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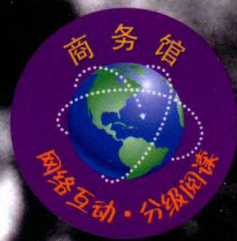
Escape!

逃生！

〔美〕Frances Bacon 著



 商务印书馆



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Features 导读



How far would you go to save your own life? Check out **Climber's Incredible Escape** on page 5.

一个人为了拯救自己的生命，能够做出哪些不可思议的事情呢？在第 5 页的“神奇逃生的登山者”中你就能找到答案。

From 3,000 years ago, mythology comes to us about a father and son who attempted an incredible escape. Only one of them made it out alive! Read **A Son Should Have Listened** on page 14.

3000 年前流传下来一段神话故事，讲述了一对父子用不可思议的方法逃脱险境，可是最后却只有一个人活了下来！请你读读第 14 页的“不听话的儿子”，看看整个故事吧。



How could three people use a wooden vaulting horse to escape from an “escape-proof” camp? Find out in **The Wooden Horse** on page 16.

你知道有三个人是怎样利用木鞍马从一个“固若金汤”的战俘营里逃跑的吗？看看第 16 页的“木鞍马逃生记”，你就明白了。

Turn to page 22 and read **Nancy Wake: The White Mouse** to learn about a woman who risked death by working against the German army in World War II.

请你翻到第 22 页，读读“‘白鼠’南希·韦克”，认识一下这位在二战中冒死反抗德国军队的女英雄吧。



How were people hidden inside “safe houses”?

人们是怎样躲藏在“安全房”里的呢？

Visit <http://edu.cp.com.cn>
for more about ESCAPES.

欲知更多关于“逃生”的知识，请登录商务印书馆教育网站。



The Will to Live

Throughout history, there have always been times and places of danger, but there has also always been the human will to live. It is this will that has led to some of the most incredible tales of danger and escape. Some of these dangers, such as earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, and animal attacks, are from the natural world. Other dangers have been created by developments in technology.

During times of war and political **oppression**, perhaps one of the most dangerous places to be is in the hands of the enemy or on the run from the enemy. Tales of wartime escapes are full of bravery, invention, and **endurance**.

As we read of the lengths that people have gone to escape danger or help others escape danger, we can be reminded just how precious life is.



Firefighters spend their lives making sure that other people are safe. For firefighters and other **rescue** workers, danger is all in a day's work!



May 9, 2003



Climber's Incredible Escape

When climber Aron Ralston got his right arm pinned by a **boulder** weighing close to 1,000 pounds, his chances of escape were slim. Five days later, Ralston took desperate action. He used a pocketknife to cut off his numbed right arm below the elbow to have any chance of living.

After going through this incredible **ordeal** and applying first aid, Ralston still had to crawl through a narrow **canyon**, **rappel** down a 60-foot cliff, and walk six miles before getting help.

The park **ranger** who was with Ralston in the hospital emergency room said, "I've never seen anybody who has more will to live and is as much of a **warrior** as Aron."



Escape from Disaster!

The *Hindenburg*

On May 6, 1937, a ground crew of more than 200 and a large crowd of journalists and other onlookers had gathered on Lakehurst Airfield, New Jersey. They were watching the landing of the airship *Hindenburg*.

