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# Journeying into Rain Forests

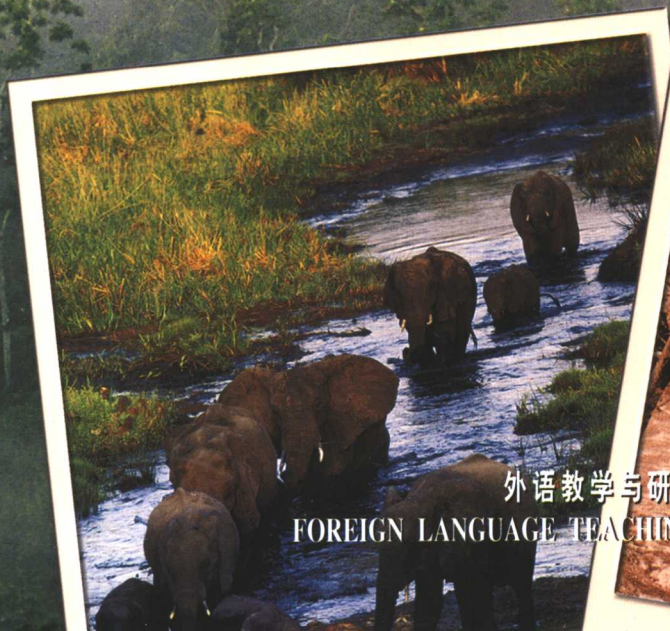
## 探险热带雨林

REBECCA L. JOHNSON (美) 著

英文注释

外语教学与研究出版社

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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 and 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。

英文注释

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# Journeying into Rain Forests

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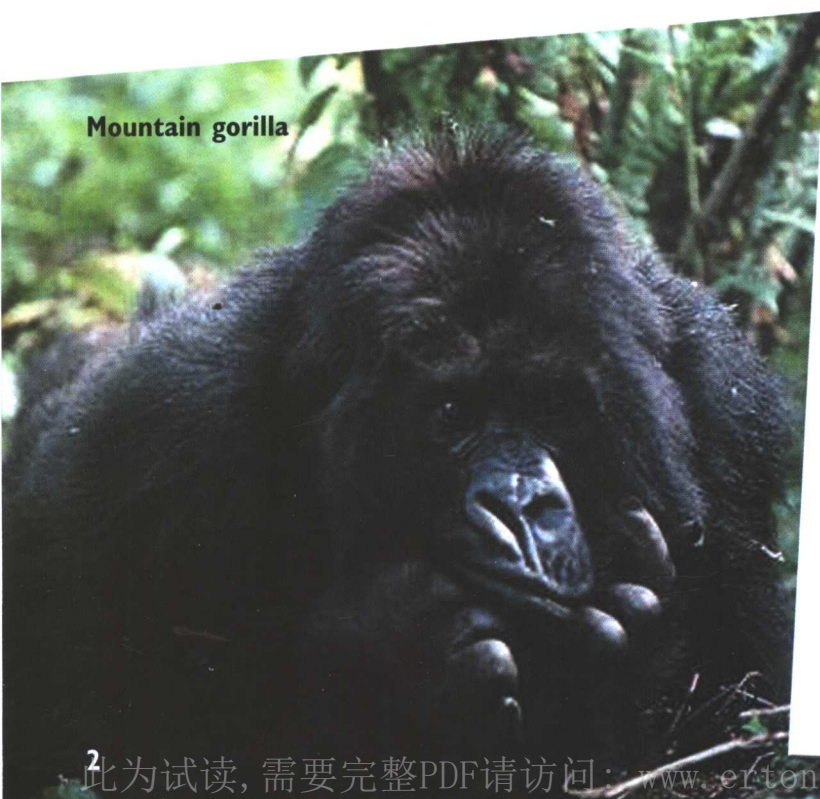
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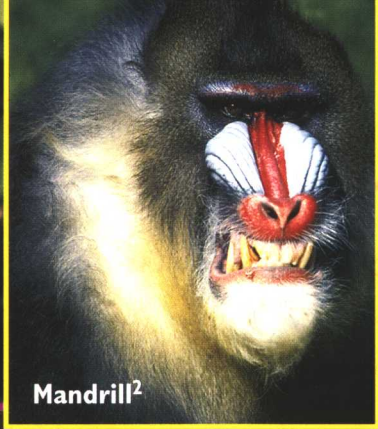
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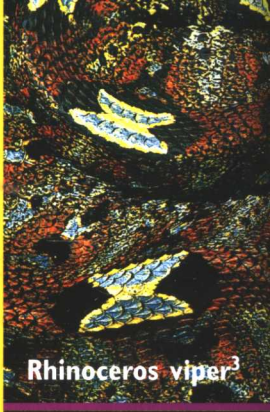
Goliath beetle<sup>1</sup>



