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Wild Waves

狂野冲浪

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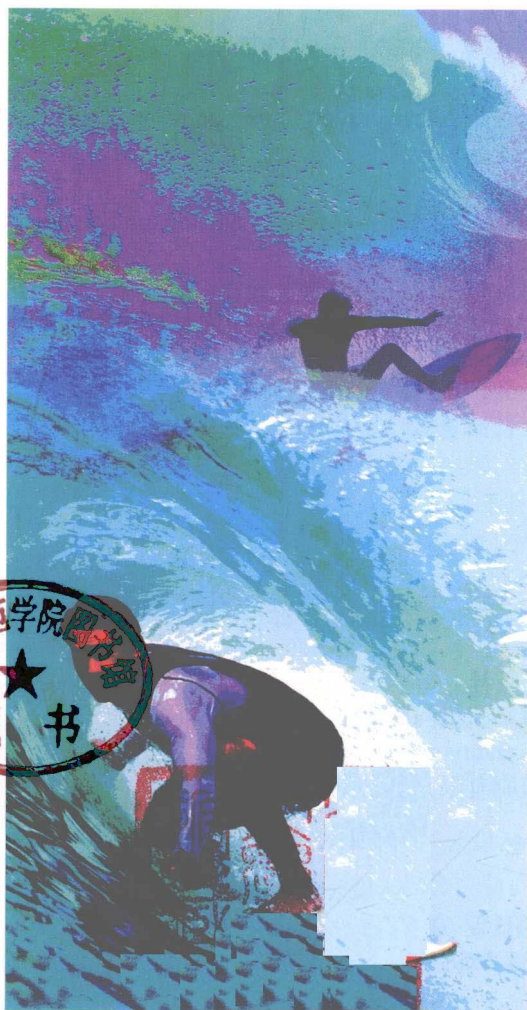
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Wild Waves

狂野冲浪

丽莎·汤普森 著
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冲浪是最受人们喜爱的水上运动之一，汹涌的波涛给人带来无穷的刺激与享受。同时，它也给人类造成了巨大灾难与痛苦。本书从几个不同侧面展现了汹涌波涛的美妙与凶残的双重本性。强劲、空旋、快速的波浪让人感觉身临仙境；飓风狂潮却会酿成许多人间悲剧；无情的海啸更会夺去世上的生灵与财富。神秘波涛到底应该被如何看待？这有待我们去了解！

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狂野冲浪

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前言

由于近年来在中考和高考的英语科目中,阅读部分都出现了一定比例的科普文章,广大师生在英语课外阅读的训练中越来越重视此类阅读材料。根据这一需求,中国电力出版社世纪东方外语部从美国著名的杂志社和教育出版公司引进出版了这套非小说类英语分级读物——阅读空间·英汉双语主题阅读。这套读物共59本,其中初中版18本,高中版40本。

本套丛书是“阅读空间·英汉双语主题阅读”的初中版,共18种,分为3个级别,每级6种。丛书原版荣获美国2003年非小说类图书“杰出成果奖”。这套趣味科普英语分级读物融知识性、趣味性、启发性为一体,循序渐进地引导学生在愉快的阅读、思考、练习的过程中逐步提高英语阅读能力和思维能力。其特点是以动物、植物、运动、探险、发明等专题百科知识为线索,兼具知识性和趣味性,让学生在探索知识的过程中掌握英语,在学习英语的同时开阔视野,提高学习英语的积极性。

与同类图书相比,本套丛书的特点是**文章篇幅短小精悍、行文轻松幽默**。由于对非英语国家的学习者,科普文章在单词上有一定的难度,所以丛书严格地控制了每本书的篇幅长度,约为1500-2000个单词,以尽量避免读者在阅读过程中产生挫折感。丛书采用**国际流行开本,彩色印刷,图文并茂,而且题材广泛,话题新奇有趣**,从爱迪生和达芬奇的伟大发明、古往今来人类对密码的应用,到神秘的百慕大三角、物种灭绝、灾难逃生、极限运动,等等。火星人的曾经登陆地球吗?谁在月亮上发现了蓝色独角兽?复活节岛上的巨型石像是从哪里来的?对所有这些疑问,读者都可以在书中找到答案。书中不仅配有大量真实的照片,还穿插了许多幽默的卡通图画,让读者在学习语言、掌握知识的过程中,感受绝对的轻松和愉悦!

