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英文注释

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

生活中的科学

Science
at the

Park

公园乐事多

KATE BOEHM JEROME (美) 著

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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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（第二辑）

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奇趣水族馆
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为什么眨眼睛？
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Master of the Park

在公园里尽情玩耍

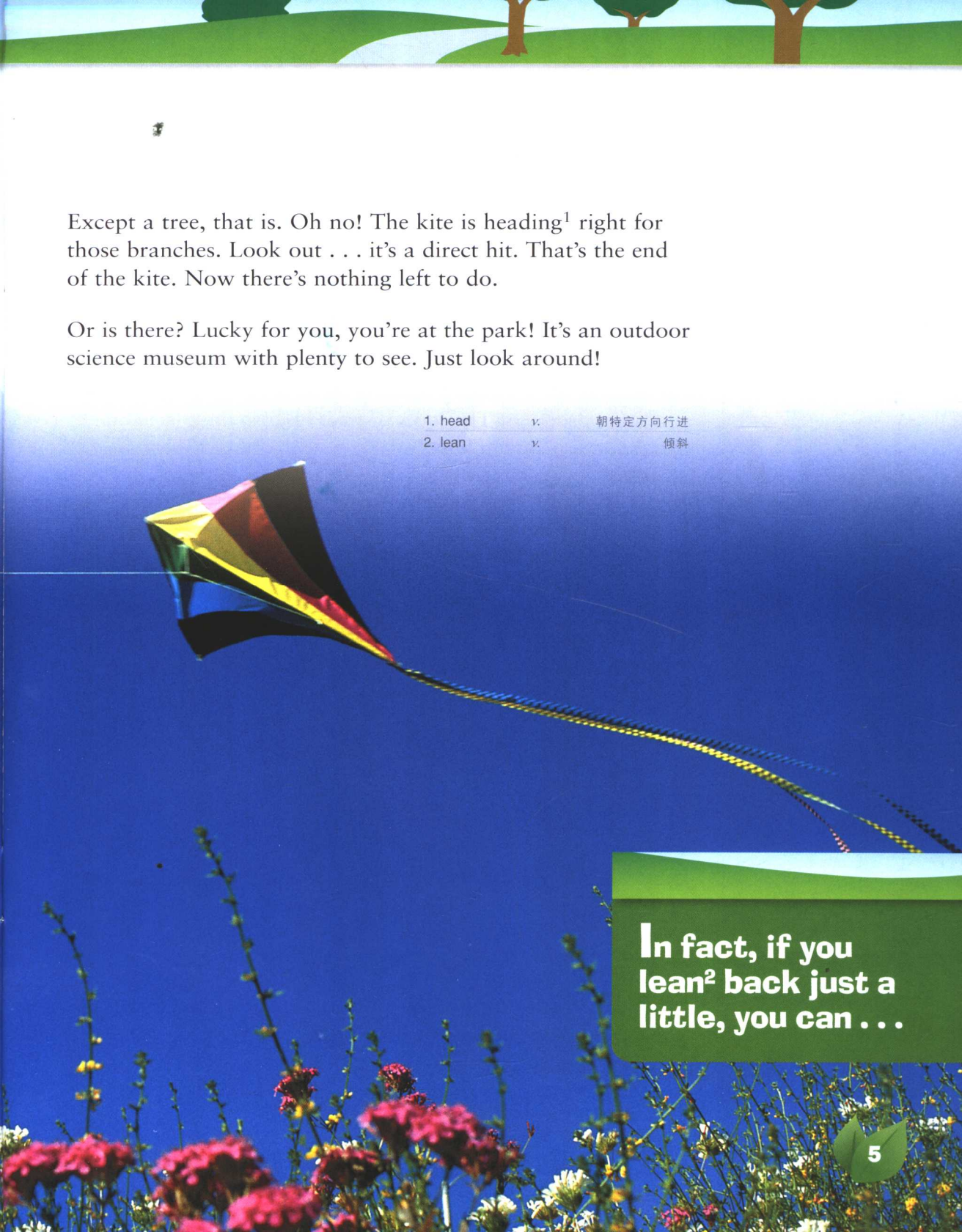


What fun it is to fly your kite on a sunny day at the park. You take a running start¹. The kite catches the wind. Suddenly it's flying high up in the sky.

You lift your arms and tug² on the string. The kite circles and dives³ at your command. You are master of the flying machine! It seems nothing can stop you now.

