

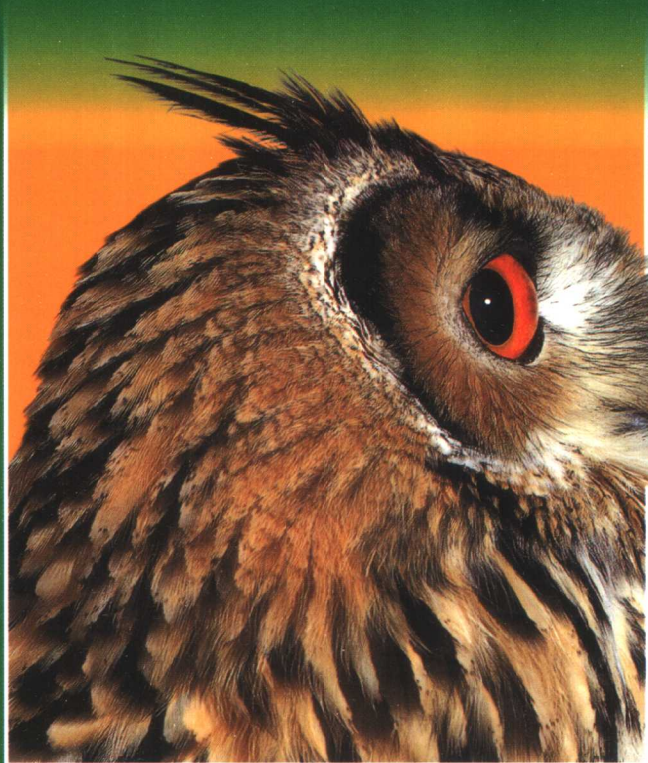
外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物

ELEMENTARY A 初级 A

动物奇观

ANIMALS LOOK!

Caroline Laidlaw (英) 著



外语教学与研究出版社



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欢迎阅读外研社·DK英汉对照百科读物！这是第一套专门为非英语国家学习者编写的非小说类读物。这些缤纷多彩的读物揭示了我们周围世界的各个侧面：历史、地理、科技、体育……还有许许多多其他的事情。它们还为我们展示了现在和过去人们各种各样的生活方式。

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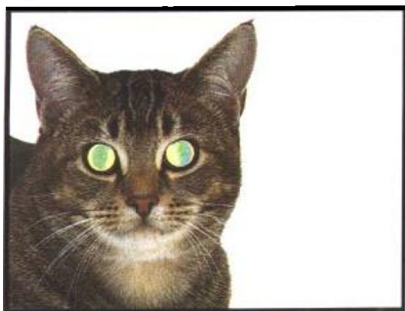
丛书的编排也颇具特色，书中图文穿插，彩色印刷，逼真的视觉效果将使您拥有更加美妙的阅读感受。

希望本丛书能令您读得开心！

外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物(第三辑)