Mandrill<sup>2</sup>



Rhinoceros viper<sup>3</sup>

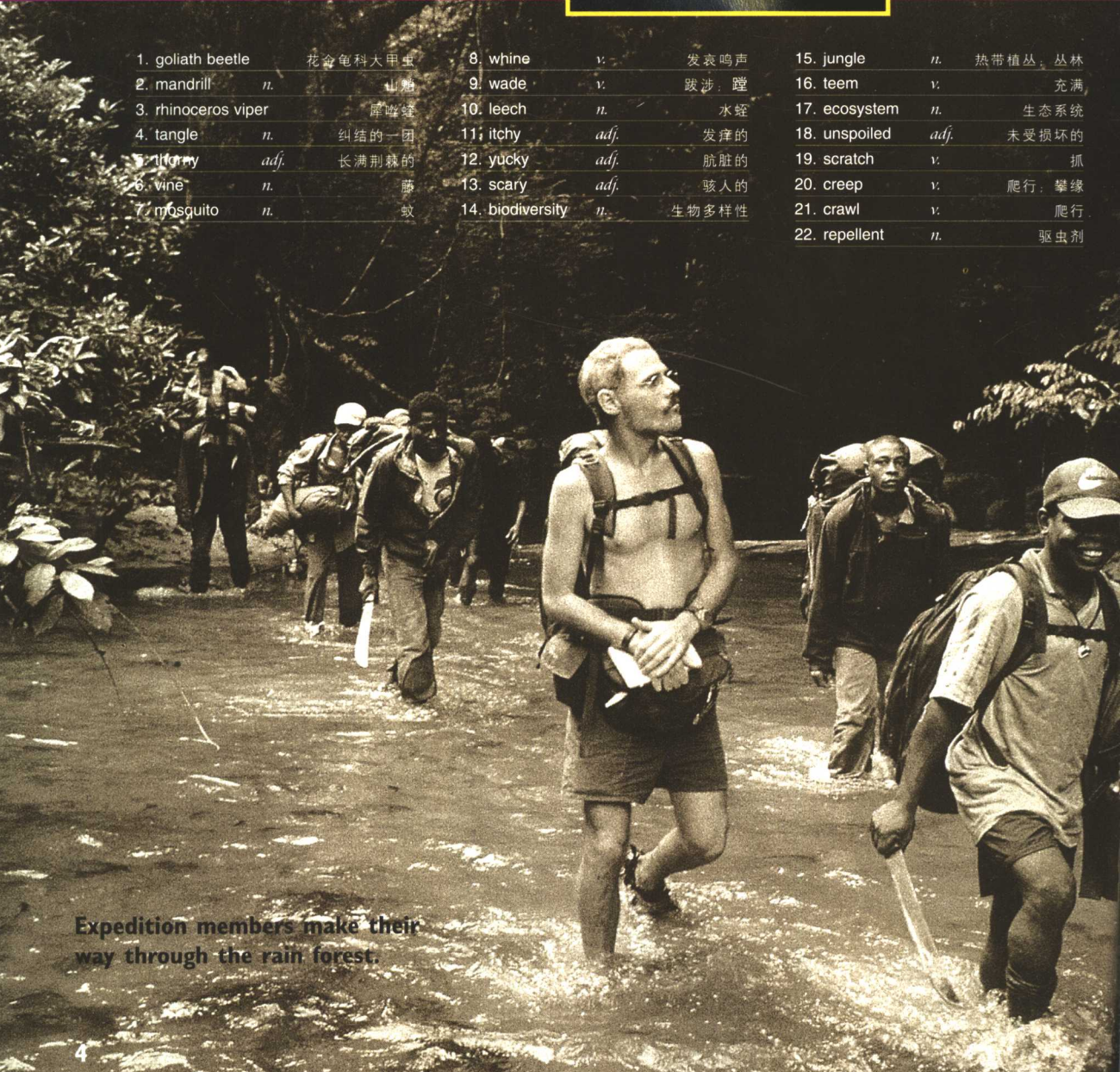


- 1. goliath beetle      花金龟科大甲虫
- 2. mandrill      *n.*      山魈
- 3. rhinoceros viper      犀蝰蛇
- 4. tangle      *n.*      纠结的一团
- 5. thorny      *adj.*      长满荆棘的
- 6. vine      *n.*      藤
- 7. mosquito      *n.*      蚊

