

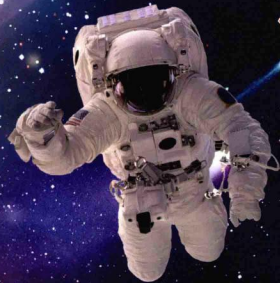
Mysterious Space

神秘的太空

EXPLORATION SERIES

探索

宇宙篇



Mysterious Space

神秘的太空



北京理工大学出版社

Mysterious Space

神秘的太空

Parent's Guide 导语

This is a journey into the cosmos; we invite you and your children to enjoy this journey. Following the immersive pictures and smooth and beautiful words, you will feel the tremendous fascination of the universe. Combining the rigorous attitude and dual-leveled expression through pictures and words, we strive to make profound knowledge fun and get it easier to understand.

这是一场宇宙之旅，邀请您和孩子一起畅游，跟随如同身临其境的图片和温柔美丽的语言，感受宇宙的震撼魅力。我们秉承严谨的态度，力求让深奥的知识通过图片与文字的双重表达，变得活趣有趣、简单易懂。

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Exploration Series

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Let's invite your daddy and mummy to have a trip to space with you. Without any luggage, you only need your intelligent eyes and brilliant mind. You will see the mystery of space, amazing spaceship and astronauts in space suit, etc. It will be a memorable travel for you.

现在就邀请爸爸妈妈一起来一次太空旅行。这次旅行你不用带行李，只需带上你好奇的眼睛和聪慧的头脑。你会看到神秘的太空、神奇的宇宙飞船、穿着宇航服的宇航员……这将是一次难忘的旅行。



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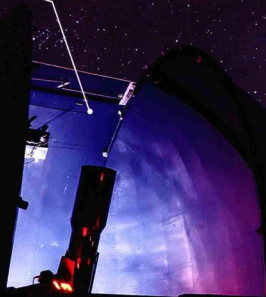
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Astronomical Telescope

天文望远镜

viewing port
观察口



Hubble Space Telescope 哈勃空间望远镜

Hubble Space Telescope is named after the American astronomer Edwin Hubble. It is the first large telescope to be carried into orbit by a space shuttle to observe the universe.

哈勃空间望远镜，是以美国天文学家爱德温·哈勃命名。第一架架设在大空进行天文观测的大型天文望远镜。



Astronomical Telescope is like your eyes to observe the space. At present, the biggest Astronomical Telescope in the world is located in Puerto Rico, which was built in 1963 with a diameter of 305 meters. It is as big as three football pitches.

天文望远镜是观看宇宙的“眼睛”。目前，世界上最大的天文望远镜位于波多黎各的阿雷西博天文台，它于1963年建成，直径有350米，相当于三个足球场那么大。

Launching Site

宇航发射场

length of Long March 2F

is 58.34 m

“长征二号F”运载火箭

全长58.34米



This picture shows that a rocket is being launched. Every space mission needs mission control center and launch site; many scientists and engineers are working there for the launching. The rocket can reach over 300 meters high in few seconds after its liftoff.

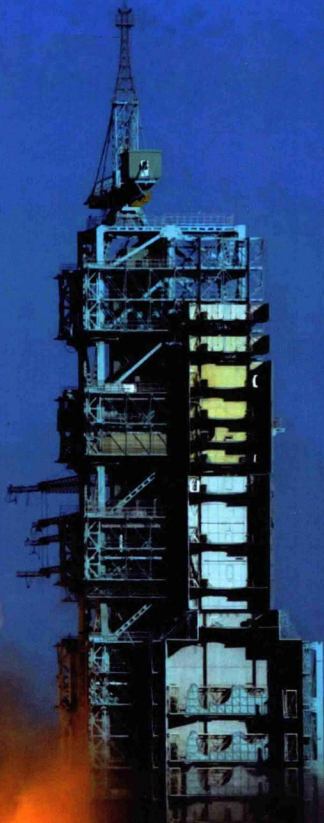
你现在看到的就是正在发射的航天火箭。每一个航天器的发射都离不开飞行控制中心和航天发射场，那里有很多的科学家和工程师为发射做准备。当火箭起飞后，数秒钟升空高度可达到300米以上。

Mission Control 航空中心



Rocket missions are controlled from the ground by the mission control center. Teams of scientists, engineers, and flight controllers track a rocket's progress from the point of liftoff.