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Eyes with mirrors 带镜子的眼睛



Four eyes 四只眼睛



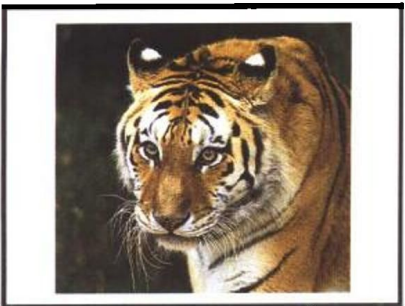
Food stores for later 囤粮备荒



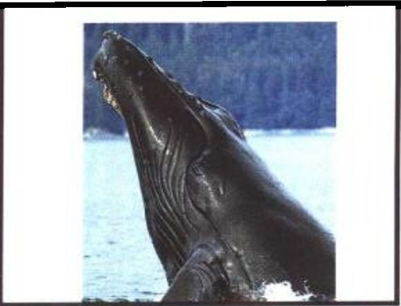
An extra eyelid 额外的眼睑



White spots 白点



Whales communicate 鲸鱼传递信息

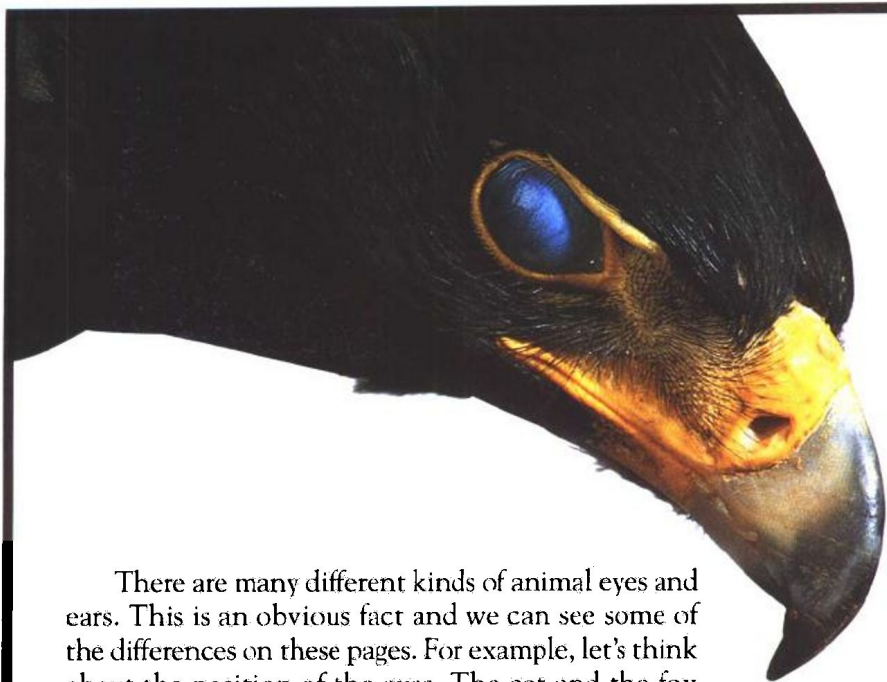


An excellent sense of hearing 极佳的听觉



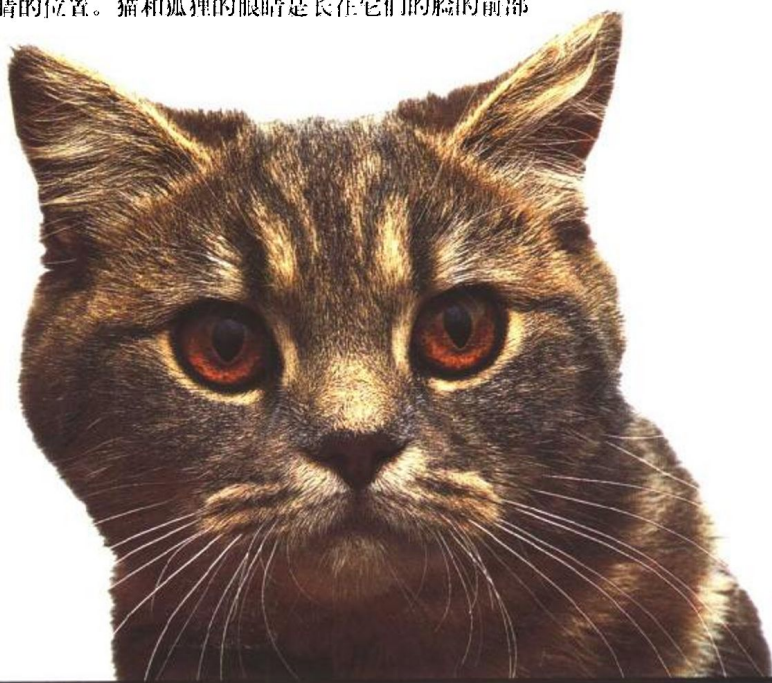
Frog ears and eyes 青蛙的耳朵和眼睛





There are many different kinds of animal eyes and ears. This is an obvious fact and we can see some of the differences on these pages. For example, let's think about the position of the eyes. The cat and the fox have eyes at the front of their faces.

动物的眼睛和耳朵有很多不同种类。这是很明显的事情。在这儿页书中我们就可以看见一些不同之处。比如，我们来想想它们眼睛的位置。猫和狐狸的眼睛是长在它们的脸的前部的。



The caiman's eyes are high on top of its head. What is the reason for these different positions? What about ears? Let's think about shape, as well as position. How are they different in these four animals?

