

冰河时期

Timed Readi

ce I 第 1 辑

阅读提高・知いカルースに解读・思维拓展

徜徉于世界文化经典的长河,学习地道英语,感悟别样人生! 麦格劳-希尔教育集团 ◎ 主编 刘庆双 刘永佳 刘 慧◎译

麦格希 中英双语阅读文库







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英国思想家培根说过:阅读使人深刻。阅读的 真正目的是获取信息,开阔视野和陶冶情操。从语 言学习的角度来说,学习语言若没有大量阅读就如 隔靴搔痒,因为阅读中的语言是最丰富、最灵活、 最具表现力、最符合生活情景的,同时读物中的情 节、故事引人入胜,进而能充分调动读者的阅读兴 趣,培养读者的文学修养,至此,语言的学习水到 渠成。

"麦格希中英双语阅读文库"在世界范围内选材,涉及科普、社会文化、文学名著、传奇故事、成长励志等多个系列,充分满足英语学习者课外阅读之所需,在阅读中学习英语、提高能力。

◎难度适中

本套图书充分照顾读者的英语学习阶段和水平,从读者的阅读兴趣出发,以难易适中的英语语言为立足点,选材精心、编排合理。

◎精品荟萃

本套图书注重经典阅读与实用阅读并举。既 包含国内外脍炙人口、耳熟能详的美文,又包含科 普、人文、故事、励志类等多学科的精彩文章。

◎功能实用

本套图书充分体现了双语阅读的功能和优势, 充分考虑到读者课外阅读的方便,超出核心词表的 词汇均出现在使其意义明显的语境之中,并标注释 义。

鉴于编者水平有限,凡不周之处,谬误之处, 皆欢迎批评教正。

我们真心地希望本套图书承载的文化知识和英语阅读的策略对提高读者的英语著作欣赏水平和英语运用能力有所裨益。

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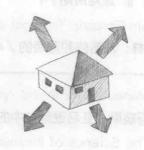


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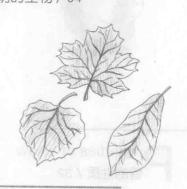
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can push up large areas of continents. This can bring about officers changes in global oceanic and atmospheric circulation patterns

The Ice Age amand a special of the stance of Parama of P

ver the course of Earth's history, there have been several ice ages. The most recent one began about 3 million years ago. A number of factors can lead to the start of an ice age. Two key causes involve plate tectonics and changes in Earth's orbit. Plate tectonics may be the more important cause. Plate movements



冰河时期

地球的历史进程中,曾经有过几次冰河时期。最近的一个开始于大约三百万年前。若干个因素可以导致冰河时期的到来,其中两个关键的因素是板块的移动和地球轨道的改变,板块移动可能是更为

can push up large areas of continents. This can bring about extreme changes in global oceanic and atmospheric circulation patterns. When circulation patterns change, the climate can change, often drastically. Tectonic shifts typically take place over millions of years. For instance, about 3.5 million years ago, the Isthmus of Panama was formed. This isthmus stopped the east-west, ocean circulation in the area. This, in turn, caused the Gulf Stream to grow stronger, which produced warmer water in the Northern Hemisphere. The warmer weather increased precipitation over the North Pole, causing ice sheets to form and expand.

Changes in Earth's orbit over time also help to cause ice ages.

重要的一个因素。板块运动可以推升大面积的大陆,这样能够导致地球上 海洋和大气循环发生极端的改变。当循环类型发生改变,气候也能发生改 变,通常是急剧地变化。板块构造的移动通常需要数百万年以上。比如, 在大约350万年前,巴拿马地峡形成,这个地峡阻止了东西大洋在这个区 域的循环。结果,这使给北半球水域提供暖洋流的墨西哥暖流变大。温暖 的气候增加了北极的降水,造成了北极冰盖的形成和扩张。

地球轨道随着时间的改变也会导致冰河时期的来临。这些改变影响了

atmospheric adj. 大气的; 大气层的 drastically adv. 急剧地; 猛烈地 shift v. 转移;移动

isthmus n. 地峡



These changes affect the way solar radiation is *dispersed* over Earth's surface. When the orbit becomes more *elliptical*, the difference in winter and summer temperatures in the Northern *Hemisphere* increases. Extremes in the seasons of the Southern Hemisphere decrease. Glaciers can begin forming in northern areas, *heralding* the dawn of a new ice age.

all rain forests share certain charecteristics. They are can at they receive a lot of rain each year, and they contain a vide variety of plant and animal life. The differences between trapical and temperatorain forests include location, temperature,

太阳辐射分散到地球表面的方式。当轨道变得更加椭圆时,夏天和冬天的温差在北半球就会增加。季节的极端化在南半球就会减少。冰川能够开始在北半球形成,这也就预示着下一个冰河时期的到来。

disperse v. 分散; 散开 hemisphere n. 半球; 半个地球 elliptical *adj*. 椭圆的; 椭圆形的 herald v. 预示; 宣布



2

Rain Forests: Tropical and Temperate

hether temperate or tropical, all rain forests share certain characteristics. They are dense, they receive a lot of rain each year, and they contain a wide variety of plant and animal life. The differences between tropical and temperate rain forests include location, temperature, and most common life forms.