地面上的任务控制中心操控着火箭。一个火箭项目从发射开始到结束需要一个专家团队，包括科学家、工程师和发射操作人员来进行跟踪。



Man-made Satellite

人造卫星

Today, there are thousands of man-made satellites orbiting the earth. Satellites can be applied to the areas of communication, weather, navigation, space research and so on. One of the first applications of artificial satellites was radio navigation. Chinese first man-made satellite, "Dongfang hong-1", was successfully launched on April 24, 1970.

目前有上千颗人造卫星围绕我们的地球运转。人造卫星的用途可涉及到通讯、气象、导航和太空研究等领域。人类最早的人造地球卫星用途之一就是导航领域。我国在1970年4月24日发射了第一颗人造卫星“东方红一号”。



The first man-made satellite, Sputnik-1, went into orbit around the earth.
第一颗进入地球轨道的人造卫星“史派尼克一号”。




Chinese first man-made satellite, "Dongfang hong-1", was successfully launched.
中国发射的第一颗人造地球卫星“东方红一号”。

the moon is the only
natural satellite of
the Earth

月球是地球唯一的卫星





Nowdays, only Russia, the United States and China have launched manned spacecrafts successfully. China launched Shenzhou-5 in 2003. Shenzhou-5 carried the astronant Yang Liwei for 21 hours and orbited the earth 14 laps. Appollo-11 lifted off in 1969 in America and carried the astronauts to land on the moon.

目前，世界上只有俄、美、中三国发射过载人宇宙飞船。中国在2003年发射了“神舟五号”，载着宇航员杨利伟总共飞行了21个小时，围绕地球转了14圈。美国在1969年发射了“阿波罗11号”，将宇航员送到了月球。