- 8. whine      *v.*      发表鸣声
- 9. wade      *v.*      跋涉, 蹚
- 10. leech      *n.*      水蛭
- 11. itchy      *adj.*      发痒的
- 12. yucky      *adj.*      肮脏的
- 13. scary      *adj.*      骇人的
- 14. biodiversity      *n.*      生物多样性

- 15. jungle      *n.*      热带植丛, 丛林
- 16. teem      *v.*      充满
- 17. ecosystem      *n.*      生态系统
- 18. unspoiled      *adj.*      未受损坏的
- 19. scratch      *v.*      抓
- 20. creep      *v.*      爬行; 攀缘
- 21. crawl      *v.*      爬行
- 22. repellent      *n.*      驱虫剂

Expedition members make their way through the rain forest.



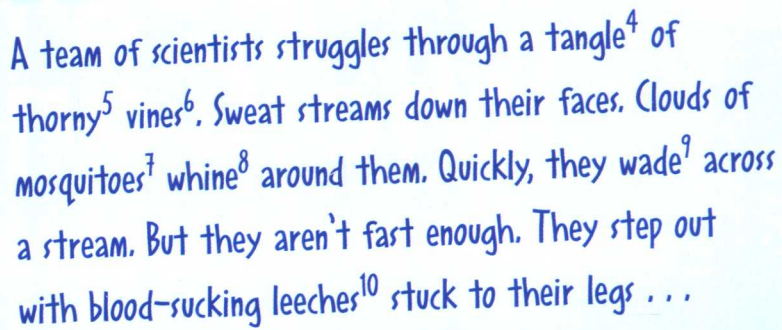


## Introduction

### 引言

# A Wild, Green World

## 绿色的野生世界



A team of scientists struggles through a tangle<sup>4</sup> of thorny<sup>5</sup> vines<sup>6</sup>. Sweat streams down their faces. Clouds of mosquitoes<sup>7</sup> whine<sup>8</sup> around them. Quickly, they wade<sup>9</sup> across a stream. But they aren't fast enough. They step out with blood-sucking leeches<sup>10</sup> stuck to their legs . . .

Does this sound fun? Probably not. But itchy<sup>11</sup>, yucky<sup>12</sup>, or scary<sup>13</sup> as it may be, it takes an expedition like this to explore a rain forest.

Rain forests are the richest places for biodiversity<sup>14</sup> on Earth. These green jungle<sup>15</sup> worlds teem<sup>16</sup> with life, from treetops to the forest floor. Scientists think more kinds of plants and animals live in rain forests than in all other ecosystems<sup>17</sup> combined.

The biggest, wildest, most unspoiled<sup>18</sup> rain forests in the world today lie in Africa, Southeast Asia, and South America. In this book, you'll go on assignment to each place.

Rain forests are risky places. They are full of things that bite and scratch<sup>19</sup> and creep<sup>20</sup> and crawl<sup>21</sup>. But rain forests are also at risk. People are destroying them. To preserve them, we need to know about them. So grab some insect repellent<sup>22</sup>! Get set to journey into rain forests.

(注释见第4页)



