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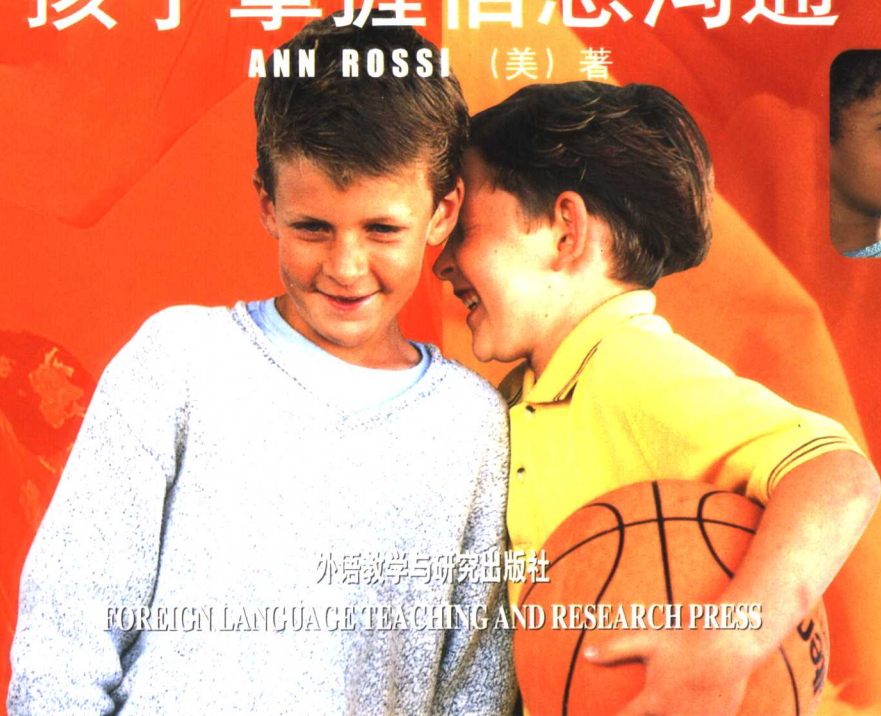
别小看孩子



Kids Communicate

孩子掌握信息沟通

ANN ROSSI (美) 著



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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如果你希望读到地道的英语，在享受英语阅读乐趣的同时又能增长知识、开拓视野，这套由外语教学与研究出版社与美国国家地理学会合作出版的“国家地理科学探索丛书”正是你的选择。

“国家地理科学探索丛书”分为9个系列，内容涉及自然科学和社会研究，秉承《国家地理》杂志图文并茂的特色，书中配有大量精彩的图片，文字通俗易懂、深入浅出，将科学性和趣味性完美结合，称得上是一套精致的小百科。

这套丛书以英文注释形式出版，注释由国内重点中学教学经验丰富的英语教师完成。特别值得推荐的是本套丛书在提高青少年读者英语阅读能力的同时，还注重培养他们的科学探索精神、动手能力、逻辑思维能力和沟通能力。

本丛书既适合学生自学，又可用于课堂教学。丛书各个系列均配有一本教师用书，内容包括背景知识介绍、技能训练提示、评估测试、多项选择题及答案等详尽的教学指导，是对课堂教学的极好补充。