这套出版物的目标是既要让读者体会到如何运用课堂学到的英语恰如其分地描述丰富多彩的大千世界,又要帮助读者避免在泛读中初次接触新鲜话题时被生僻的或专业的词汇所难倒。因此,我们在改编的过程中为全书配了**中译文**,并根据新课标的大纲词汇表对**超纲词汇**和**大纲词汇**作了**双语注释**,相信读者能够在循序渐进的阅读中迅速提高词汇量,有效地夯实英语语言基础,早日自如地用英语去交流。

为了促进中小学英语阅读教学,我们基于华中师范大学鲁子问教授提出的“英语教育动态真实原则”,设计了国家教育部专项任务项目“中小学英语教育动态真实原则推广性实验”的子课题——“中小学英语真实阅读教学推广实验”。课题组将基于中国电力出版社出版的、中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会推荐的“阅读空间”系列读物,组织各地中小学英语教研员和教师,全面参与课题实验,为探索适合我国中小学的英语阅读教学新途径而积极尝试。

这是一套将**英语、趣味和科普完美结合的优秀读物**!同学们,让我们一起开始这轻松、快乐的阅读之旅吧!

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Let's Go Surfing Now!

You see a wave coming towards you. You start paddling — furiously. You feel the wave pick you up. You jump to your feet!

Surfing is one of the most popular sports in the world. Hawaiians have surfed for hundreds of years on the great waves that rolled in from the Pacific Ocean. In 1912, Hawaiian Duke Kahanamoku **introduced** surfboard riding to Australia. Californians also got the surfing bug early in the 20th century. The surf was soon looking crowded!

让我们冲浪去!

眼看着大浪铺天盖地向你冲来。你开始拼命地往前划，感觉到大浪把你抓起，整个身子都跃了起来!

冲浪是世界上最受欢迎的运动之一。夏威夷人在太平洋汹涌的波涛上谱写了数百年的冲浪史。1912年，夏威夷的卡汗那摩库公爵把冲浪板引入澳大利亚。20世纪初，加利福尼亚人也纷纷开始迷上冲浪。冲浪运动很快受到了大家的欢迎。

Notes

paddle: propel a water-craft. 划桨

introduce: bring in and establish in a new place. 引进，传入

Surf's Up

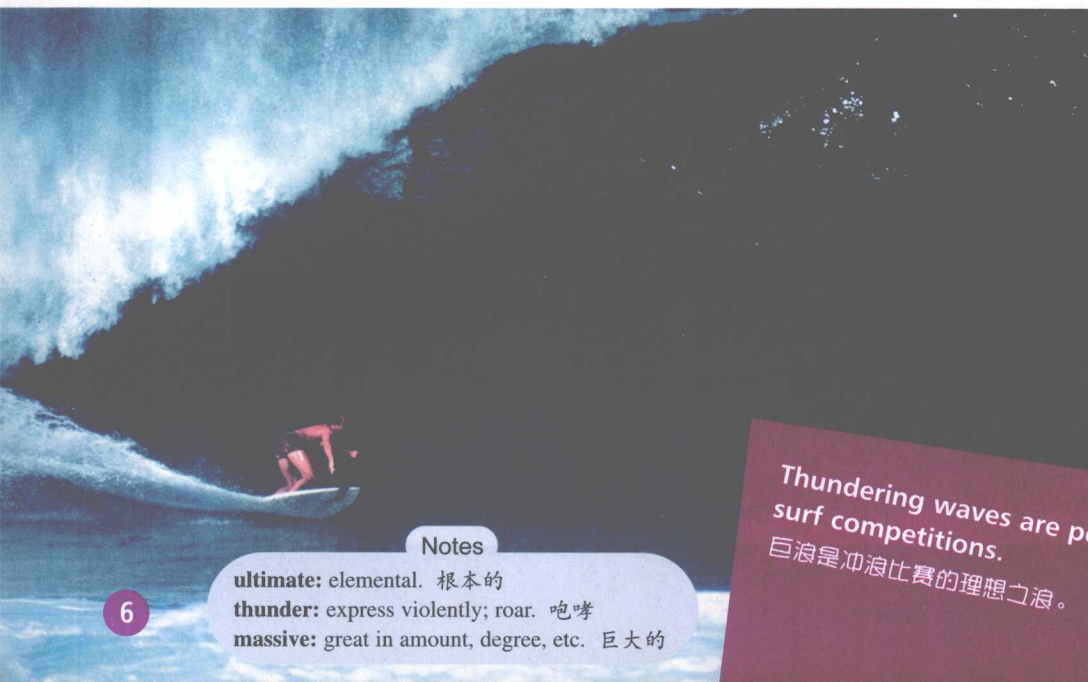
Surfers usually prefer big waves to small waves. Big-wave riding is the **ultimate** test for a surfer. Riding such powerful waves is very dangerous and takes skill and courage. If the waves are very strong and far out at sea, surfers are sometimes towed out to them on jet skis.