Chapter 1

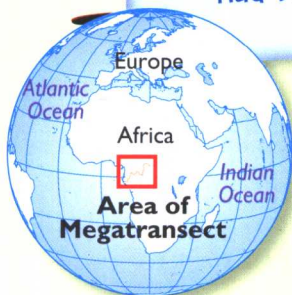
第一章

# Trekking Through the Congo

## 跋涉刚果丛林

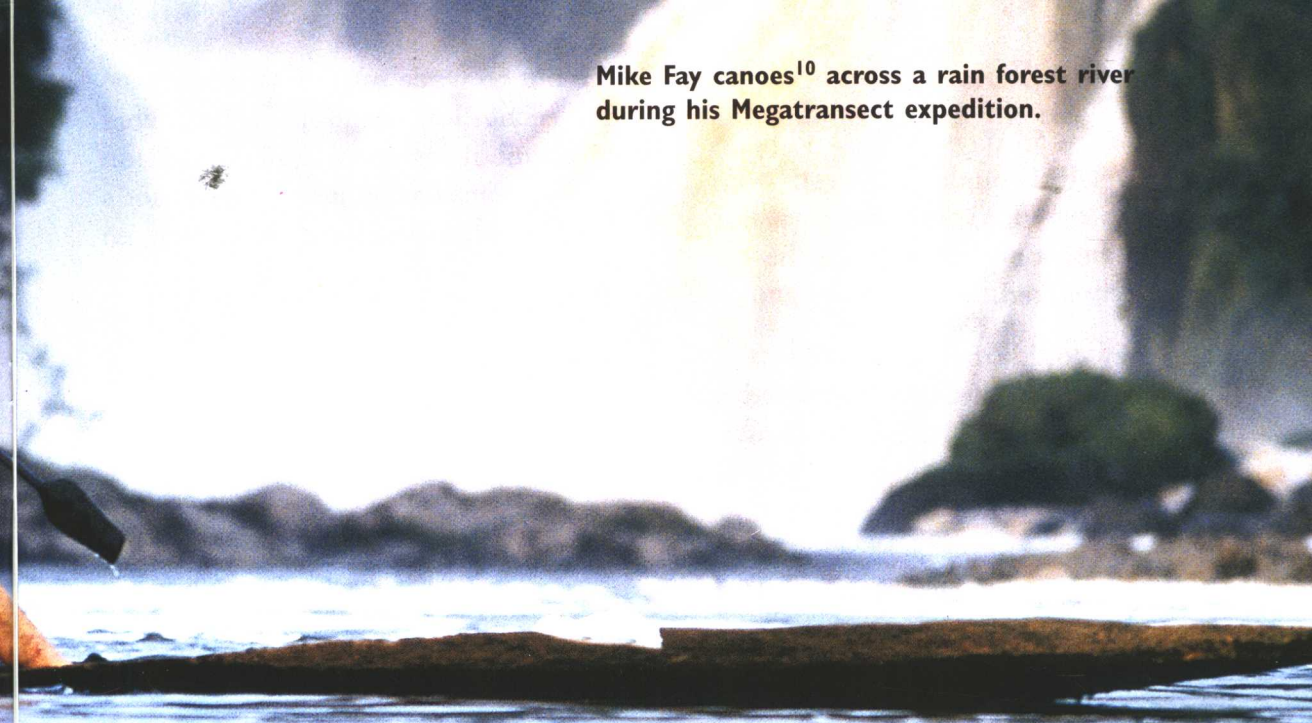


It was just after dawn, but Mike Fay and his survey<sup>1</sup> team were already on the move. Ching, ching, ching—the sound of a machete<sup>2</sup> cutting a trail<sup>3</sup> rang through the forest. There were other sounds, too: bird calls, the buzz<sup>4</sup> of insects, a chimpanzee<sup>5</sup> screech<sup>6</sup>. Then came a low growl<sup>7</sup> . . . a leopard<sup>8</sup>? Another day on the Megatransect<sup>9</sup> had begun.



In the heart of Africa lies the world's second-largest rain forest. It sprawls<sup>10</sup> across Congo, the Central African

- |               |           |     |                 |           |                    |
|---------------|-----------|-----|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. survey     | <i>n.</i> | 测勘  | 7. growl        | <i>n.</i> | 咆哮                 |
| 2. machete    | <i>n.</i> | 大砍刀 | 8. leopard      | <i>n.</i> | 豹                  |
| 3. trail      | <i>n.</i> | 小道  | 9. Megatransect |           | 此处指 J.M. Fay 的考察项目 |
| 4. buzz       | <i>n.</i> | 嗡嗡声 | 10. sprawl      | <i>v.</i> | 延伸                 |
| 5. chimpanzee | <i>n.</i> | 黑猩猩 |                 |           |                    |
| 6. screech    | <i>n.</i> | 尖叫  |                 |           |                    |



Mike Fay canoes<sup>10</sup> across a rain forest river during his Megatransect expedition.