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余国英 注

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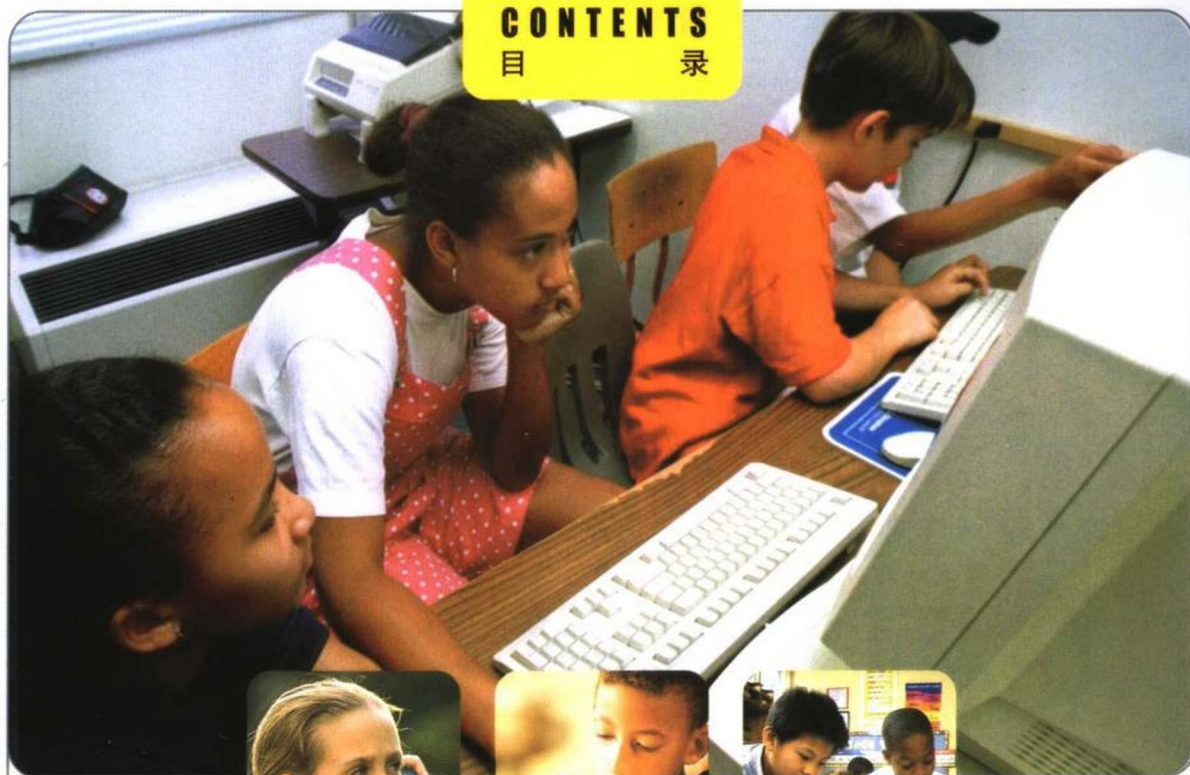
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INTRODUCTION

引

言

How Do We Communicate?

我们如何沟通？





Every day we get and share information. We talk to family and friends. We read newspapers, books, and magazines. We write letters and send e-mail messages. We watch television, listen to the radio, and use the Internet¹.

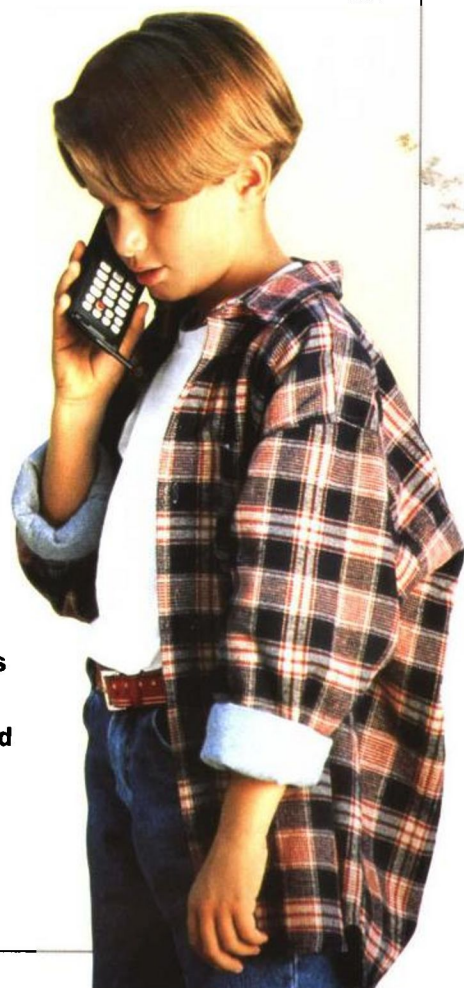
We communicate² in many different ways at home, at school, and in the community³. We communicate so often that we don't even think about it.

1. Internet *n.*
2. communicate *v.*
3. community *n.*

因特网

传递信息 沟通

社区



**In how many
different ways
have you
communicated
today?**

Communication Firsts

沟通的初始时期

We haven't always had so many ways to communicate. Many of the tools¹ we use today were invented² in the last 125 years. So, how did people communicate before then?