Hawaii has some of the biggest waves in the world. The entire Pacific Ocean seems to be behind each wave that **thunders** down on the coast at Sunset Beach. Winds and rip currents make these waves very dangerous. At Waimea Bay, **massive** waves up to 6 metres high hit the coast. Until 1957, no-one dared to surf these dangerous waves. In the early years of surfing at Waimea Bay, there was just one aim — to survive!

冲浪令人振奋

冲浪者一般都喜欢大浪，而不是小浪。在大浪中冲游才是对冲浪者真正的考验。在如此强大的浪头上冲游是非常危险的，它要求冲浪者有相当高的技术和巨大的勇气。如果是强浪，而且又在远处的大海上，冲浪者有时则会乘坐喷气式滑水机到达浪区。

世界上最大的几个浪区都在夏威夷。整个太平洋似乎就掩映于落日海滩岸边那隆隆翻滚的一股股波涛。大风和激流使这些海浪变得极其危险。威米尔湾6米之高的巨浪拍打着海岸。1957年之前没有人敢在这片凶险的水域里尝试冲浪。早期在威米尔湾冲浪的那些人只有一个目标——保住性命！



Notes

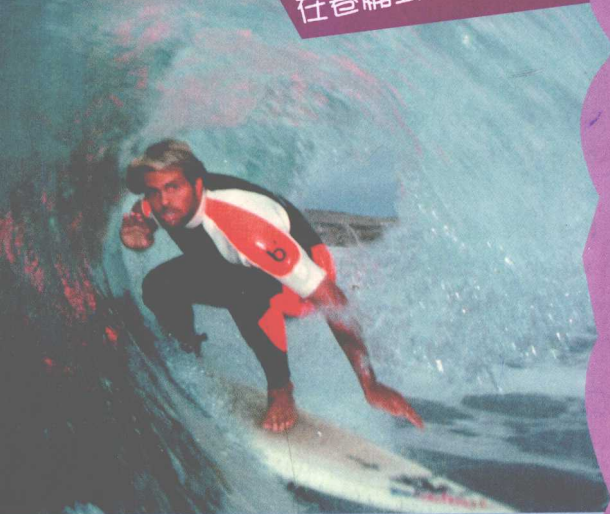
ultimate: elemental. 根本的

thunder: express violently; roar. 咆哮

massive: great in amount, degree, etc. 巨大的

Thundering waves are perfect for surf competitions.
巨浪是冲浪比赛的理想之浪。

Riding a tube
在卷桶式海浪中冲浪



A SURFING GREAT

Duke Kahanamoku was born in Honolulu in 1890. He was one of the greatest surfers ever. In 1925 he rescued eight men when a boat sank off Newport Beach, Australia. He went out and back three times on his surfboard through fierce waves.

冲浪巨人

1890年卡汗那摩库公爵出生于夏威夷首都檀香山，他是有史以来最伟大的冲浪者之一。1925年，一只小船在澳大利亚的纽波特海滩遇险，他在凶猛的波涛中驾着冲浪板往返三个来回，救出了8个人。



Notes

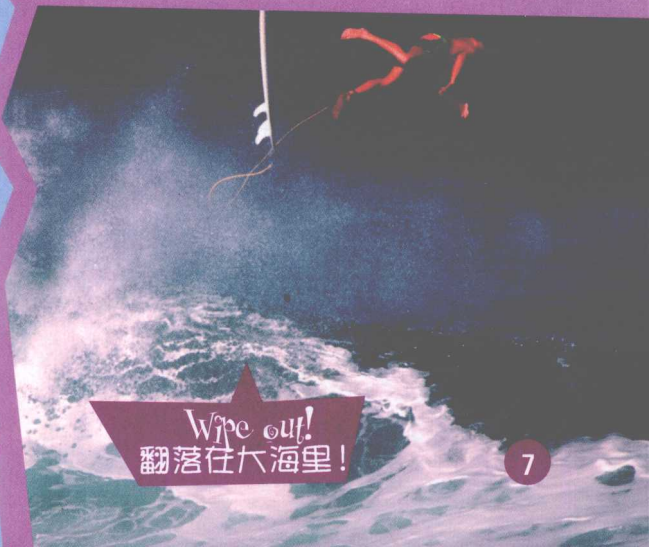
rescue: save or set free. 搭救，营救
spit: emit suddenly and forcefully. 短促而有力地发射出，喷吐

TALKING SURF!