1. Central African Republic	中非共和国
2. Gabon	加蓬
3. amazing	<i>adj.</i> 令人吃惊的

4. logger	<i>n.</i> 伐木工人
5. valuable	<i>adj.</i> 珍贵的
6. process	<i>n.</i> 过程
7. ecologist	<i>n.</i> 生态学家

8. native	<i>adj.</i> 当地的
9. destination	<i>n.</i> 目的地
10. canoe	<i>v.</i> 划独木舟

Republic<sup>1</sup>, and Gabon<sup>2</sup>. Living here is an amazing<sup>3</sup> collection of animals, from rare forest elephants to shy gorillas.

The people nearby depend on the forest for food. They also gather products they can sell to make a living. Loggers<sup>4</sup> cut trees for valuable<sup>5</sup> wood. Farmers clear land to plant crops. In the process<sup>6</sup>, animals are killed or chased from their homes. The forest changes forever.

It is hard to balance the needs of people with the need to save the forest. But scientists are working hard to learn about the rain forests before they are changed forever.

Ecologist<sup>7</sup> J. Michael Fay decided to try to save this forest by walking through a large part of it. He would gather information. He took a writer and a photographer from the National Geographic Society. Native<sup>8</sup> guides made up the rest of the group. These guides knew parts of the forest better than anyone on Earth.

Mike called his expedition *Megatransect*. On September 20, 1999, Mike set out from Bomassa, Congo. His final destination<sup>9</sup> was the coast of Gabon, hundreds of kilometers away.

## Life in the Forest

For the next 455 days, Mike and his team traveled through the forest. Sometimes they paddled<sup>1</sup> down rivers in dugout<sup>2</sup> canoes. But most of the time, they walked.

When they could, they followed elephant trails. Sometimes a trail led through a swamp<sup>3</sup>. The team had no

choice but to wade into murky<sup>4</sup> water where leeches lurked<sup>5</sup>. Sometimes there was no trail. Then the team had to hack<sup>6</sup> one out. They cut through the undergrowth<sup>7</sup> with a machete.

How did the team keep from getting lost? They used maps, compasses<sup>8</sup>, and a GPS<sup>9</sup>. A GPS lets you pinpoint<sup>10</sup> your exact location<sup>11</sup> on Earth.

1. paddle	v.	划桨行进	5. lurk	v.	潜伏	9. GPS	全球定位系统
2. dugout	n.	独木舟	6. hack	v.	砍	10. pinpoint	v. 精确地确定……的位置
3. swamp	n.	沼泽	7. undergrowth	n.	下层灌丛	11. location	n. 位置
4. murky	adj.	肮脏的	8. compass	n.	罗盘	12. rinse	v. 用清水漂净

Did you ever wonder?

Did you ever wonder how to dress for the jungle? Mike Fay mostly wore river sandals and shorts. He rinsed<sup>12</sup> out the shorts at night. He wore them again the next day. And the next, and the next, and the next...

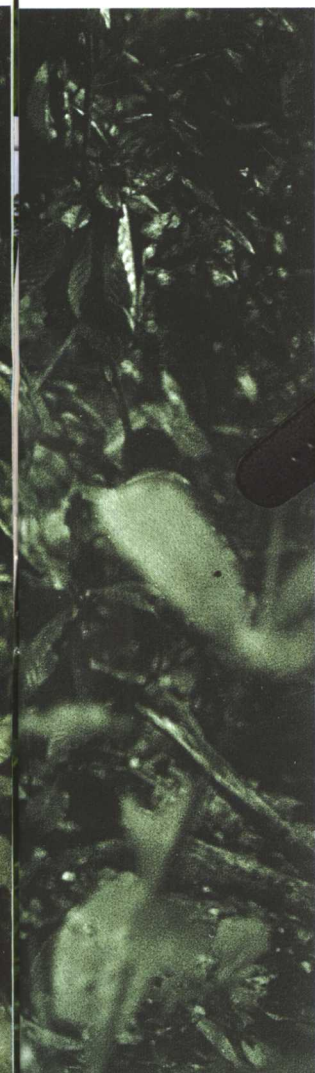
Mike recorded all he saw and heard. He jotted<sup>1</sup> notes in yellow waterproof<sup>2</sup> notebooks. He wrote down details about trees, flowers, and fruit. He recorded seeing butterflies, leopard tracks<sup>3</sup>, and old chimpanzee nests. He even wrote about elephant droppings<sup>4</sup>.

With a video camera, Mike filmed the team walking among the trees and slogging<sup>5</sup> through swamps.

He recorded sounds, too. He captured<sup>6</sup> everything from a gorilla's grunts<sup>7</sup> to the songs tree frogs sing at night.