Spacecraft

宇宙飞船

at present, the Soyuz spacecraft is the most successful manned spacecraft

“联盟号”宇宙飞船是目前人类使用过的最成功的载人飞船



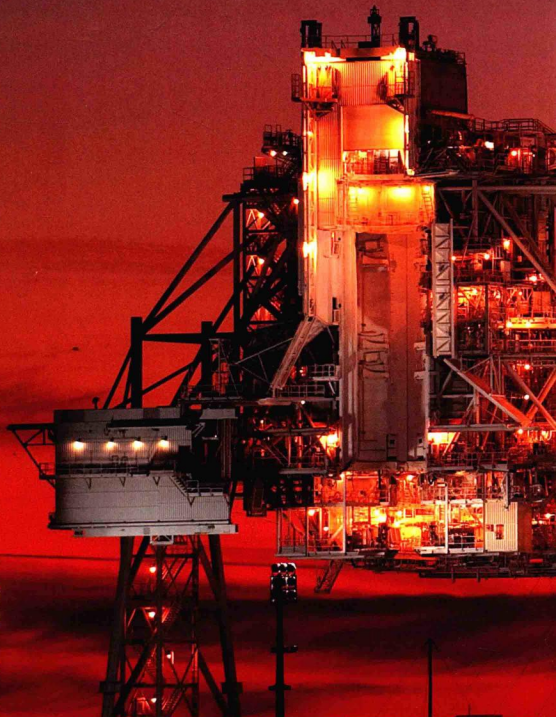
Shenzhou-5 spacecraft 神舟五号

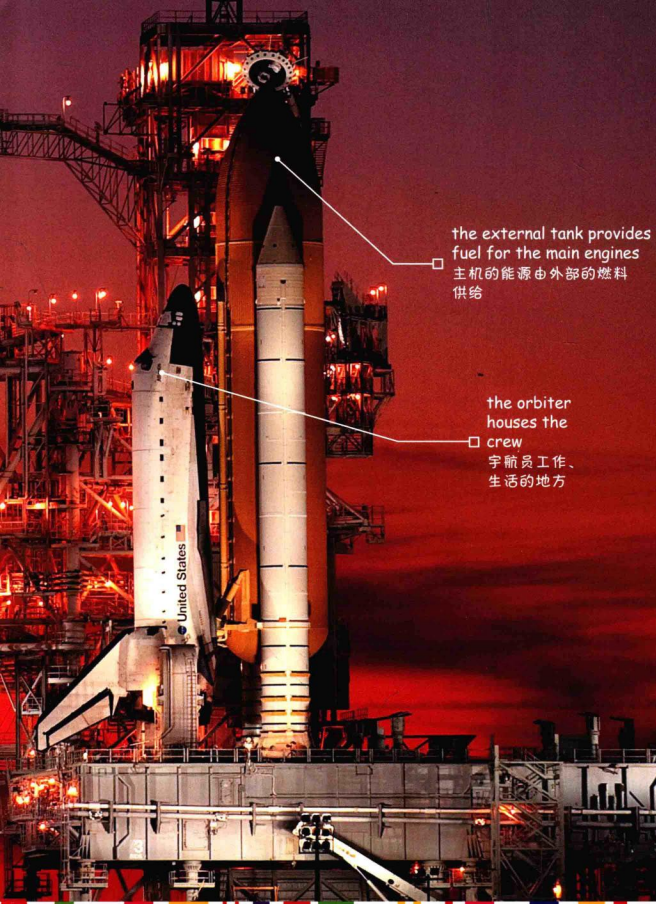
Space Shuttle

航天飞机

The space shuttles not only can send satellites to space, but also can send astronauts into the space station to do some scientific experiments. Moreover, we can take a space shuttle to the moon, Mars or other planets, to fulfill our dreams.

航天飞机既能把人造卫星送入太空，又能把宇航员载入太空进行航天科学实验；同时还能实现带我们去月球、火星或其他星球旅行的梦想。





the external tank provides
fuel for the main engines
主机的能源由外部的燃料
供给

the orbiter
houses the
crew
宇航员工作、
生活的地方



Space shuttle Endeavour is landing at Edwards Air Force Base.
降落于爱德华空军基地的“奋进号”航天飞机。

Space Station

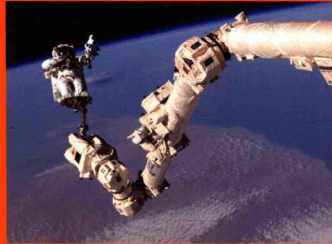
宇宙空间站

Space station is the home of astronauts, which can stay in space for a long time and provide the astronauts room to live and work.

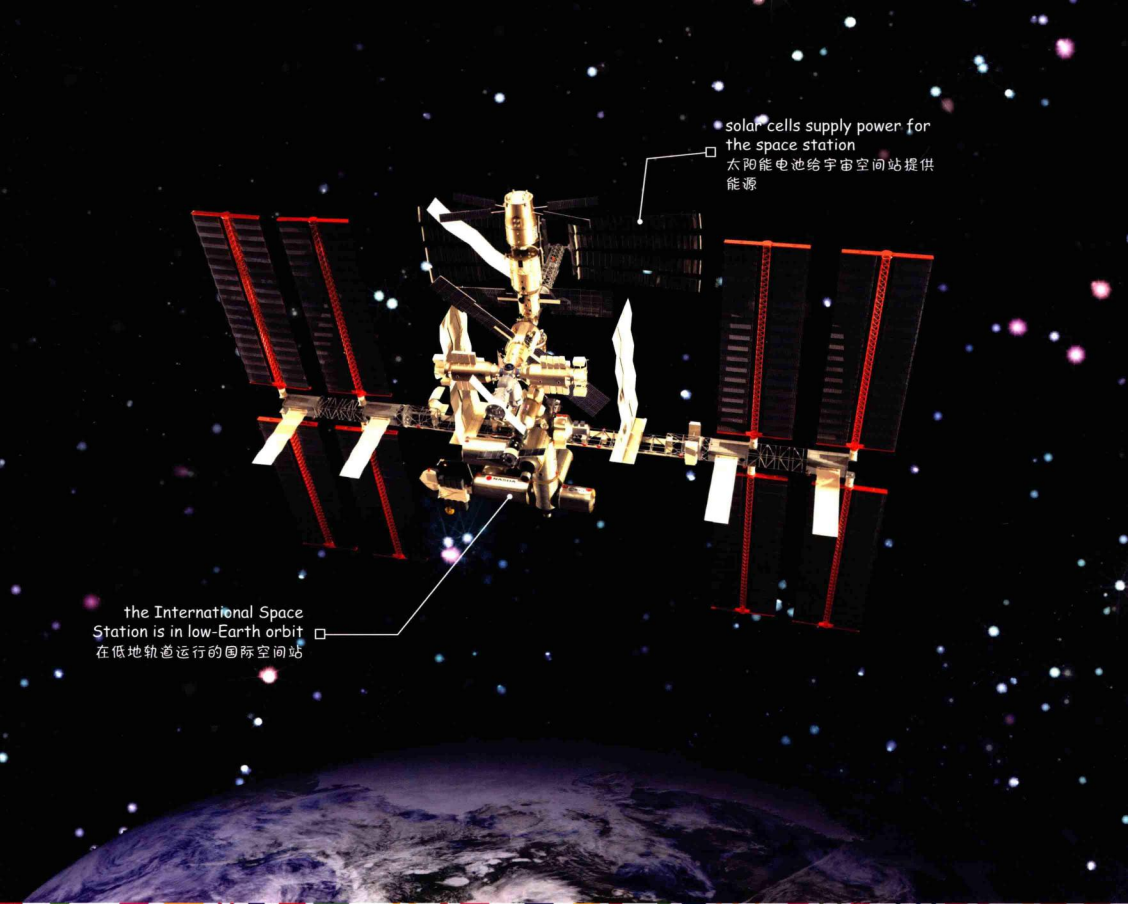
宇宙空间站是宇航员的家，它能够在太空中长期停留，是宇航员在太空中工作和生活的地方。