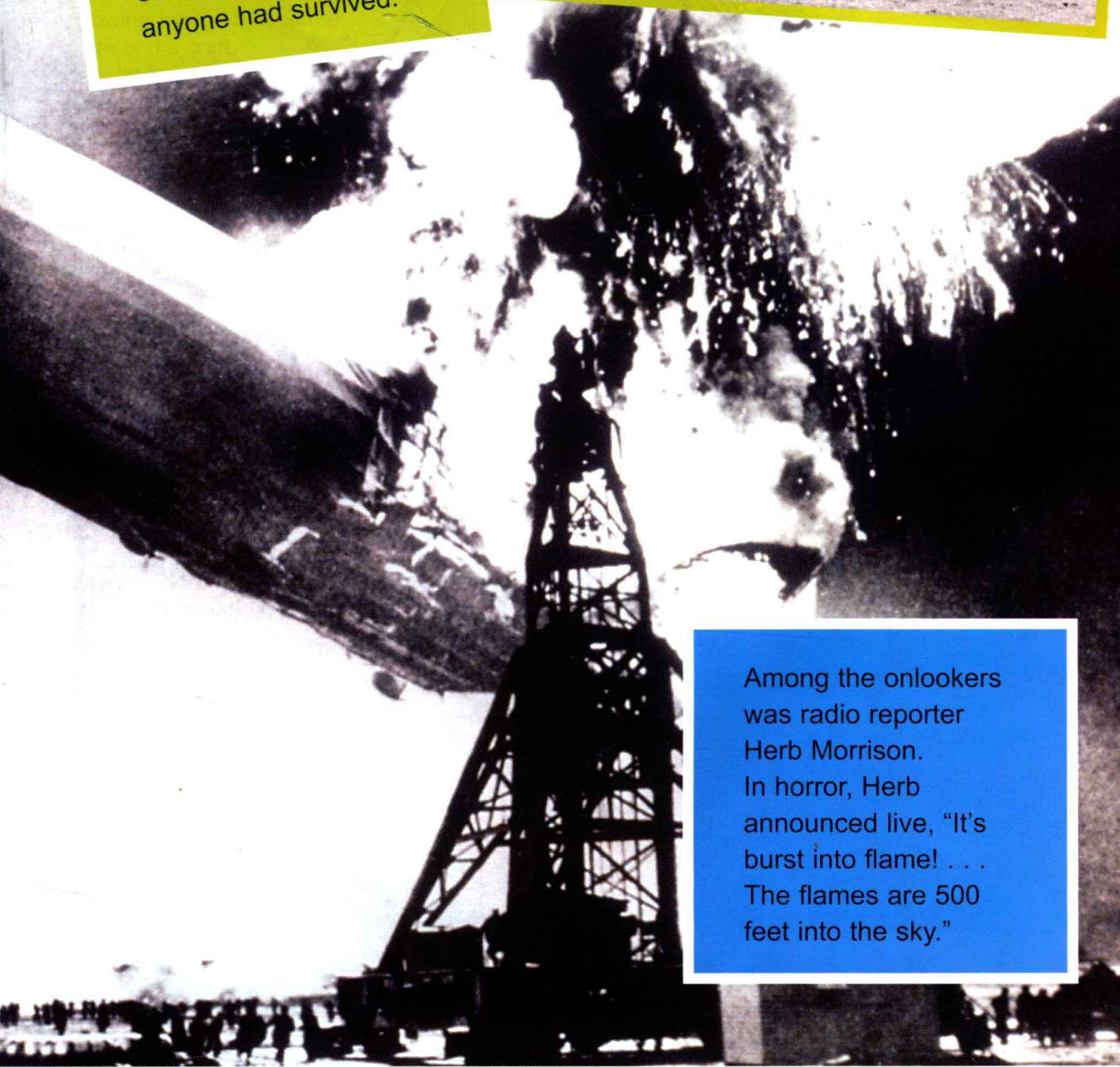
Inside the airship, two of the flight crew saw the first sign of disaster—one of the hydrogen fuel cells was **ablaze**. Suddenly, the cell exploded and *Hindenburg* turned into a giant fireball. It took 32 seconds for the blazing *Hindenburg* to come to rest on the ground. It seemed that all 42 passengers and 55 crew must surely have died.

Then, to the crowd's amazement, people began to **stumble** from the burning wreck. In total, 62 people walked away from the *Hindenburg* and became survivors of one of the most famous air disasters in history.



At the time, the *Hindenburg* was the ultimate in **luxury** air travel. Passengers could gaze out the windows in the **lounge** while they listened to live piano music.

It was a terrible tragedy that 35 people died in the *Hindenburg* disaster. For the people who were watching the airship's **charred** skeleton fall to the ground, however, it seemed incredible that anyone had survived.



Among the onlookers was radio reporter Herb Morrison. In horror, Herb announced live, "It's burst into flame! . . . The flames are 500 feet into the sky."

Survival in Space—*Apollo 13*

On April 13, 1970, the three astronauts onboard the American spacecraft *Apollo 13* sent a chilling radio message back to NASA headquarters in Houston, Texas. The message was, “OK, Houston, we’ve had a problem here.”

The “problem” was that an oxygen tank inside the spaceship had exploded, causing another tank to leak, and vital power and oxygen supplies were running out. The command **module** of the spaceship had only enough power and oxygen to keep the three astronauts alive for a couple of hours. Commander Jim Lovell, command module pilot Jack Swigert, and lunar module pilot Fred Haise were alone, in terrible danger, and 205,000 miles from Earth! The astronauts had no choice but to move into the lunar module, the part of the spaceship that was supposed to be used for the moon landing.



Service Module 服务舱

The service module carried fuel, electrical power, and life support supplies for the command module. One of its oxygen tanks exploded, blowing a large hole in the side of the craft.