Michael Nichols, the National Geographic photographer with Mike Fay, took lots of pictures. In fact, he shot 2000 rolls of film on the trek!

- |               |      |         |
|---------------|------|---------|
| 1. jot        | v.   | 草草记下    |
| 2. waterproof | adj. | 防水的     |
| 3. track      | n.   | 踪迹      |
| 4. dropping   | n.   | [~s] 粪  |
| 5. slog       | v.   | 步履艰难地行路 |
| 6. capture    | v.   | 留存; 捕获  |
| 7. grunt      | n.   | 呼噜声     |



Mike Fay used a video camera to record everything he thought was important on the trek.

Mike Fay's watch, waterproof notebook, and GPS

## Forest Dwellers<sup>1</sup>, Large and Small

Every day brought new discoveries. The team met all sorts of animals. Snakes slithered<sup>2</sup> across the path. Chimpanzees shrieked<sup>3</sup> from the treetops. Huge gorillas stared.

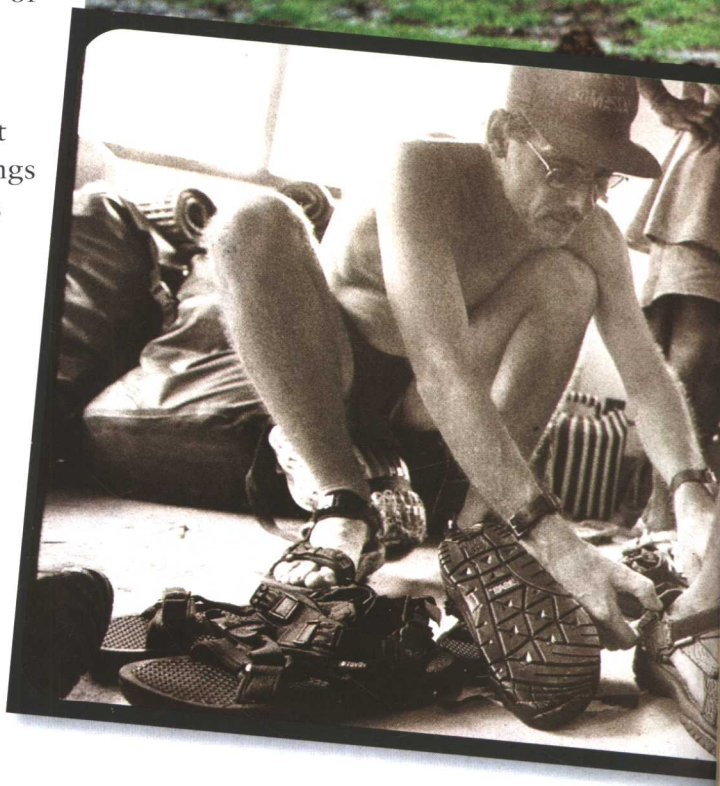
One night the team sat around the campfire eating dinner. Suddenly, an elephant came crashing<sup>4</sup> through the forest. It ran right through camp! Fortunately, no one was hurt. It was a hair-raising end to another day in the jungle.