雨林: 热带的和温带的

管是温带雨林还是热带雨林,所有的雨林都有一些相同的特点。都很浓密,每年都有很多的雨水,而且有很多种类的植物和动物。热带雨林和温带雨林之间的差别包括: 地理位置、温度以及多数普通生命的形态。

Tropical rain forests have existed for millions of years in areas near the *equator* where the climate is warm and *moist*. These forests are found in Latin America, West Africa, Australia, the Pacific islands, southern India, and Southeast Asia.

Temperate rain forests are far less widespread than tropical rain forests and have not been around for nearly as long. Most temperate rain forests *occur* along the northwest coast of North America. Some temperate rain forests can also be found in South America, Europe, and Asia. These forests exist only in places where continental mountain ranges stretch along the coast, not far from the ocean. When clouds travel in from the sea, they "bump into" the mountains. This prevents the clouds from moving farther inland. Instead, the

热带雨林在赤道附近的地区已经存在了数百万年,那里的气候温暖潮湿。在拉丁美洲、西非、澳大利亚、太平洋岛屿、南印度和东南亚也都存在着热带雨林。

温带雨林远不如热带雨林那样得分布广泛,也远没有热带雨林那样绵长,大多数的温带雨林存在于北美的西北海岸。一些温带雨林也分布在南美、欧洲和亚洲。这些森林只在沿着大陆山脉的海岸出现,和海洋离得不远。当云从海洋中飘出来,就会碰到这些山脉。这样就阻止了云飘到更远的内陆。相反,这些山会让这些云变成冷空气,在那里水蒸气凝结起来并

TIMED READINGS PLUS IN SCIENCE I

mountains force the clouds up into cooler air, where water vapor condenses and falls to earth as rain. All this rain falls along the coast, drenching the temperate forest that grows there.

Temperate rain forests receive between 200 and 500 centimeters (80 and 200 inches) of rain a year; a tropical forest may receive as much as 1,000 centimeters (400 inches). Rain forests are the only kinds of forests that maintain an average temperature. For a temperate forest, this might be 15° Celsius (about 60° Fahrenheit); for a tropical forest, 25° Celsius (about 80° Fahrenheit).

All rain forests *teem* with life, harboring millions of species of plants and animals, but each type of forest has its own characteristic inhabitants. A mammal such as a brown bear might live in a

以雨的形式降落到地面上。所有的这些雨沿着海岸线落下,使那里的温带雨林变得湿润。

温带雨林每年会接到200到500厘米(80到200英寸)的降雨,一个热带雨林每年可以接到1000厘米(400英寸)的雨水。雨林是唯一一种能将温度维持在一个平均值的森林。对于温带雨林,温度会维持在15摄氏度(约60华氏度),而热带雨林能保持在25摄氏度(约80华氏度)。

所有的雨林都有很多生命,拥有数百万种类的动植物,但是每种雨林都有一些带有自己特征的物种。例如哺乳动物棕熊可能生活在温带雨林;

temperate forest; a *howler* monkey is a mammal that might live in a tropical forest. Similarly, though both types of forest are rich with plant life, the Douglas *fir* might be found in a temperate rain forest, whereas the cocoa tree may live in a tropical one.

Warmth, humidity, and an *abundance* of rainfall are ideal conditions for the *proliferation* of life, which is why rain forests contain such a wide diversity of species. Though more than one million rain-forest species have been described, scientists believe there are millions more that haven't been found or identified yet.

同是哺乳动物的吼猴可能生活在热带雨林。同样,尽管这两种森林中都拥有丰富的植物,道格拉斯冷杉能在温带雨林中找到,而可可树或许长在热带雨林中。

温暖、潮湿并有充沛的雨水,为生物提供了理想的繁殖条件,这也是雨林有这么多不同种类生物的原因。虽然有不止一百万种的雨林物种已经被发现,科学家们仍相信有数百万的物种还没被发现或识别。

3

Manaus: City in the Amazon Rain Forest

plant life, the Douglas-A-might be found in a temperate rain forest.

anaus is a city in Brazil that was founded by the *Portuguese* in 1669. It is the capital of Amazonas, a tropical forest state in northwest Brazil *spanning* 1.5 million square kilometers (932,100 square miles) of the Amazon rain forest. Manaus is located on the *Negro River*, near the point



玛瑙斯:亚马逊雨林中的城市

五 瑙斯坐落在巴西, 1669年由葡萄牙人建立。它是亚马逊州的首府, 亚马逊州是巴西西北部属于亚马逊热带雨林的一个150万平方公里(932 100平方英里)的热带雨林地区。玛瑙斯坐落在内格罗河

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