

# 孩子们的动物朋友

英汉  
对照

Children's Animal Friends

Birds and Insects

## 鸟类·昆虫

王士奎 编著  
花开粲然 绘图



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## 内 容 提 要

本书用浅显易懂的中英两种文字介绍了 10 种鸟儿和昆虫,通过形象生动的语言和精美的画面展现出鸟儿和昆虫的独特习性和特点,集知识性、趣味性与教育性为一体,寓教于乐,使小读者能够在轻松有趣和快乐的学习氛围中拓展知识面、培养高尚的情操并感受英语的魅力。

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# 前言

在蔚蓝的天空中、在茂密的森林里、在辽阔的大地上、在浩瀚的海洋里生活着数不清的可爱动物，它们是地球上重要的成员，它们是构成这个绚丽多彩世界的一部分。

在本书中，你可以了解到五彩缤纷的小蝴蝶竟然能不畏艰险成群结队地飞越浩瀚的海洋；你可以了解到穿梭在美丽的花海中辛勤采蜜的蜜蜂是用什么独特的办法抵御冬季的严寒的；





你还可以了解到小小的蜻蜓竟然是动物界里的  
“特技飞行”专家！还有它们在静静的水面上  
轻轻地点水到底在干什么？你也一定也想知道  
大雁是如何完成每年几千公里的迁徙的吧？

本书用中英两种文字介绍了十种小朋友们十  
分喜爱的鸟儿和昆虫。通过阅读，不仅能够使  
小读者在轻松有趣的学习氛围中感受英语的魅  
力，而且还能激发小读者爱护动物、保护大自  
然的美好情感。

编者



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## Chapter 1

### Butterflies 蝴蝶

There are many different kinds of butterflies in the world.

世界上蝴蝶种类繁多。

The bird-winged butterfly is the largest one, and its wingspan is up to 30 centimeters.

“大鸟翼凤蝶”是最大的蝴蝶，其翼展可达三十厘米。

The small white butterfly is the smallest one, whose wingspan is only 16 millimeters.

“小灰蝶”是最小的蝴蝶，其翼展只有十六毫米。

The morpheo Helena from the tropical rainforests of South America is generally acknowledged as



the most beautiful butterfly in the world.

产于南美洲热带雨林里的“光明女神蝶”是世界上公认的最美丽蝴蝶。

The morphoes Helena are rare and now they are on the brink of dying out.

“光明女神蝶”非常稀少，现在处于濒临绝迹的危险境地。

The organs on the two sides of a butterfly's oral cavity are called mouthparts.

蝴蝶口腔两侧的器官称之为口器。

Butterflies eat by sucking, and stretch their mouthparts when they eat but retract them when they don't.

蝴蝶的进食是吸入式的，进食时会将口器伸直，不吃食物时将口器收起来。

Different kinds of butterflies have different food.

不同种类的蝴蝶吃的食物也各不相同。



Some butterflies like nectar, some like fruit juice and some eat destructive insects.

有些蝴蝶喜欢吃花蜜，有些喜欢吃水果的汁液，还有的吃害虫。

There is a pair of feelers on a butterfly's head. The feelers are sensitive and able to wiggle in all directions.

蝴蝶头上有一对触角。触角非常敏感并可向各个方向摆动。

The feelers can sense objects, airflow and smell various flavours.

蝴蝶的触角能感触到物体和气流，并闻到各种气味。

A butterfly's abdomen is thin and long and its heart is just in the abdomen.

蝴蝶的腹部又瘦又长，心脏就在它的腹部。

A butterfly has two pairs of wings and three



pairs of feet.

蝴蝶长着两对翅膀和三对足。

A butterfly's wings are wide and large and they can make great rising force when flapping slightly.

蝴蝶的翅膀又宽又大，轻轻舞动就能产生很大的向上的力。

When a butterfly keeps still, its wings stand up vertically on the back.

当蝴蝶保持静止不动时，翅膀是直立着的。

A butterfly is a kind of insect that can change its body temperature with ambient temperature.

蝴蝶是一种可以随着周围环境温度改变自己体温的昆虫。

A butterfly won't move about until it feels warm enough.



当蝴蝶感到暖和时才开始活动。

Butterflies move about mainly by flying.