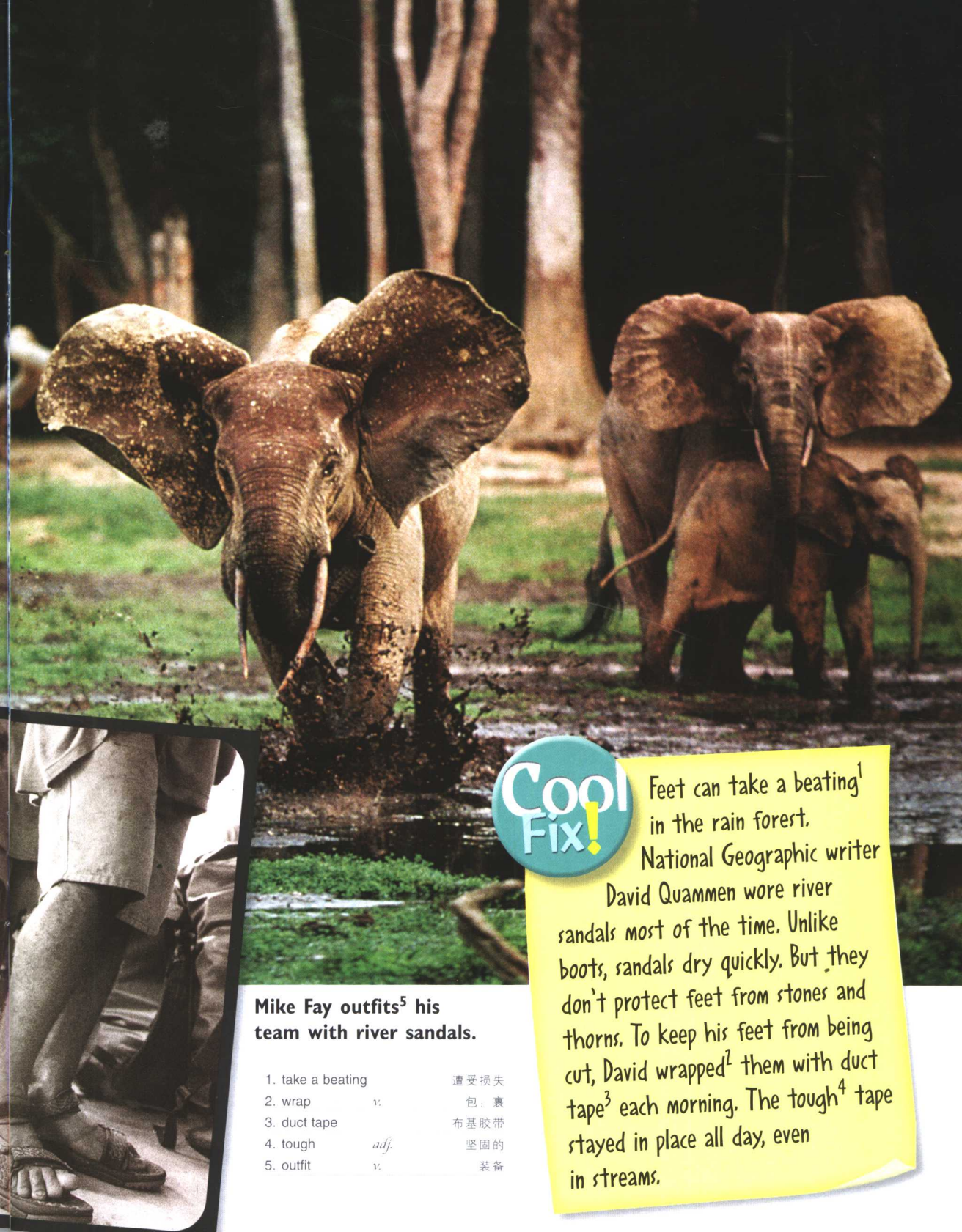
Elephants can be dangerous. But some tiny animals posed<sup>5</sup> a greater threat. Mosquitoes, biting flies, and ticks<sup>6</sup> were constant<sup>7</sup> companions<sup>8</sup>. Some insects carry diseases. People can get malaria<sup>9</sup>, for instance, from the bite of certain mosquitoes.

Team members had to be careful where they stood. They watched out for elephant droppings. The droppings were full of tiny worms. The worms would crawl onto a person's feet. Then they'd dig under the skin and cause painful blisters<sup>10</sup>.

- |              |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. dweller   | <i>n.</i>   | 居住者         |
| 2. slither   | <i>v.</i>   | (蜿蜒地) 滑行    |
| 3. shriek    | <i>v.</i>   | 尖声喊叫        |
| 4. crash     | <i>v.</i>   | 擅自闯入        |
| 5. pose      | <i>v.</i>   | 造成          |
| 6. tick      | <i>n.</i>   | 虱蝇          |
| 7. constant  | <i>adj.</i> | 不断的         |
| 8. companion | <i>n.</i>   | 同伴          |
| 9. malaria   | <i>n.</i>   | 疟疾          |
| 10. blister  | <i>n.</i>   | 水泡          |
| 11. splash   | <i>n.</i>   | 溅起的水 (或泥浆等) |
| 12. charge   | <i>v.</i>   | 向前冲         |

With a big splash<sup>11</sup>,  
an elephant charges<sup>12</sup>  
across a forest  
stream.