Astronaut Roman Romanenko, floats through a hatch into the Unity node of the International Space Station.
宇航员罗马·罗曼enko正通过一个舱口进入统一节点的国际空间站。



Astronaut Stephen K. Robinson anchored to a foot restraint on the International Space Station's Canadarm 2.
宇航员斯蒂芬·鲁宾逊在国际空间站的遥控机械手上立足。



solar cells supply power for the space station
太阳能电池给宇宙空间站提供能源

the International Space Station is in low-Earth orbit
在低地轨道运行的国际空间站

Astronaut

宇航员

You may admire the astronauts who can go to space, overlook the miraculous earth and the beautiful sky and experience weightlessness. In fact, it is not so easy as you think.

你一定很羡慕宇航员，他们可以到太空中去，俯视神奇的地球，眺望美丽的星空，体验没有重力的生活。但实际上，这一切远没有我们想象的那样轻松。



Astronauts are training in the water to simulate space environment.
宇航员在水中模拟太空环境进行训练。



A photo of Russian astronauts and American astronauts together.
苏联宇航员与美国宇航员合影留念。

Space Suit

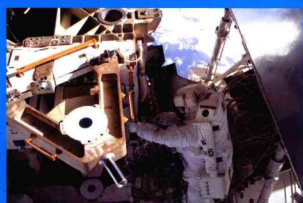
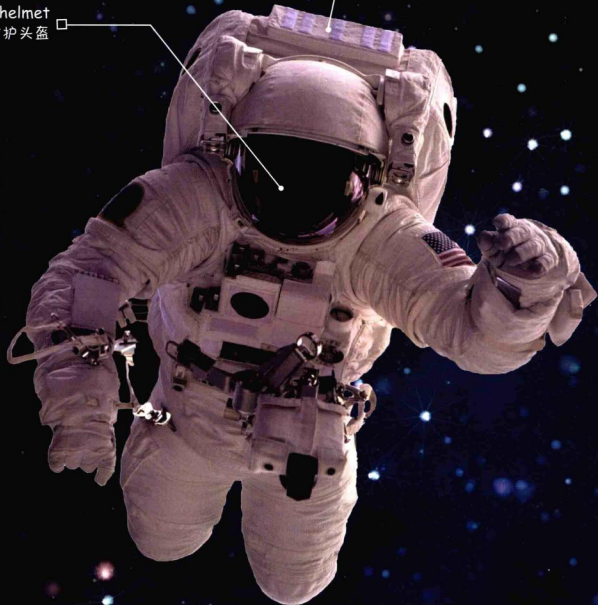
宇航服.

Space suit is like a impenetrable armour with seven layers that can protect astronauts from radiation and temperature extremes (-150°C to 185°C). It also has a big oxygen supply tank to provide astronauts air.

宇航服像一副密不通风的盔甲，大大的氧气罐为宇航员提供氧气。它有7层外层，可以防御太空中强而有害的辐射，抵御从 185°C 高温到 -150°C 低温的温度变化。

protective helmet
防护头盔

oxygen supply
tank
氧气罐



An astronaut who wears space suit, participates in extravehicular activity (EVA)

宇航员穿着舱外宇航服进行舱外作业。