Clucked: being afraid of the wave
Dropping in: catching a wave that someone else is already surfing
Drop in late: catching the steepest part of a wave
Dune: a big wave with peaks
Getting worked: what a wave does to you — like being churned around in a washing machine
Green room: inside a tube
Hang ten: hanging ten toes over the front of the board
Puff: a wave that spits
Pumping: a bigger than normal swell
Stuffed: being pushed under the water
Wipe out: falling off a wave

话说冲浪!

呼叫: 害怕海浪
不请自来: 加入到别人的冲浪当中
勇攀高峰: 在大浪尖峰时刺出击
浪丘: 有峰头的大浪
搅拌翻滚: 海浪冲击时的感觉——你仿佛置身于洗衣机中被搅拌翻滚
绿房子(休息室): 置身于卷桶式波浪之中
挂十: 10个脚趾头离开冲浪板悬空而上
吹气: 喷水的海浪
充气: 较大的浪
封堵: 被海浪压在水下
翻倒: 从海浪中滑出去



Wipe out!
翻落在大海里!

The Perfect Wave

Every surfer has an idea of the perfect wave — one that is big, powerful, hollow and fast. Surfers look for waves that break consistently from one side to another. Waves that have a good steep and clean break give surfers a ride with lots of speed and energy.

Steep and hollow waves give them the ride of their lives. One of the best surfing **thrills** is being inside a tube. This is when the wave breaks over your head and you **rocket** along the face of the wave. All you can hear is the roar of the wave. It's like a mad race to the end. You have to get out of the wave before it comes crashing down on your head!

完美之浪

每个冲浪者都有自己心目中的完美之浪——它们强大、有力、声音回荡、速度极快。因此，冲浪者总喜欢那些波涛翻滚的巨浪。险陡而突变的海浪能给冲浪者带来速度与力量的享受。

险陡而中空的海浪则是冲浪者的最爱。最让他们感到刺激的就是被卷在卷桶式大浪里的感觉。这时，大浪在你头顶上翻滚，你沿着海浪飞速前进。你只能听到狂涛巨浪发出的咆哮声，就像在疯狂地冲向比赛终点。你必须马上脱逃，否则海浪就会把你吞没！

How High is That Wave?

Surfers around the world have different ways of measuring wave height but as a general rule this is what they follow.