**Mike Fay outfits<sup>5</sup> his team with river sandals.**

- |                   |      |      |
|-------------------|------|------|
| 1. take a beating |      | 遭受损失 |
| 2. wrap           | v.   | 包; 裹 |
| 3. duct tape      |      | 布基胶带 |
| 4. tough          | adj. | 坚固的  |
| 5. outfit         | v.   | 装备   |

## Cool Fix!

Feet can take a beating<sup>1</sup> in the rain forest. National Geographic writer David Quammen wore river sandals most of the time. Unlike boots, sandals dry quickly. But they don't protect feet from stones and thorns. To keep his feet from being cut, David wrapped<sup>2</sup> them with duct tape<sup>3</sup> each morning. The tough<sup>4</sup> tape stayed in place all day, even in streams.

## Threats to the Forest

The team saw and recorded amazing things on their journey. They traveled through parts of the African forest no one had ever explored before.

On their trek, they also saw death many times. Forest elephants had been slaughtered<sup>1</sup> for their tusks<sup>2</sup>. Other animals, from monkeys to birds, had been killed. People killed them to supply city people with “wild meat.” And the team met loggers. Some were cutting down trees in national parks.

Will the Megatransect help this African forest? That question would have to wait to be answered until Mike emerged<sup>3</sup> from the forest. It was December 2000. The team had covered about 1,930 kilometers (about 1,200 miles) on the trek.

Soon Mike began organizing his notes, tapes, and films. These data<sup>4</sup> will help him make a “picture” of the forest. Mike hopes the picture will be a powerful tool. He will use it to help preserve this African rain forest.

- |              |    |               |
|--------------|----|---------------|
| 1. slaughter | v. | 屠杀            |
| 2. tusk      | n. | 长牙            |
| 3. emerge    | v. | 出现            |
| 4. datum     | n. | (pl. data) 数据 |

**There are more types of plants and animals in the rain forest than anywhere else on Earth.**





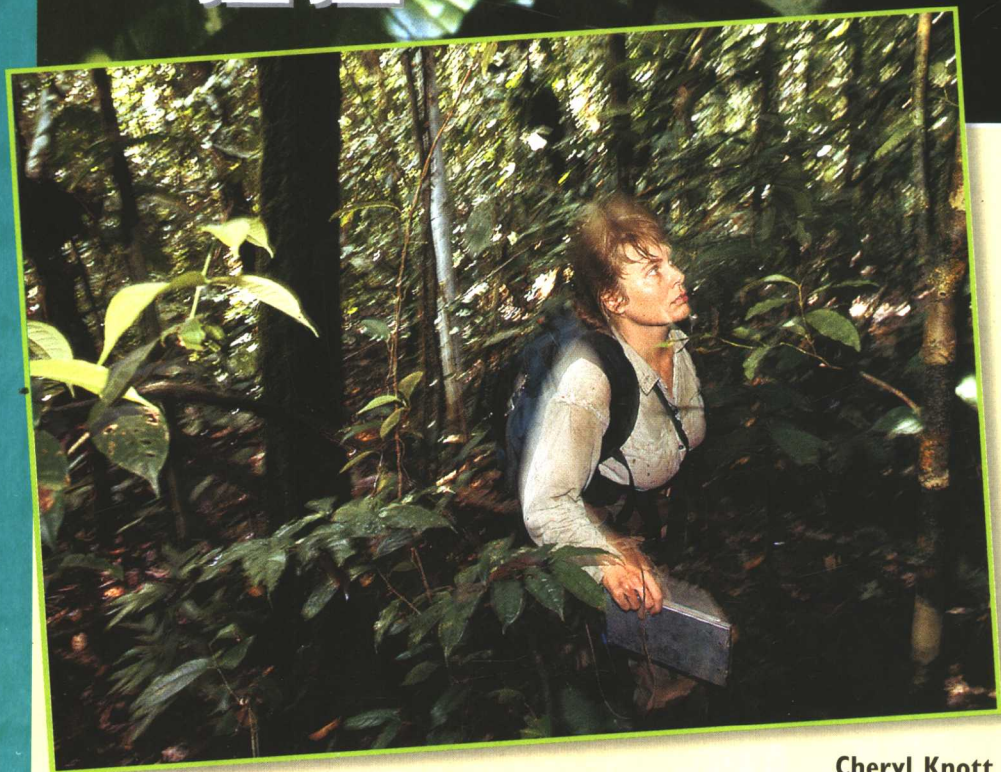


Chapter 2

第二章

# Borneo's Forest Orangutans

## 婆罗洲森林里的 猩猩



Cheryl Knott