大鳄鱼的眼睛高高地长在头的顶部。为什么这些动物的眼睛长在不同的位置呢？耳朵的情况又是怎样的呢？除了位置，我们也来想想它们的形状吧。这四种动物的耳朵有什么不同呢？



The cat and fox have quite large ears, facing forwards. They are triangular, and they can move around. But where are the eagle's and caiman's ears? In fact, do they have any ears at all? The answer is yes. They have ears, but you can't see them. Why are these animals' ears so different? The answer is connected with evolution. Through many thousands of years, each animal slowly changed.

猫和狐狸的耳朵很大，朝前长着，它们是三角形的，并且能转动。而鹰和大鳄鱼的耳朵在哪里呢？事实上，它们到底有没有耳朵呢？答案是肯定的。它们有耳朵，只是你看不见而已。为什么这些动物的耳朵如此不相同呢？答案与动物的进化有关。千万年间，每一种动物都在慢慢地发生着变化。



Our investigations begin with three predators (hunters) and one herbivore (plant-eater). Can you guess the names of these animals? The three hunters are active in dark places. In other words, where there is very little light.

This is a close-up of an owl's eye. It is very big because owls are active at night. Even in the poorest light their eyes are very sensitive. Human eyes need much stronger light than owls' eyes. And even then, we can only just see things in the dark.

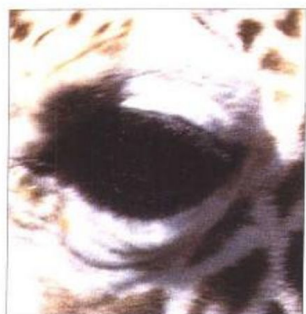
我们的调查从三种食肉动物(猎食动物)和一种食草动物(草食动物)开始。你能猜出这些动物的名字吗?这三种食肉动物在暗处,或者说,在光线少的地方很活跃。

这是猫头鹰眼睛的特写镜头。它很大,因为猫头鹰在夜里很活跃。即使是在很微弱的光线下,它们的眼睛也很敏锐。人的眼睛比猫头鹰的眼睛需要强得多的光线才能看见东西。即便那样,我们在黑暗中也才将能够看见东西。



The squid lives in the sea. It has two large eyes, one on each side of its head. Like the owl, it needs large eyes because it hunts in the dark. It is an amazing fact that in structure the squid's eyes are almost the same as human eyes.

鱿鱼生活在海里。它有两只大眼睛，头的两侧一边长着一只。像猫头鹰一样，它也需要大眼睛，因为它要在黑暗中捕食。有趣的是，鱿鱼的眼睛结构和人类的眼睛几乎完全相同。



Which animal does this eye belong to? It's a giraffe's eye. This animal is active during the day. It has excellent eyesight. It can see a hungry lion or tiger from a great distance. And because it can run as fast as 56 kilometres an hour, it can usually escape its predators.

这是什么动物的眼睛呢？它是一只长颈鹿的眼睛。这种动物白天很活跃。它的视力极好。它能从很远的地方看见一只饥饿的狮子或者老虎。因为它能以高达每小时 56 公里的速度疾奔，所以它通常能够逃脱它的捕食者。

Here is the eye of a cat, another hunter. Cats usually hunt at night but sometimes they are active during the day, too. Their eyes work well in bright light or in very little light. Inside the eye, there is an extra layer of cells. They form a kind of mirror that reflects light and improves the image. Shine a flashlight at a cat, and its eyes glow like strange lights. (See "Eyes with mirrors" on page 7.)



这里是一只猫的眼睛。猫也是一种猎食动物，通常在夜间捕食，但有时它们白天也很活跃。无论是在明亮的光线下还是在很微弱的光线下，它们的视力都很好。在猫眼的内部，有一层额外的细胞，它们形成了一种能够反射光线并能使影像更加清晰的镜子。用手电筒照着猫，它的眼睛会像奇怪的灯一样闪光。（见第7页“带镜子的眼睛”。）

As you can see, the owl's eyes are at the front of its head. This frontal position increases the angle of binocular vision. Both eyes together see the same object. With good binocular vision, the owl can judge distance accurately. It watches from a high place and keeps its prey in view.

There is something else about the owl's eyes: it cannot rotate them. Human eyes can move from side to side and up and down. But an owl cannot do this. In fact, the fixed eyes are useful because they can detect movement very well. And the owl's head can turn easily. An owl can see a moving mouse from a great distance.

