XINGXING 行星

THE PLANETS JENNY TESAR



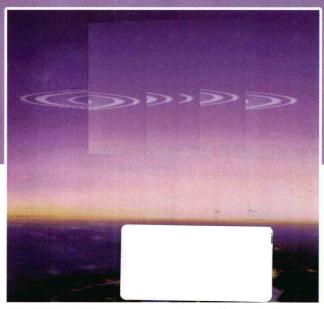
梁晓鹏 译

甘肃科学技术出版社

飞碟探索丛书宇宙探索系列

XINGXING 行 星

THE PLANETS JENNY TESAR



梁晓鹏 译

甘肃科学技术出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

行星/(英)泰萨著;梁晓鹏译.一兰州:甘肃科学技术出版社,2003

(飞碟探索丛书.英汉对照系列)

书名原文: The Planets ISBN 7-5424-0899-2

I.行... Ⅱ.①泰...②梁... Ⅲ.英语—对照读物, 行星—英、汉 Ⅳ.H319.4:P

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 102690 号

The Sun, The Moon, The Planets, Space Travel by Jenny Tesar Heinemann Educational Publishers, a division of Reed Educational & Professional Pudlishing Ltd.

出版 甘肃科学技术出版社(兰州市南滨河东路 520 号)

发行 甘肃人民出版社发行部(兰州市第一新村 123 号)

印刷 兰州奥林印刷有限责任公司(兰州市红山根西路 180 号)

开本 890mm×1240mm 1/24

印张 1

字数 20 000

版次 2004年2月第1版 2004年2月第1次印刷

印数 1~4000

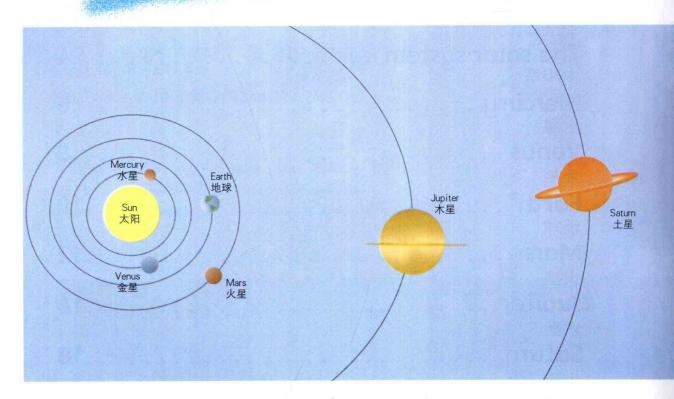
定价 10.00元

Contents

目 录

The solar system
Mercury
Venus
金星
Earth1(地球
Mars
八生 Jupiter
^{小生} Saturn16 土星
Uranus
天王星
Neptune
海王星 Planta
Pluto
冥王星

The solar system 太阳系

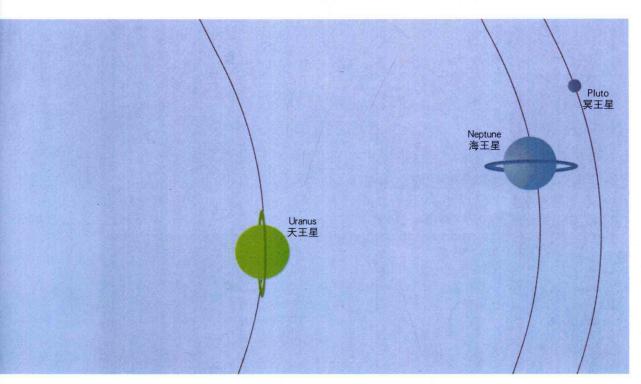


Our solar system has nine planets, including Earth. 我们的太阳系包括地球在内总共有九颗行星。

Our Earth is part of the Solar System. Solar means sun. The Sun is the centre of our Solar System. The Sun is a huge star.

地球是太阳系的一部分。太阳是太阳系的中心,它是一颗 巨大的恒星。

4



Nine round (ball-shaped) **planets** move in paths called **orbits.** These are like giant ovals around the Sun. Scientists send **probes** to some of the planets to learn more about the Solar System.