服务舱里装载着为指令舱提供的燃料、电能和生活供给。这个舱里的一个氧气罐发生了爆炸，把太空船的一侧炸出了一个大洞。

Command Module 指令舱

The three astronauts were supposed to travel in here on their journey between Earth and the moon. It was the only part of the craft designed to return to Earth.

宇航员本来应该在地球、月球之间往返的途中待在这个舱里。这是太空船上唯一一个按照设计可返回地球的部分。

Lunar Module 登月舱

This part of the spacecraft was intended to land on the moon. The crew of Apollo 13 had to live in here on their voyage back to Earth.

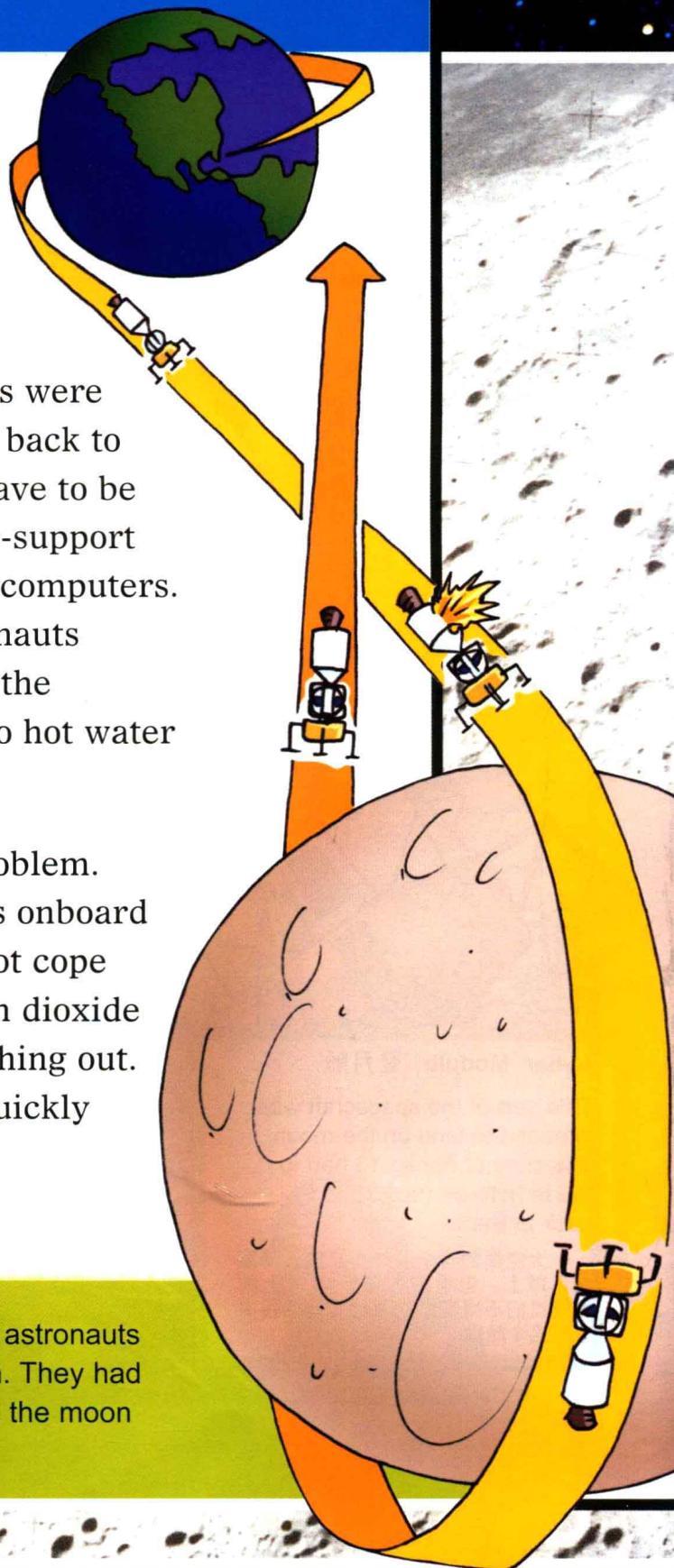
太空船的这个部分本来应该降落在月球上，但现在阿波罗 13 号上的宇航员们不得不在返回地球的旅程中住在这个舱里。

Technicians at NASA were in constant radio contact with the crew. Astronaut Fred Haise can be seen on the large TV screen.

The next problem was that the lunar module had been designed to keep just two men alive on the moon for only two days. The three astronauts were facing a four-day journey back to Earth. All power would have to be saved for working the life-support systems and navigational computers. This meant that the astronauts would have no heating in the freezing conditions and no hot water to prepare food.