The squid has ten tentacles (arms), not eight like an octopus. And squids are much more active than octopuses. There are many different kinds of squid, ranging from a few centimetres to around 18 metres.

正如你所看到的，猫头鹰的眼睛长在它的头的前部。这种正面的位置增加了它双目的视野角度，两只眼睛都看同一个物体。利用良好的双目视觉，猫头鹰可以准确地判断距离。它从高处观察，把猎物控制在它的视野之内。

关于猫头鹰的眼睛，还有一种特点：它们不会转动。人的眼睛可以上下左右地转动，而猫头鹰的眼睛却不能。实际上，这种固定的眼睛很有用，因为它能很好地察觉移动。猫头鹰的头却很容易转动。猫头鹰能从很远的地方看见移动的老鼠。

鱿鱼有十条触须（臂），而不是像章鱼那样有八条。鱿鱼比章鱼活跃得多。鱿鱼的种类很多，小的只有几厘米长，而大的可长达 18 米左右。



The giraffe uses its eyes as a defence mechanism. They help it to see a great distance. It can see its enemies, and so it can run away. And why are the eyes at the sides of its head? Because it must look out for danger coming from any direction.

长颈鹿利用它的眼睛作为一种防御机制，眼睛帮助它看得很远，能看见它的敌人，因此它能跑开。为什么它的眼睛长在头的两侧呢？因为它必须当心来自任何方向的危险。



The cat's eyes are at the front of the face, like the owl's eyes. And the cat also hunts at night. It can see in the dark about six times better than human beings.

与猫头鹰的眼睛一样，猫的眼睛也长在它的脸的前部。猫也在夜间捕食，它们在黑暗中的视力要比人类好六倍。

Eyes with mirrors

Cats have a special mechanism at the back of their eyes. This acts like a mirror, and reflects light. This is very useful at night.

带镜子的眼睛

猫眼睛的后面有着特殊的结构，它的作用像一面镜子，反射光。这在夜间是非常有用的。



Spiders have four pairs of legs. Most spiders have eight eyes, like this jumping spider. The two biggest eyes are at the front, and the other eyes are all around the head. Other kinds of spiders may have six, four, or two eyes. Spiders that live in caves and dark places may not have any eyes at all.

These soft-bodied creatures do not have ears, but they have many special vibration receptors (*hairs*) on their bodies. These receptors can “hear” sounds from other spiders or sounds from their prey. They catch and eat mainly insects.

Spiders can communicate with each other. They make drumming noises with parts of their bodies. They can also communicate with special chemicals or pheromones. Male spiders can find females by following the scent in the silk web. But male spiders have a problem.

Very often a female wants to eat a male. He must send the right kind of vibrations through her web. Then the female knows that it is her mate on the web and not the next meal. But even careful males sometimes end up as food for the hungry female.



蜘蛛有八条腿。像这只跳蛛一样，大多数蜘蛛有八只眼睛。两只最大的眼睛长在前面，其他的眼睛都长在头的周围。其他种类的蜘蛛可能有六只、四只或两只眼睛。生活在山洞里和阴暗地方的蜘蛛可能根本就没有眼睛。

这些身体柔软的动物没有耳朵，但是它们的身体上有很多震动感受器(须)。这些感受器能“听见”从其他的蜘蛛或者从它们的猎物那里发出的声音。它们主要是捉食昆虫。

蜘蛛会互相传递消息。它们用身体的某些部位发出鼓声。它们也可以用特殊的化学物质或信息素来传递信息。雄蜘蛛能够顺着丝网里的⁴气味找到雌蜘蛛。但是雄蜘蛛却有一个问题。

雌蜘蛛往往想吃掉雄蜘蛛。它必须将正确的震动信号送进网里，只有这样，雌蜘蛛才知道网上来的是它的配偶，而不是它的下一顿美餐。但是，即使是非常小心谨慎的雄蜘蛛，有时也会成为饥饿的雌蜘蛛的盘中餐。

Four eyes

This little fish has very good visual equipment. It can spend a lot of time on the surface of the water, because it has unusual eyes. In fact, it has two eyes for looking up, and two for looking down.