- | | | |
|-----------|----|----|
| 1. tool | n. | 工具 |
| 2. invent | v. | 发明 |





Then & now

Just like the people of long ago, we use sign language and body language to communicate. We wave⁸ hello and good-bye. We signal people to stop or go. We frown⁹ if we're confused¹⁰ or unhappy. We laugh if we're happy or think something is funny.

We don't really know when humans began to speak. Experts¹ who study languages think that early people first used sounds and body language to communicate with each other. They probably used sounds that imitated² sounds in nature, such as the howling³ of the wind.

Later, people used fire, smoke signals, and drumbeats⁴ to send simple messages. They made drawings and painted pictures to tell a story. Eventually⁵, people developed alphabets⁶ and writing systems⁷. Then, they could write stories, send messages, and keep records.

- | | | |
|---------------|------|--------------|
| 1. expert | n. | 专家 |
| 2. imitate | v. | 模仿 |
| 3. howling | n. | 啸声 |
| 4. drumbeat | n. | 鼓声 |
| 5. eventually | adv. | 最后 |
| 6. alphabet | n. | 字母表 |
| 7. system | n. | 系统 |
| 8. wave | v. | 挥手表示(致敬 告别等) |
| 9. frown | v. | 皱眉 |
| 10. confused | adj. | 困惑的 |

Inventing Ways to Communicate

For centuries, books were handwritten and very expensive. There weren't many of them. In the mid-1400s, European printers began to use the movable-type printing press¹. For the first time, multiple² copies of a book could be printed quickly. Books became more common and cheaper. More people learned to read. Printing became an important means of communication.

After the printing press, other means of communication were invented. The time needed to send and receive information became shorter

and shorter. The timeline³ below highlights⁴ inventions that have changed the way people communicate over the past 150 years.

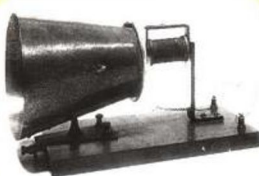
1. movable-type printing press		活字印刷机
2. multiple	adj.	多的
3. timeline	n.	时间表
4. highlight	v.	使突出; 使显著
5. telegraph	n.	电报机
6. code	n.	代码, 电码
7. represent	v.	代表
8. a series of		一连串的
9. dot	n.	(莫尔斯电码的)点
10. dash	n.	(莫尔斯电码的)划, 长划
11. patent	v.	获得……的专利权
12. long-distance	adj.	长途的, 远距离的
13. telegram	n.	电报
14. newsreel	n.	新闻(短)片
15. feature	n.	正片; 故事片
16. engineer	n.	工程师
17. device	n.	装置, 设备

Highlights in Communications

1876

The Telephone

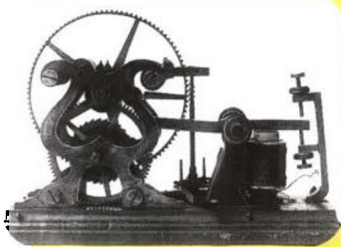
Alexander Graham Bell was the first to patent¹¹ a kind of telephone. Before the telephone, long-distance¹² communication took a long time. You couldn't talk directly with someone. You could write letters or send a telegram¹³, but you had to wait for a reply.



1840

The Electric Telegraph⁵

The telegraph became more useful when Samuel Morse invented a code⁶ for the alphabet. Each letter was represented⁷ by a series of⁸ dots⁹ and dashes¹⁰.



1895

Movies

The first movies were shown in Paris, France. By 1900, short movies called "newsreels¹⁴" were shown before the main feature¹⁵. People could now see moving pictures of events and places that they could only imagine before.



1907

Radio

Engineers¹⁶ developed a device¹⁷ which could pick up radio signals. By the early 1920s, there were radio stations throughout the United States. Millions of people listened in for news and entertainment.