九颗球形的行星沿各自的椭圆形轨道围绕太阳运行。科学 家向有些行星发射探测器以便进一步了解太阳系。

Mercury 水 星

Distance from Sun: 57 million km

Number of moons: 0

Relative size: eighth largest

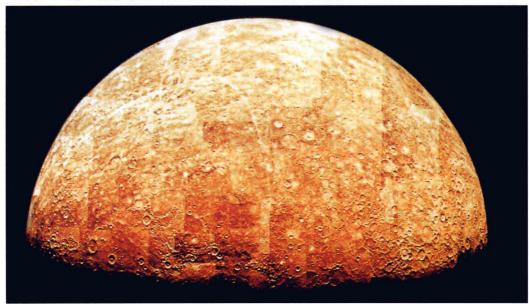
距太阳的距离: 57 000 000 千米

卫星数: 0

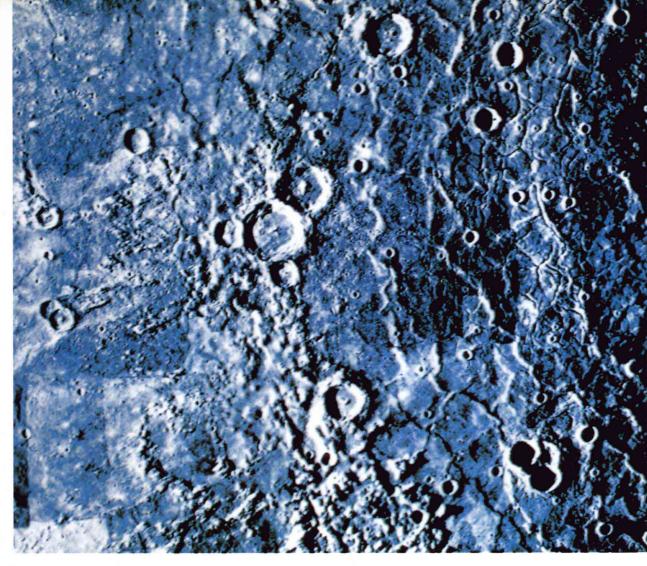
相对大小: 第八大行星

Mercury is the closest **planet** to the Sun. Because Mercury is so close to the Sun, the side that faces the Sun gets very hot. That side is much hotter than any place on Earth.

水星是离太阳最近的行星。正因为水星距太阳最近,它 朝向太阳的一面非常热,比地球的任何地方都要热得多。



Mercury is closest to the Sun 水星离太阳最近



Mercury's **surface** looks like our Moon 水星的表面看上去像月亮

Mariner 10 was a **probe** that visited Mercury. It took hundreds of pictures. The pictures showed that Mercury looks a lot like our Moon.

"水手 10"号是到过水星的探测器,它拍摄了几百张照片。 从这些照片可以看出,水星很像我们的月亮。

Venus

金星

Distance from Sun: 107 million km

Number of moons: 0 Relative size: sixth largest

距太阳的距离: 107 000 000 千米

卫星数: 0

相对大小: 第六大行星

Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is the closest **planet** to Earth.

金星是太阳系第二颗行星, 距地球最近。

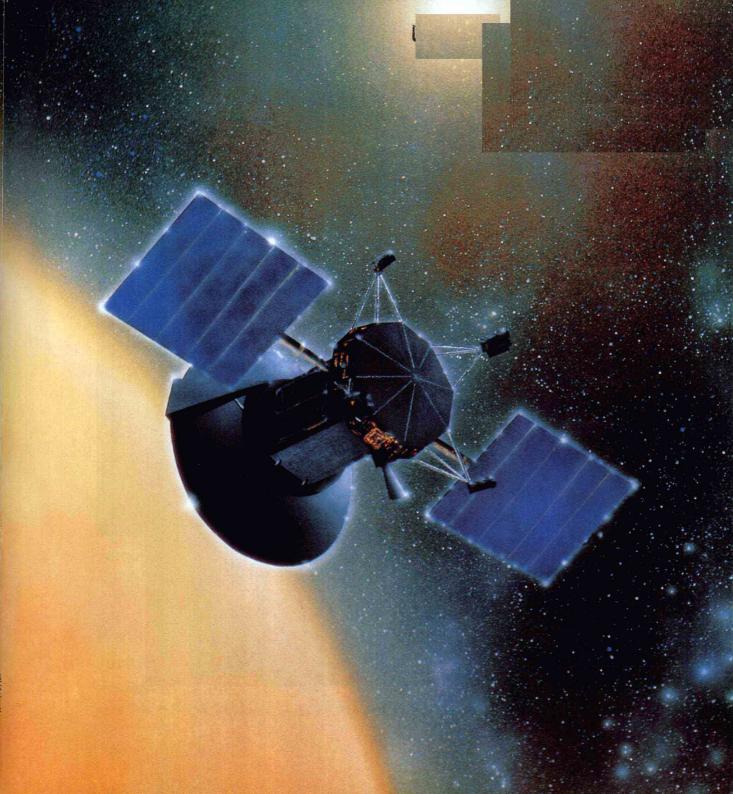
Venus and Earth are about the same size. Thick **acid** clouds always cover Venus. People, animals and plants from Earth couldn't live in this **atmosphere**.

金星和地球差不多同样大小。金星的外围 总是有很厚的酸云。地球上的人、动物和植物 在这样的大气中无法生存。

More than 20 **probes** have visited Venus.

到过金星的探测器有二十多个。

An artist's picture of one of the 20 probes that have visited Venus 画家笔下到过金星的二十多个探测器之一



Earth 球 地

Distance from Sun: 148 million km 距太阳的距离: 148 000 000 千米

Number of moons: 1

Relative size: fifth largest

卫星数: 1

相对大小: 第五大行星

Earth is the third **planet** from the Sun. Earth has one moon. The moon travels around Earth – at the same time that Earth travels around the Sun.