四只眼睛

这条小鱼有着很好的视觉装备。它能长时间地待在水面上，因为它有不寻常的眼睛。事实上，它有两只向上看的眼睛和两只向下看的眼睛。



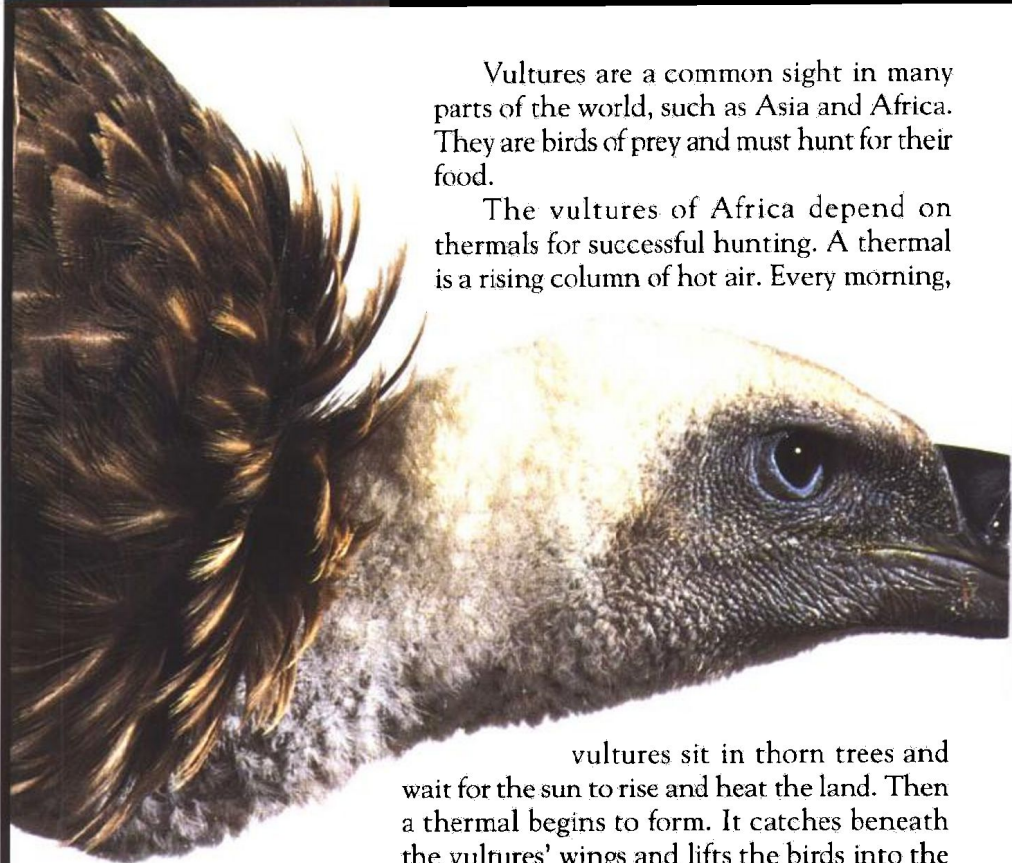


The horsefly is an insect. Unlike a spider, the horsefly has three pairs of legs, and it has three parts to its body. It has two very big eyes on top of its head. We call these eyes compound eyes. Each compound eye has hundreds of tiny, individual lenses. And each tiny “eye” can see a bit of the whole picture. Some insects, particularly the hunters, can have as many as 30,000 “eyes”. With so many tiny parts in their eyes, insects like this fly can see in almost every direction. This is why it is very difficult to catch a fly. It can always see you first!

Insects and human beings probably don't see colours in the same way. Insects can see ultra-violet light. This ability helps them to find nectar (food) in plants. They can see the ultra-violet guidelines that lead to the flower's nectar.

马蝇是一种昆虫。不像蜘蛛，它有六条腿，它的身体分三部分。它的头顶上有两只大眼睛。我们把这些眼睛叫做复眼。每一只复眼里有几百个极小的、独立的晶状体。每一只小小的“眼睛”能看见整个画面的一部分。有些昆虫，特别是食肉类的昆虫，可能有多达3万只这样的小“眼睛”。眼睛里有这么多微小的部件，像这只苍蝇这样的昆虫就能看到几乎所有的方向。这就是为什么很难捉到苍蝇的原因。它总能先看见你！

昆虫和人可能不是用同样的方式看见颜色的。昆虫能看见紫外线。这种能力帮助它们找到植物的花蜜（也就是它们的食物）。它们所看到的紫外线可以引导着它们找到花蜜。



Vultures are a common sight in many parts of the world, such as Asia and Africa. They are birds of prey and must hunt for their food.