A printer turns a huge screw¹⁴ on a printing press to push type against paper.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. BBC | | 英国广播公司 |
| 2. popular | <i>adj.</i> | 普及的；大众化的 |
| 3. source | <i>n.</i> | 来源 |
| 4. digital | <i>adj.</i> | 数字的；数码的 |
| 5. ENIAC | | 电子数字积分计算机 |
| 6. personal | <i>adj.</i> | 个人的 |
| 7. Department of Defense | | 国防部 |
| 8. version | <i>n.</i> | 版本 |
| 9. link | <i>v.</i> | 链接 |
| 10. network | <i>n.</i> | 网络 |
| 11. vast | <i>adj.</i> | 大量的 |
| 12. manufacturer | <i>n.</i> | 制造商 |
| 13. facsimile | <i>n.</i> | 传真 |
| 14. screw | <i>n.</i> | 螺旋状物 |



1936

Television

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC¹) made the world's first TV broadcast. But television did not become a popular² source³ of entertainment until the 1950s.

1946

The Computer

Two engineers built the first electronic digital⁴ computer. They called it ENIAC⁵. In 1975, the first personal⁶ computer, the Altair, was designed.



1969

The Internet

The United States Department of Defense⁷ developed an early version⁸ of the Internet in 1969. They called it ARPANET. It linked⁹ government defense computer networks¹⁰. People could write e-mails (short for electronic mail) to others and receive vast¹¹ amounts of information from around the world with great speed.