- | | | |
|------------------|----|------|
| 1. running start | | 快速起跑 |
| 2. tug | v. | 用力拉 |
| 3. dive | v. | 俯冲 |





Except a tree, that is. Oh no! The kite is heading¹ right for those branches. Look out . . . it's a direct hit. That's the end of the kite. Now there's nothing left to do.

Or is there? Lucky for you, you're at the park! It's an outdoor science museum with plenty to see. Just look around!

- | | | |
|---------|----|---------|
| 1. head | v. | 朝特定方向行进 |
| 2. lean | v. | 倾斜 |

**In fact, if you
lean² back just a
little, you can . . .**

Take a Time-out Under a Tree

树下小憩



It just stays in one place and grows very tall. What good is a kite-eating tree, anyway?

Actually, trees are more important than you might think. The wood from trees is used as fuel. Wood is also made into paper and other products. The roots of trees hold soil in place. But there's more. Did you know that trees help make the air we breathe?

When trees make their own food, they use a gas called carbon dioxide¹. During the food-making process they give off another gas. This gas is called oxygen². We need oxygen to live.

Trees help reduce air pollution³. Their leaves also provide shade to keep us cool. But there is one other very important thing that trees do. Can you guess what it is by looking at the pictures? That's right, trees provide homes, or habitats⁴, for many creatures⁵. You could spend all day looking up in a tree. You can spot⁶ birds, raccoons⁷, and bugs that live among its branches.

But that's not all you can do at the park.

Tree Trivia⁸

- The tallest tree in the world is a redwood⁹ in California¹⁰. It stands over 111 meters (about 364 feet) tall. This tree is taller than the Statue of Liberty¹¹ . . . and still growing!
- The oldest tree in the world is also found in California. Believe it or not, this bristlecone pine¹² tree is more than 4,767 years old. That's older than the ancient pyramids¹³ in Egypt!

1. carbon dioxide		二氧化碳
2. oxygen	<i>n.</i>	氧气
3. air pollution		空气污染
4. habitat	<i>n.</i>	栖息地
5. creature	<i>n.</i>	生物; 动物
6. spot	<i>v.</i>	发现
7. raccoon	<i>n.</i>	浣熊
8. trivia	<i>n.</i>	[复] 细节; 详情
9. redwood	<i>n.</i>	红杉
10. California		加利福尼亚州
11. Statue of Liberty		(美国纽约湾的) 自由女神像
12. bristlecone pine		刺果松
13. pyramid	<i>n.</i>	金字塔



**If you drop
yourself down
on the grass,
you can . . .**



Picnic with the Ants

与蚂蚁一起野餐



Want to make an ant magnet¹? Drop a cookie crumb². It won't be long before the little creatures have it covered.



Ants are members of the largest group of animals in the world—the insects. Like all insects, they have three main body parts. The ant's six legs are attached to³ its middle part, or the thorax⁴. Ants also have a back part called an abdomen⁵. And, you guessed it, they also have a head.

Two little feelers⁶, or antennae⁷, stick out of an ant's head. The antennae are very important. The ant uses them to touch, taste, and smell. When one ant finds a piece of food, it leaves a chemical trail⁸. Other ants use their antennae to follow this pathway to the food.

There are thousands of different kinds of ants.

Sometimes ants can be real pests⁹. But most ants are important to the environment. When ants build their tunnels¹⁰ underground, they add air to the soil. Ants are also a good source¹¹ of food for birds and other creatures.



- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1. magnet | <i>n.</i> | 有吸引力的东西 |
| 2. crumb | <i>n.</i> | 碎屑 |
| 3. attach to | | 连接 |
| 4. thorax | <i>n.</i> | 胸 (部) |
| 5. abdomen | <i>n.</i> | 腹 (部) |
| 6. feeler | <i>n.</i> | 触角 |
| 7. antenna | <i>n.</i> (pl. antennae) | 触角 |
| 8. trail | <i>n.</i> | 痕迹 |
| 9. pest | <i>n.</i> | 害虫 |
| 10. tunnel | <i>n.</i> | 洞穴 |
| 11. source | <i>n.</i> | 来源 |



Ants are very social¹. This doesn't mean they have dances or go to parties. It means that they live together in big groups and they all have special jobs. The queen ant² lays all the eggs. Some ants take care of newly hatched³ baby ants. Other ants go out and look for food. If you look carefully in the grass, you might spot one of these ants dragging⁴ a piece of food back to its nest⁵.