They also had another problem. The carbon dioxide filters onboard the lunar module could not cope with the amount of carbon dioxide the three men were breathing out. This poisonous gas was quickly building up.

Once disaster struck, the three astronauts could not simply return to Earth. They had to continue their course around the moon before heading back home.



Supply Checklist

- ✗ Power situation—bad. The explosion had done serious damage to the electricity and fuel supplies.
- ✗ Food situation—bad. Because most of the food was freeze-dried, hot water was needed to make it **edible**. Hot water was no longer available.
- ✓ Air situation—OK. There was enough air in the spacecraft to last until *Apollo 13* returned to Earth. However, the astronauts had to find a way to get rid of the carbon dioxide.
- ✗ Water situation—bad. The spacecraft's electronic systems produced heat. Without water to cool them, they would overheat and fail.

Back at NASA, technicians had been working on a solution. They radioed instructions. The three astronauts then started to build a temporary carbon dioxide filter by using the filters from the command module, storage bags, tape, **air hoses**, and the covers of *Apollo 13*'s flight manuals. It worked!



After four days of traveling through space in the lunar module, the astronauts were getting close to home. Since the only part of *Apollo 13* designed to come back to Earth was the command module, the astronauts had no choice but to return to it and prepare for the most dangerous part of the journey yet—re-entry into Earth's atmosphere. If their approach was wrong, they could burn like a **meteor** or **bounce** off course, far into space.

As the astronauts **hurtled** toward Earth in the tiny command module, the NASA technicians waited anxiously to hear if re-entry was successful. Finally, they received the tense word "OK" from Jack Swigert.

There was now just one hope left: the luck that the command module had enough power left to operate the parachutes for landing. Four minutes later, live video pictures of the parachutes opening were received in Houston. The three brave astronauts had survived their dangerous journey through space and were back safely on Earth!





Technicians at NASA celebrate as they watch live video **footage** of the command module landing on the ocean (above, left) and being lifted safely onto the support ship (above, right).

On the Run

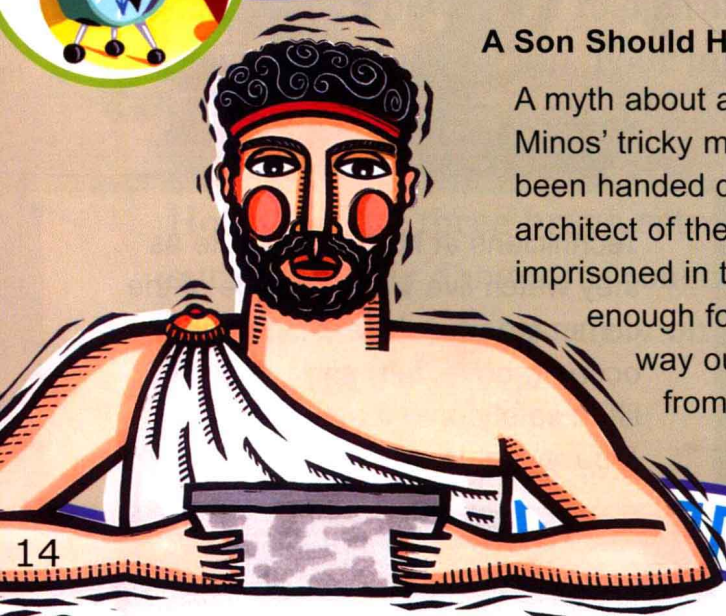
In times of war, people who are caught by the enemy are held in camps as prisoners of war, or POWs. In the past, some of these prisoners of war were very badly treated. For others, being a prisoner of war wasn't so bad. One thing is certain, though—many POWs spent their days and nights planning to escape.

Stories are told of amazing escapes from enemy hands, both long ago and in recent times. Many of these escapes required courage and bravery. Some escape attempts were successful and others were not, but they all involved creativity!



A Son Should Have Listened

A myth about a daring escape attempt from King Minos' tricky maze on the isle of Crete in Greece has been handed down through the ages. Daedalus, the architect of the maze, and his son Icarus had been imprisoned in the maze by the king. It was easy enough for the creator of the maze to find his way out. The problem was how to escape from Crete.





Daedalus used feathers and wax to make wings for both himself and his son. He then gave Icarus careful instructions on how to fly out of the maze. They could not fly too high because the sun would melt the wax. Nor could they fly too low because the waves would **drench** the feathers. Icarus did not listen to his father. He flew higher and higher until the sun's heat turned the wax to liquid and the wings fell apart. Sadly, only Daedalus made it to safety. He built a monument in memory of his son, hoping other children would learn from his son's mistake and listen to their parents.