1980s

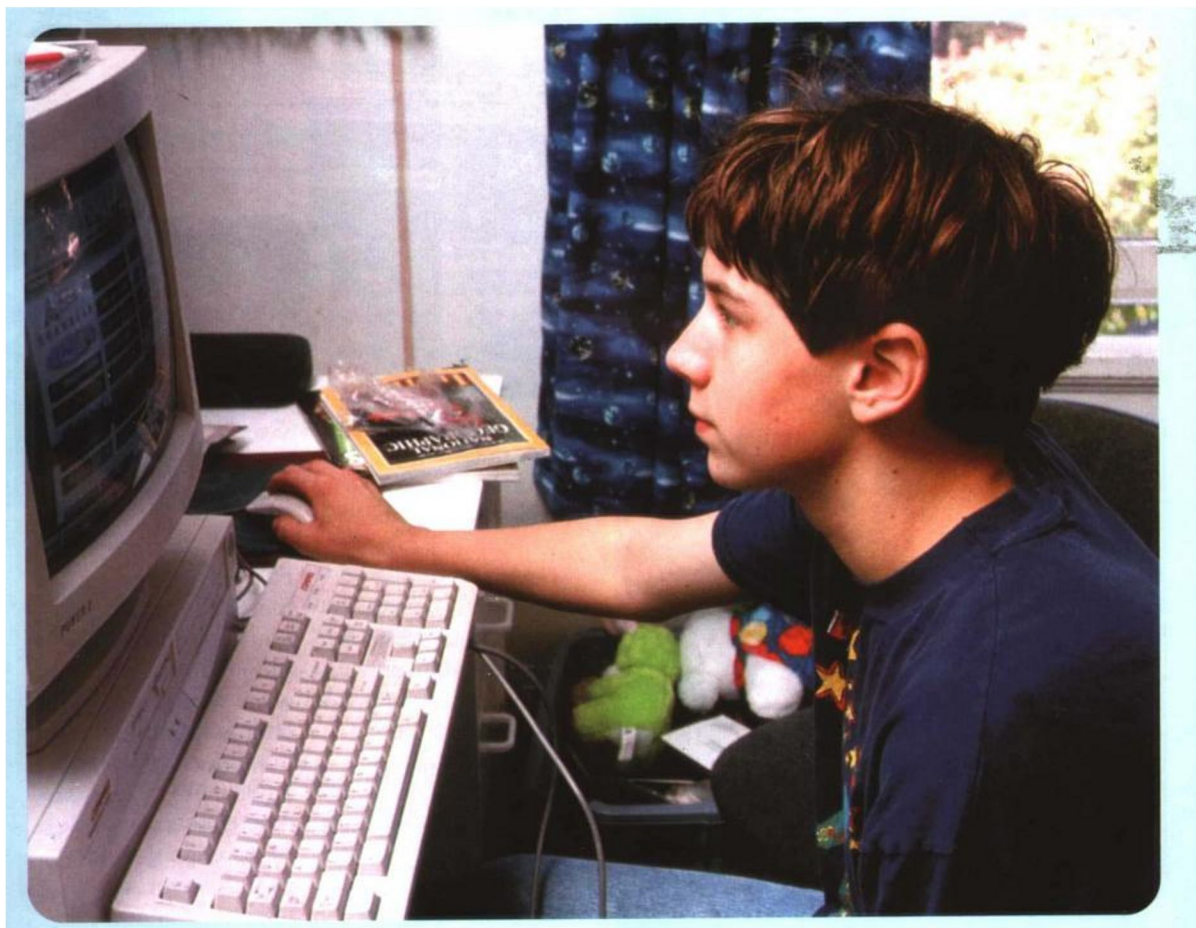
Fax Machines

Manufacturers¹² developed facsimile¹³ (fax) machines that were smaller, cheaper, and faster than those invented earlier. Fax machines send and receive words and pictures over telephone lines.

Communicating in the Information Age

信息时代的沟通

You live in the Information Age. Communicating should be easy. That's not always true! There are so many sources of information that it's easy to become confused. There are so many different ways to communicate that you need good communication skills.



Communication is about messages. Someone wants to let someone know something—the message. Most of our communication is personal communication. There are many ways we communicate with just one person or with people.

Personal Communication

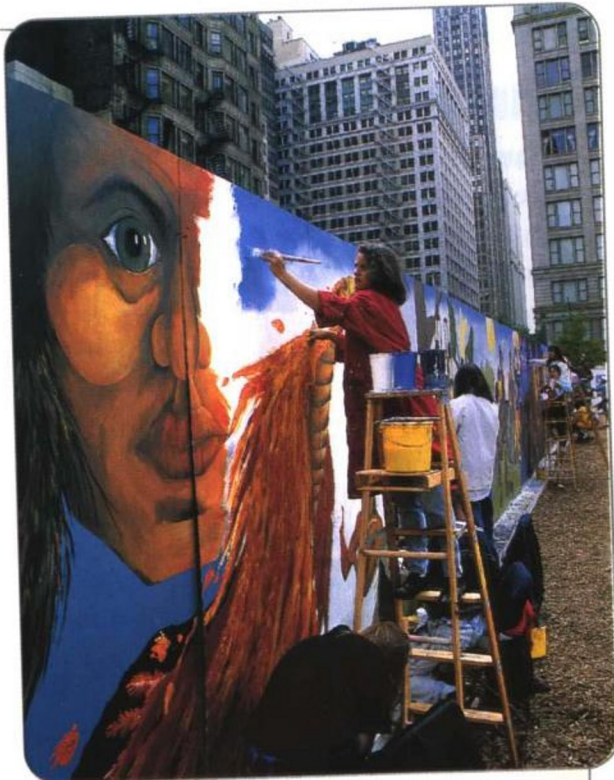
conversations
letters
e-mail
notes
telephone
fax
telegram

Sometimes we want to reach many people at the same time. So, we use mass communication¹. Here are some of the ways we can communicate a message to many people.

Mass Communication

books, newspapers, magazines
billboards² and signs
television
radio
movies and videos
speeches, lectures³
computers and World Wide Web⁴
photographs, drawings, and paintings

People usually choose a way to communicate based on three factors⁵: how fast it is, how much it costs, and how easy it is to use. Some ways to communicate are more useful at times than others. If you want to keep in



touch with your brother who is away at school, you might call, e-mail, or write him a letter. If your class wants to let the community know what's happening in your school, you might publish⁶ a newsletter⁷ or create a Web page.

What are the different ways to communicate information?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-------|
| 1. mass communication | | 大众传播 |
| 2. billboard | 11 | 布告板 |
| 3. lecture | 11 | 讲座 |
| 4. World Wide Web | | 环球信息网 |
| 5. factor | 11 | 因素 |
| 6. publish | 11 | 出版 |
| 7. newsletter | 11 | 时事通讯 |

Print Media¹

There are different kinds of media, or ways of communication. Print media are ways of communicating that are printed. Here are some common types of print media. Can you think of others?