But that's not all you can do at the park.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. social | <i>adj.</i> | 群居的 | 4. drag | <i>v.</i> | (用力地或慢慢地)拖 |
| 2. queen ant | | 蚁后 | 5. nest | <i>n.</i> | 穴 |
| 3. hatch | <i>v.</i> | 孵出; 孵 | 6. pumpkin | <i>n.</i> | 南瓜 |



**Ants feeding
on pumpkin⁶**



**If you do a little
digging in the dirt,
you can . . .**

Unearth an Earthworm

挖蚯蚓



It's slimy¹ and looks the same at both ends. What exactly does an earthworm do all day, anyway?

Earthworms are amazing² creatures. They spend most of their life digging through the soil where it is dark and moist³. An earthworm breathes through its skin, which has to be wet. That's why earthworms stay underground during the day. If they come out into the hot sun, they will dry out⁴ and die.

Some earthworms come above ground at night. That's why some people call them "night crawlers⁵." You might also see them on a sidewalk after a rain. As you know, however, not all worms make it safely back underground.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. slimy | <i>adj.</i> | 分泌黏液的 |
| 2. amazing | <i>adj.</i> | 令人惊奇的 |
| 3. moist | <i>adj.</i> | 潮湿的 |
| 4. dry out | | 干透 |
| 5. night crawler | | 夜间出现的爬行昆虫 |

(实指夜晚出现在地面上的大蚯蚓)



Earthworms are really important to healthy soil. Why? One reason is because they are earth-movers. When they tunnel through the soil, earthworms make space for¹ air and water to move down through the dirt.

Another reason earthworms are important is because they are earth-eaters. The dirt that earthworms dine² on is full of rotting³ leaves and animal parts. Earthworms break down⁴ this material. Then they leave their waste in the soil. These droppings⁵ make the soil much richer.

In one acre of rich soil, there may be as many as a million earthworms. So it shouldn't take you long to find one.

But that's not all you can do at the park.



- | | | |
|-------------------|----|---------|
| 1. make space for | | 为……腾出地方 |
| 2. dine | v. | 进食 |
| 3. rot | v. | 腐烂 |
| 4. break down | | 分解 |
| 5. dropping | n. | [~s] 粪 |



If you head over to the pond, you can ...

Find Some Frog Eggs

寻找蛙卵



They look like blobs¹ of speckled² jelly³ floating in the water. These eggs will soon hatch. Then the fun will begin.

The pond at the park is a special home to many different plants and animals. Dragonflies⁴ dart⁵ back and forth⁶. Cattails⁷ stand tall along the water's edge. Hidden in the grassy bank, hundreds of frogs begin to sing their loud, croaking⁸ songs.

Frogs are amazing little creatures. They spend part of their life in the water and part of it on land. In the spring or early summer, thousands of frog eggs dot⁹ the surface of the pond. Within two weeks, however, they change a lot.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. blob | <i>n.</i> | (黏稠的) 一滴 |
| 2. speckled | <i>adj.</i> | 如斑点般散布的 |
| 3. jelly | <i>n.</i> | 胶状物 |
| 4. dragonfly | <i>n.</i> | 蜻蜓 |
| 5. dart | <i>v.</i> | 猛冲; 飞奔 |
| 6. back and forth | | 来回地 |
| 7. cattail | <i>n.</i> | 香蒲 |
| 8. croak | <i>v.</i> | (蛙等) 呱呱地叫 |
| 9. dot | <i>v.</i> | 散布于 |



Most frog eggs hatch into fishlike creatures called tadpoles¹. Most tadpoles have gills² and swim underwater—but only for a while. Tadpoles keep changing. After about five weeks they grow lungs³ and back legs. They use these legs to kick to the surface of the water. Then they can gulp⁴ some air and try out⁵ their new lungs.

By midsummer, tadpoles have changed into small frogs. They've got strong lungs and four powerful legs. Now they are ready to hop⁶ out of the water. They live in wet, grassy places along the pond. But if they are frightened⁷, they can quickly jump back into the safety of the pond. So you'll have to be fast if you want to catch a view of a frog.

But that's not all you can do at the park.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. tadpole | <i>n.</i> | 蝌蚪 |
| 2. gill | <i>n.</i> | 腮 |
| 3. lung | <i>n.</i> | 肺 |
| 4. gulp | <i>v.</i> | 大口大口地吸(气) |
| 5. try out | | 试用 |
| 6. hop | <i>v.</i> | (蛙等) 齐足跳跃 |
| 7. frightened | <i>adj.</i> | 受惊的 |



**If you stop to
smell the flowers,
you can . . .**