蝴蝶的主要活动方式是飞行。

Butterflies fly straight, or fly ahead in a circuitous style and in a gliding style.

蝴蝶是直着向前飞行，或者以曲线方式和滑翔方式向前飞行。

Butterflies enjoy flying and dancing among thick grasses and colorful flowers.

蝴蝶喜欢在茂密的草丛中或花丛中翩翩起舞。

Some butterflies fly so fast that we cannot see them clearly.

有些蝴蝶的飞行速度太快，以至于我们无法清晰地捕捉到它们的身影。

Some butterflies fly so slowly that we can





touch them easily.

有些蝴蝶的飞行速度非常慢，我们能轻易触碰到它们。

Some butterflies can fly across vast oceans with the help of wind.

有些蝴蝶会借助风力飞越浩瀚的海洋。

Butterflies strictly abide by the daily schedule, getting up at sunrise and having a rest at sunset.

蝴蝶严格遵守作息時間，日出而作日落而息。

Generally, butterflies like sleeping on leaves or branches of plants.

蝴蝶通常喜欢在植物枝叶上睡觉。

Some butterflies love sleeping on the surface of cliffs and precipices.

有些蝴蝶则喜欢在悬崖峭壁上睡觉。

Some butterflies, such as monarch butterflies,





have the habit of migration and hibernation.

有些蝴蝶，如“帝蝴蝶”有迁徙和冬眠习性。

A large butterfly migrating group consists of millions of butterflies.

一个大型的蝴蝶迁徙队伍有几百万只蝴蝶。

Groups of migrating butterflies block out the sky and blanket the earth, presenting a grand sight.

成群成群迁徙中的蝴蝶铺天盖地、蔚为壮观。

Butterflies have a very short life, and the maximum lifespan is eleven months.

蝴蝶的寿命非常短，最长寿命为十一个月。

The shortest lifespan is only 2 to 3 weeks.

寿命最短的蝴蝶只能活 2~3 个星期。

Butterflies will go through four periods during whole life, i.e. eggs, larvae, pupas and imagoes.



蝴蝶的一生要经历四个阶段，即卵、幼虫、蛹和成虫。

Female butterflies lay eggs on stems, leaves, fruit surfaces and gaps in barks.

雌蝴蝶把卵产在植物的茎叶、水果表面或树皮缝隙等处。

When a butterfly's egg grows big enough, it breaks the eggshell, becoming a larva.

当蝴蝶的卵长大后，它自己破卵壳而出，这就是蝴蝶幼虫。

Butterfly's larvae are destructive to plants because they bite and eat plants.

蝴蝶的幼虫期对植物不利，因为它们啃食植物。

When larvae grow up, they will turn into pupas and at last pupas turn into butterflies.

幼虫成熟后变成蛹，最后蛹变成蝴蝶。

However, they become beneficial insects when they are imagoes.



但到了成虫期，蝴蝶就变成了益虫。

Butterflies spread pollen for plants as honeybees do.

蝴蝶也像蜜蜂一样为植物传播花粉。

If there were no butterflies, bees or other insects spreading pollen for plants, grains and plants would be fewer and fewer.

如果没有蝴蝶和蜜蜂等昆虫为植物传粉，粮食和植物会越来越少。

Cute and beautiful butterflies are our good friends so we must protect them well.

美丽可爱的蝴蝶是我们的朋友，我们要好好保护它们。





## True or False

### 判断对错

1. It is generally acknowledged that morpho Helena is the most beautiful butterfly in the world.  
“光明女神蝶”是人们公认的最漂亮蝴蝶。

2. Butterfly's larvae eat stems and leaves of plants so we say all butterflies are harmful insects.  
蝴蝶幼虫吃植物茎叶，所以说所有蝴蝶都是害虫。

3. Little butterflies can fly across vast oceans and over mountains.  
小小的蝴蝶可以远涉重洋、跨越高山。

4. The largest butterfly's wings are 60 centimeters long.  
最大的蝴蝶有六十厘米长。

5. Butterflies are beneficial insects so we should protect them.  
蝴蝶是益虫，我们要保护它们。

Possible keys:

1.(T) 2.(F) 3.(T) 4.(F) 5. (T)