books

magazines

newspapers

encyclopedias² and almanacs³

brochures⁴ and flyers⁵

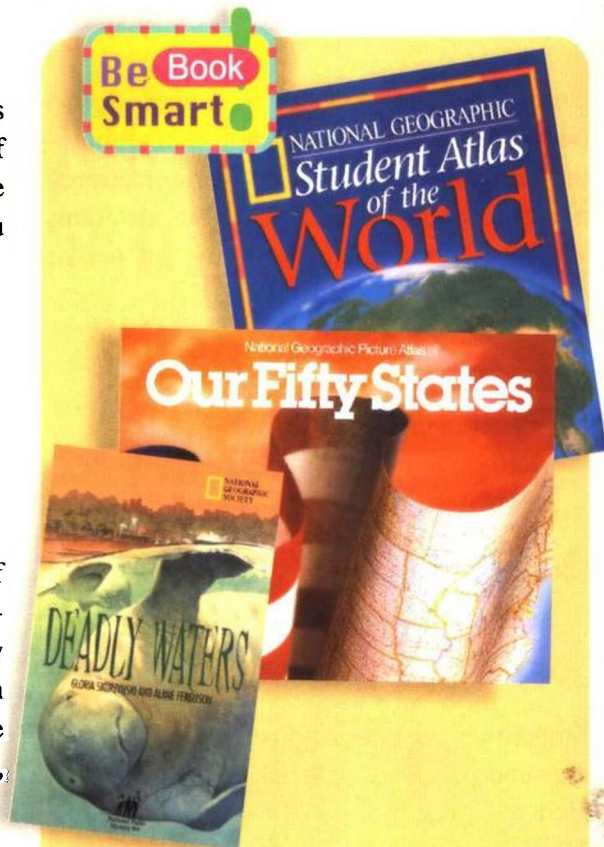
posters⁶ and billboards

We use print media to find all kinds of information. We might read the local newspaper to learn about plans for building a new mall⁷. We might look up facts for a report in books, almanacs, and encyclopedias. We might find out about a concert from a poster, a sign, or a flyer.

Knowing what kinds of information are in different print media helps you find what you need. Think about the list of media above. What different kinds of information would you find in each?

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|---------|
| 1. media | n. | 媒介 |
| 2. encyclopedia | n. | 百科全书 |
| 3. almanac | n. | 年鉴、历书 |
| 4. brochure | n. | 小册子 |
| 5. flyer | n. | 传单 |
| 6. poster | n. | 海报 |
| 7. mall | n. | 购物中心 |
| 8. sort | v. | 把……分类 |
| 9. category | n. | 种类 |
| 10. fiction | n. | 小说 |
| 11. author | n. | 作者 |
| 12. factual | adj. | 事实的、真实的 |
| 13. atlas | n. | 地图册 |

Be Book
Smart



Did you know that most books can be sorted⁸ into two categories⁹?

■ Fiction¹⁰

Books that are fiction tell a story. While some parts of a story may be about real events, the author¹¹ has made up the story. Fiction books are usually not good sources for researching factual¹² information.

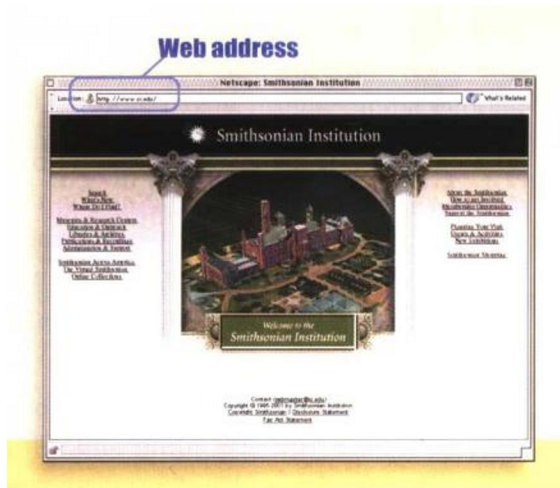
■ Nonfiction

Books that are nonfiction provide information. They are based on facts. All reference books—encyclopedias, atlases¹³, dictionaries, textbooks—are nonfiction. These are good sources of information.

Computers and the Web

Computers have changed the way we communicate. We use them to “talk” to people nearby and far away. We use them to find all sorts of information. We can find information about almost anything on the Web.

Just because the Web is easy and fast to use doesn’t mean that it is always the best source of information. Here are some things to keep in mind as you “surf¹ the Web.”



Anybody can post anything on the Web.

You don’t have to be an expert to put information on the Web. Anyone can make a Web page. That means that you can’t always trust² the information you find on the Web. It might be true. It might not be true.