Small waves: knee to chest height

Medium waves: chest to about an arm's reach over your head

Large waves: a couple of feet overhead to about three times your height

Huge waves: more than three times your height

海浪的大小如何界定？

世界各地的冲浪者丈量海浪高度的方式各有不同，但一般都遵循以下原则：

小浪：高度从膝盖到胸部的位置

中浪：高度从胸部到过头顶约一臂之长的位置

大浪：高度从过头顶数英尺（1米以上）的地方到大约身高3倍的位置

巨浪：高度超过身高3倍的位置

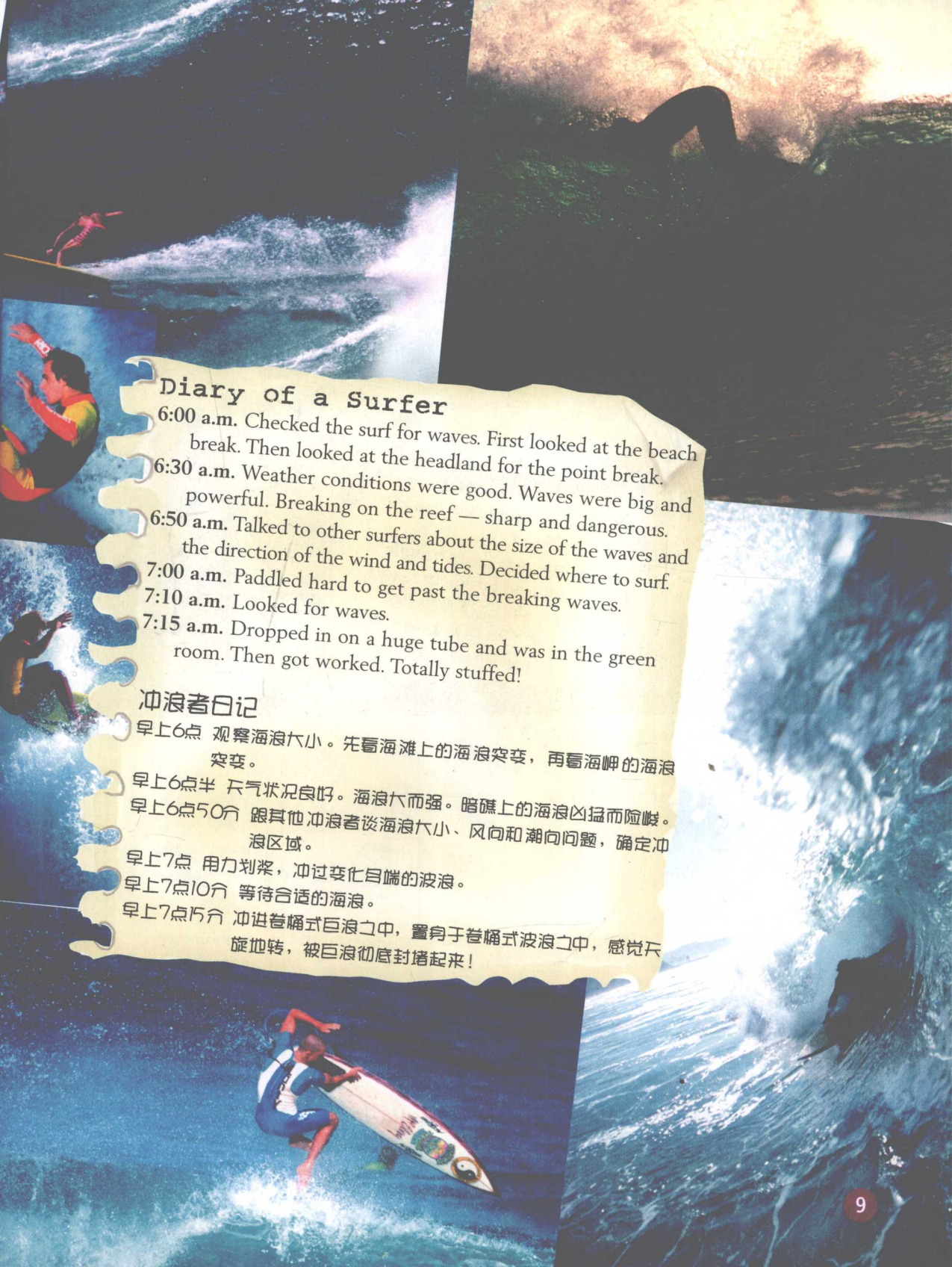


Notes

steep: the state of being steeped. 陡峭

thrill: a cause of excitement. 兴奋的因素

rocket: rise rapidly. 迅速上升，猛窜



Diary of a Surfer

6:00 a.m. Checked the surf for waves. First looked at the beach break. Then looked at the headland for the point break.

6:30 a.m. Weather conditions were good. Waves were big and powerful. Breaking on the reef — sharp and dangerous.

6:50 a.m. Talked to other surfers about the size of the waves and the direction of the wind and tides. Decided where to surf.

7:00 a.m. Paddled hard to get past the breaking waves.

7:10 a.m. Looked for waves.

7:15 a.m. Dropped in on a huge tube and was in the green room. Then got worked. Totally stuffed!

冲浪者日记

早上6点 观察海浪大小。先看海滩上的海浪突变，再看海岬的海浪突变。

早上6点半 天气状况良好。海浪大而强。暗礁上的海浪凶猛而险峻。

早上6点50分 跟其他冲浪者谈海浪大小、风向和潮向问题，确定冲浪区域。

早上7点 用力划桨，冲过变化多端的波浪。

早上7点10分 等待合适的海浪。

早上7点15分 冲进卷桶式巨浪之中，置身于卷桶式波浪之中，感觉天旋地转，被巨浪彻底封堵起来！

Wave Speak

Surfers and fishermen know about waves. Their lives depend on recognising the different types of waves and knowing how powerful they are.

