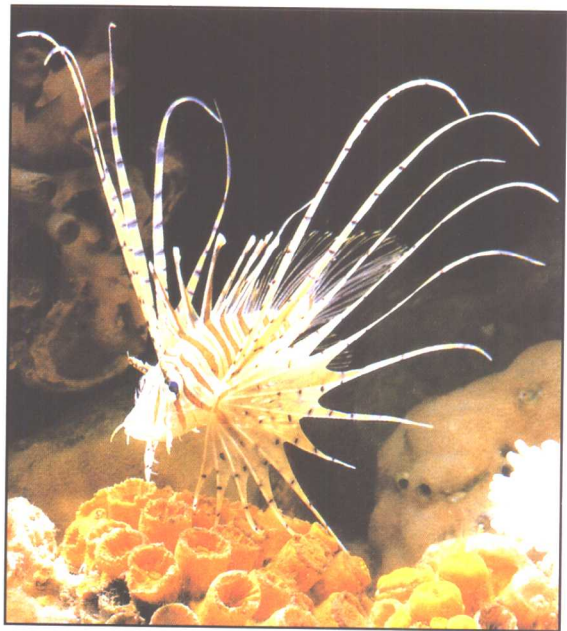




# All shapes and sizes 形象各异的鱼类

There is a staggering variety of animals living in the world's oceans. Their size, shape and colour varies enormously from creature to creature. To some extent, each marine animal's appearance depends on its lifestyle and the ocean **environment** in which it lives. Sea anemones and sponges, for instance, stay rooted to the ocean floor for their entire lives and look more like plants than animals.

Fish are the most familiar marine creatures, but even their looks can be deceptive. Some species, such as eels, look more like snakes than fish. Others, such as the delicate sea horse, seem like a different kind of animal altogether.



▲ 许多海洋动物都是银蓝色的，但有一些有亮丽而醒目的斑纹。最色彩斑斓的生活在清澈的热带海洋中，它们那有点吓人的外表有助于它们建立领地，赶走敌人。

◀ 章鱼是最奇特的海洋动物之一，它生活在海底，有八条手臂和一个又短又圆的身体。当要前进时，它就从身体内一条特殊的水管里喷出海水。