The vultures of Africa depend on thermals for successful hunting. A thermal is a rising column of hot air. Every morning,

vultures sit in thorn trees and wait for the sun to rise and heat the land. Then a thermal begins to form. It catches beneath the vultures' wings and lifts the birds into the sky. Round and round they go, rising up the column of hot air. On top of the thermal, the vultures are hundreds of metres above the savannah. Here they can look down and, with their excellent eyesight, they can see a very long way. They look for dead or sick animals.

You can see that this vulture has very few feathers on its head and neck. This is necessary because vultures eat dead animals. They must keep their necks and heads as clean as possible at feeding time.

在世界上很多地方都能见到秃鹫，例如在亚洲和非洲它们就很普遍。它们属于猛禽，必须为自己捕食。

非洲的秃鹫靠上升的暖气流成功地捕食猎物。暖气流就是一股上升的热空气。每天早晨，秃鹫停在荆棘树上等待太阳升起来把大地晒暖。然后上升的热气流就开始形成了。这股气流截留在秃鹫的翅膀下方，然后把它托上天空。秃鹫在天空中转呀转，随着那股暖气流上升。依托在暖气流的顶部，秃鹫已经在热带大草原的几百米高的上空了。从这个位置，它们可以用它们极好的视力向下看得很远。它们寻找已死或生病的动物。

你可以看见，秃鹫的头和脖子上的羽毛很少。这是必要的，因为秃鹫吃动物的尸体。它们必须在进食的时候尽量使它们的头部和脖子保持干净。

Tarsiers are very small animals. Even the largest kind of tarsier is only 15 centimetres long. They like to sit in trees and can hold on with special discs on their fingers and toes. They are carnivores and eat insects, frogs, lizards and small birds. But because they are night hunters, they need enormous eyes. They can see their prey in poor light, but they can also see any dangers. They can turn their heads in a complete circle. This is a very useful ability for such a small animal. It can easily see a predator that is looking for a tasty meal.

眼镜猴是非常小的动物。即使是最大的一种眼镜猴，也只不过有15厘米长。它们喜欢坐在树上，并且能用它们前脚趾和后脚趾上的特殊圆盘抓住树。它们是食肉动物，吃昆虫、青蛙、蜥蜴和小鸟。但是因为它们是在夜间捕食，因此需要大眼睛。它们不仅能在很弱的光线下看见猎物，而且还能看到危险。它们的头能转一个整圈。对于这样的小动物来说，这可是一种非常有用的能力。它很容易就能看见一个正在寻找美味佳肴的食肉动物。





Moles spend nearly all their lives underground. They are only small, but they are very strong. They have very powerful front legs with five fingers on each hand. These can dig long tunnels in the ground. Most of the tunnels are like underground highways. But some of the tunnels are feed-

ing stations. Here moles stop to eat worms or small insects. Or, sometimes, they use their feeding stations as larders for storing food.

When moles make tunnels, they make molehills at the same time, like the one below. Molehills are often a big problem for people with gardens. One mole can make as many as a hundred molehills.

Because moles live underground, they have very poor eyesight. Luckily, they have a highly developed sense of smell and touch. Their sensitive noses can smell and feel worms and insects in the ground. Moles are very hungry little animals. In one day they can eat at least half their body weight in food.

鼹鼠几乎一生都住在地下。它们虽然个子小，但很健壮。它们的前腿很有力，每个脚爪上都长着五个趾头。这些脚爪可以用来在地下挖掘隧道。大多数这种隧道像地下公路。但其中有一些隧道是它们的食物贮藏所。鼹鼠在这里停下来吃蠕虫或小昆虫。或者，有时它们把食品供应站作为它们贮存食物的地方。

鼹鼠挖隧道的同时还做鼹鼠丘（如下图）。鼹鼠丘常常是人们花园里的大问题。一只鼹鼠做的丘可多达一百个。

因为鼹鼠住在地下，所以它们的视力很差。幸亏它们有着高度发达的嗅觉和触觉，它们敏感的鼻子能嗅到或触到地下的蠕虫和昆虫。鼹鼠是一种整天饥肠辘辘的小动物，它们一天能吃至少相当于它们体重一半的食物。