Most of the waves in the ocean are caused by winds. How big the wave is depends upon the strength of the wind, how long the wind blows, and its **fetch**. **Ripples** are caused by a light breeze. A wind that is about six times stronger than a breeze will cause **whitecaps** on the sea or a large lake. Once a wave is formed, it then travels through the ocean. Strong steady winds that blow across the ocean can cause rolling, even waves. These are called **swells**. Fishermen follow the **swells** to find fish.

Q: Why is the law like the ocean?

A: Because most trouble is caused by the breakers.

问：为什么法律很像大海？

答：因为大多数麻烦都是落到海岸上的浪击引发的。

Wind in the Waves 海浪中的风速

| Wind speed (knots) 风速(节, 即海里/小时) (1海里=1.853千米) | Less than 1 小于1节 | 1-3 1-3节 | 4-6 <i>light breeze</i> 小微风 | 7-10 <i>gentle to moderate breeze</i> 小到中微风 | 11-27 <i>moderate to strong breeze</i> 中到强微风 |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Description 说明 | calm sea 静海 | ripples on sea 海面上有波纹 | small waves 小波浪 | larger waves 较大波浪 | rough sea 风大浪急的海面 |
| Wave height(approx.) 浪高(约) | 0 0 | 0.3 m 0.3米 | 0.3-0.6 m 0.3-0.6米 | 0.6-1.2 m 0.6-1.2米 | 1.2-2.4 m 1.2-2.4米 |

话说海浪

冲浪者和渔夫很了解海浪。他们的生死与掌握不同海浪的强度息息相关。

海洋中的海浪大多由风形成，其大小取决于风的强度、持续时间以及浪区。微风可以形成小波浪。风力超过微风强度6倍时，海面或大的湖面上会出现白色泡沫状浪花。一旦波浪形成，就会穿过海面。强劲、持续的大风刮过时，海面就会形成起伏，甚至波浪，人们称之为连续起伏的波浪。渔民就是跟着它们捕鱼的。

The Beaufort scale is used to measure wind speed.
用波弗特海等级来测定风速。

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 28-40 gale 大风 | 41-47 strong gale 强大风 | 48-55 whole to gale 狂风 | 56-63 storm 暴风 | 64 or greater hurricane 64级或更大的飓风 |
| very rough sea 更加风大浪急的海面 | high, rolling sea 浪高而且起伏的海面 | very steep waves 很陡峭的波浪 | mountainous sea 大山压顶般的海面 | completely raging sea 肆意咆哮的海面 |
| 2.4-4.0 m 2.4-4.0米 | 4.0-6.1 m 4.0-6.1米 | 6.1-9.1 m 6.1-9.1米 | 9.1-13.7 m 9.1-13.7米 | above 13.7 m 13.7米以上 |

Notes

fetch: the distance traveled by waves with no obstruction. 浪区

ripple: a small wave. 小波浪

whitecap: a wave with a crest of foam. 白浪

swell: a long wave on water. 连续起伏的波浪

EEK!