地球是太阳系第三颗行星,有一个卫星,也就是月球。在 地球围绕太阳旋转的同时, 月球围绕地球运行。



The moon is always circling Earth 月球总是在围绕地球转动



Almost three-quarters of Earth's surface is covered with water b 地球表面几乎 b 3/4 都被水覆盖

Earth is the only planet with water on its **surface**. It is the only planet where there is known to be life.

地球是惟一表面有水的行星,人们现在知道只有这颗行星上有生命。

Mars

火 星

Distance from Sun: 227 million km 距太阳的距离: 227 000 000 千米

Number of moons: 2

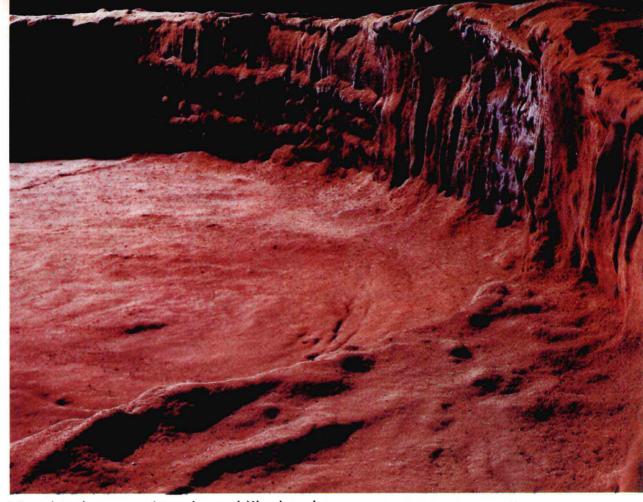
Relative size: seventh largest

相对大小: 第七大行星

Mars is the fourth **planet** from the Sun. It is red in colour and about half the size of Earth. 火星是太阳系第四颗行星,呈红色,大约是地球的一半大。



Mars is known for its red colour 红色的行星是火星



Mars has large craters shaped like bowls 火星上有巨大的环形山,形状像碗

Millions of years ago, Mars had water. Today, it is dry. Many scientists think there once was life on Mars. Maybe tiny living things are there today. In 1997, two **probes** looked at Mars for signs of life.

几百万年以前的火星上有水,但是现在一点儿也没有。许多 科学家认为火星上曾经有过生命,今天也许还有微生物。1997年, 两架探测器在火星上寻找过生命的迹象。

Jupiter 木 星

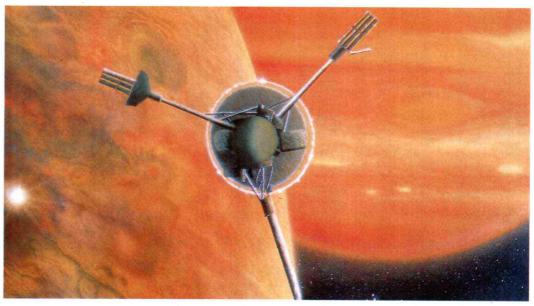
Distance from Sun: 774 million km Number of moons: 16 or more Relative size: largest planet

距太阳的距离: 774 000 000 千米

卫星数: 16 个以上 相对大小: 最大的行星

Jupiter is the fifth **planet** from the Sun. You could put all the other planets inside Jupiter and still have extra room!

木星是太阳系第五颗行星。如果把其他所有行星都塞进木星, 它里面还有多余的空间!



An artist's picture of a **probe** passing a moon on its way to Jupiter

画家笔下探测器经过木卫之一



An artist's picture shows Jupiter's rings and some of its moons. 画家笔下木星的光环和它的几个卫星。

Jupiter is not solid like Earth. It is a huge ball of **gases**.

木星是一个巨大的气体星球,没有地球那么坚硬。

Six **probes** have already visited Jupiter. They discovered thin rings that circle the planet. Scientists think the rings are made of rocks.

到过木星的探测器已经有六个。它们发现木星有薄薄的光 环。科学家认为这些光环是由石块组成的。

Saturn

土 星

Distance from Sun: 1417 million km Number of moons: more than 20

距太阳的距离: 1 417 000 000 千米

Number of moons: more than 20 Relative size: second largest

卫星数: 20 个以上 相对大小: 第二大行星

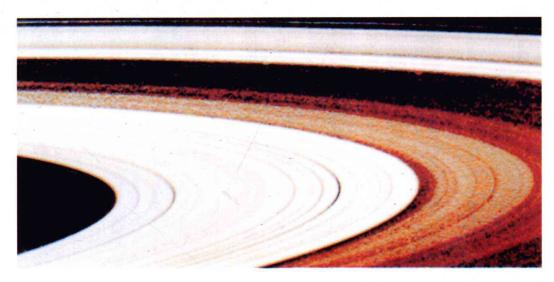
Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun.

Like Jupiter, it is a giant ball of gases.

土星是太阳系第六颗行星。它和木星一样,也是一个 巨大的气体星球。

Saturn is famous for the beautiful rings that circle it. They are large and flat.

大家都知道土星周围有漂亮的光环,又大又平。



Saturn's rings are made of ice and dust 土星的光环是由冰块和灰尘组成的