Web addresses give clues³ about the author of the page.

If you look at the address of a Web page, you can figure out⁴ something about the author. Information about the writer can help you judge⁵ how useful the information on the site⁶ might be.

1. surf	v.	冲浪：在网上浏览
2. trust	v.	信任 相信
3. clue	n.	线索
4. figure out		想出
5. judge	v.	判断
6. site	n.	网站
7. organization	n.	组织机构
8. educational	adj.	教育的
9. government	n.	政府机关

Look at the end of the Web address to figure out the source.

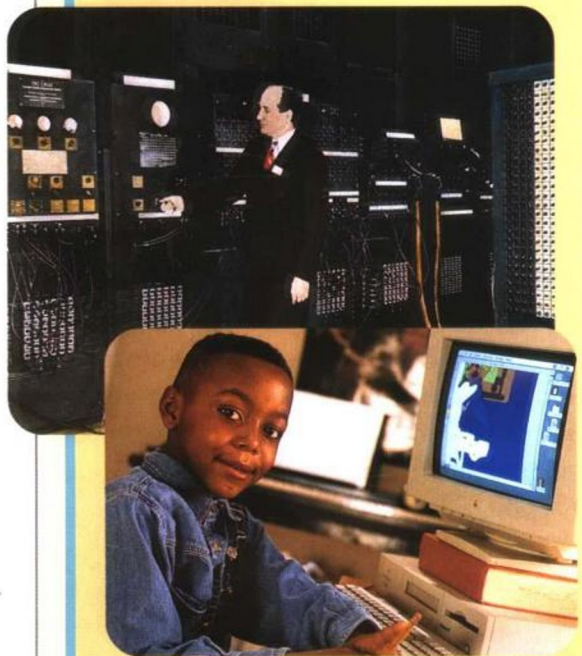
.com This often means that the source is a business. They may be trying to sell you a product or an idea that supports their business.

.org This means that the source is an organization⁷. Many organizations are formed to support an idea or a cause. They are not formed to make money the way a business does.

<http://www.si.edu>

.edu This means that the source is an educational⁸ group. It may be a college or a group formed to support education. You might find expert sources on these sites.

.gov This means that the source is the government⁹. The government supplies a wide range of information that can be useful.



- The first true computers were based on military⁵ research begun during World War II. ENIAC, one of the first computers, weighed tons and stretched⁶ around the walls of a room that was 9 meters by 15 meters (30 feet by 50 feet) in size. Today's desktop⁷, laptop⁸, and notebook computers⁹ are smaller, more powerful, and faster than the huge ENIAC.
- The first actual computer bug¹⁰ was a moth¹¹. It flew into a computer and caused it to break down. People used tweezers¹² to remove the moth. Today, people often refer to problems with computer programs¹³ as "bugs."

Web Safety Tips¹

The Web is a great tool for communicating, but you need to be smart about how you use it. You wouldn't invite strangers into your house. On the Web, don't invite strangers into your life. Use these tips to stay safe while on the Web.

DON'T give your last name, your address, or your phone number. If you chat with² people on the Web, keep the communication on the Web. Don't tell them how to reach you.

DON'T provide personal information about yourself or your family. Personal information is just that—personal. If you feel uncomfortable about something that someone asks, don't answer. Tell a parent or another adult³.

DON'T arrange⁴ to meet strangers. Just because you've talked to someone on the Web doesn't mean you know him or her. Remember, people can communicate anything on the Web. You can't tell what's true and what's not.

DO keep an adult informed. You tell your parents where you are going and with whom you are going. Do the same when on the Web. Let them know which chat rooms you spend time in.

- | | | |
|----------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. tip | n. | 提示 |
| 2. chat with | | 与……聊天 |
| 3. adult | n. | 成年人 |
| 4. arrange | v. | 安排 |
| 5. military | adj. | 军事的, 军用的 |
| 6. stretch | v. | 展开, 铺开 |
| 7. desktop | n. | 台式电脑 |
| 8. laptop | n. | 膝上计算机, 便携式 |
| 9. notebook computer | | 笔记本式电脑 |
| 10. bug | n. | 虫子 (机器等的)缺陷 |
| 11. moth | n. | 蛾 |
| 12. tweezer | n. | 镊子 |
| 13. program | n. | 程序 |