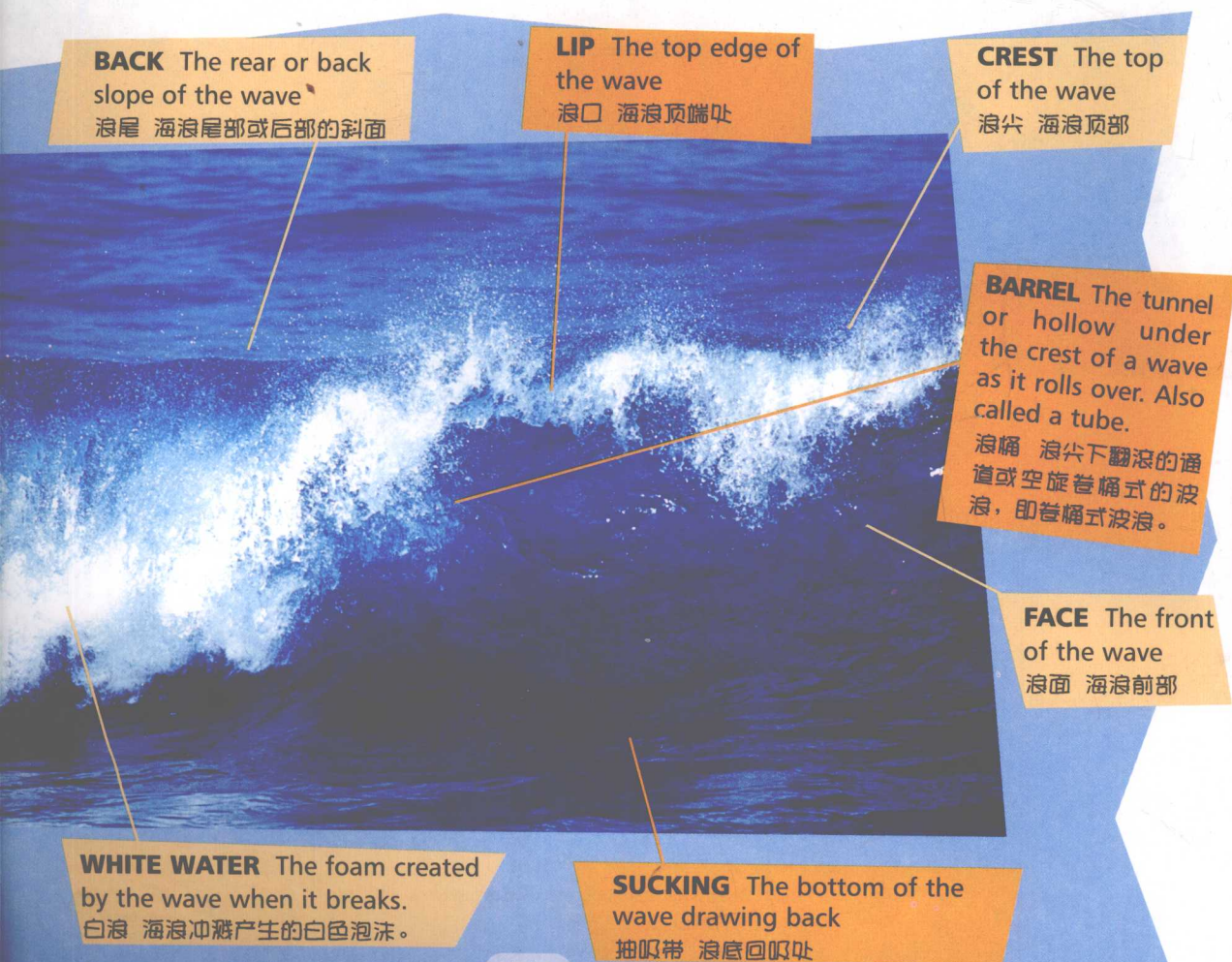
11

Breaking Up

Waves become slower and higher when they reach the shallow water near the shore. As the wave becomes higher, it becomes less **stable** (like too many dishes **stacked** one on top of the other). A crash is about to happen! Breakers are waves that crash onto the shore.

山崩地裂

海浪到达岸边浅水区时会变缓、变高。海浪升得越高，就越不稳定（这就好像很多碟子一个一个摞起来），就会出现海浪冲击海滩的景象！



Notes

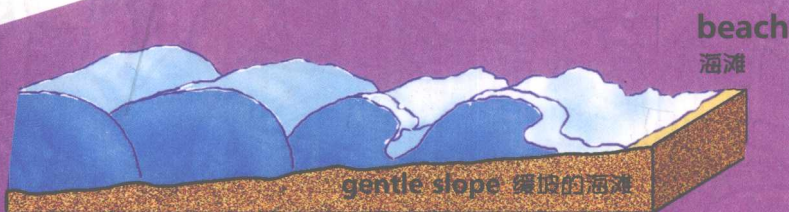
stable: resistant to change of position. 稳定的

stack: pile. 堆

There are three types of breakers. Which kind of breaker forms on a beach depends on the slope of the ocean floor at the shore and the height of the wave when it reaches shallow water. Spilling breakers occur on beaches with gentle slopes. Plunging breakers happen on beaches where the slope of the beach is steeper. Surging breakers happen on beaches where the slope is very steep. In fact, these waves roll up the beach rather than breaking onto it.

海浪的浪花分为三种，它的形成取决于海岸所处的海洋底部的坡度大小以及它在到达浅水地带时海浪达到的高度。溅溢型浪花出现在缓坡的海滩上；卷冲型浪花出现在斜坡较陡峭的海滩上；涌击型浪花则常见于斜坡很陡峭的海滩上。实际上，这些海浪是推滚，而不是击打到海滩上的。

Spilling breaker
溅溢型浪花



Plunging breaker
卷冲型浪花



Surging breaker
涌击型浪花



Notes

occur: take place or come about.
发生，出现

