

航空母舰:海上漂浮之国 世界新知馆 Timed Reading lies V 第5辑



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麦格希 中英双语阅读文库







麦格希中英双语阅读文库



航空母舰:海上漂浮之国

Timed Readings Plus in Social Studies V



麦格劳-希尔教育集团 ◎主编 张广林 呈 聰 ◎译

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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。

O 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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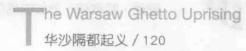
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Aircraft Carriers: A Nation Afloat

An aircraft carrier is an enormous warship, a veritable airfield in the middle of an ocean. The first aircraft carrier—the Kitty Hawk—went into service in 1961. Since then, three more classes of carriers have improved on the original design, integrating new technology and changing to meet the military needs of the



航空母舰:海上漂浮之国

是一艘航空母舰就是一艘巨型军舰,就是一座立于海中央的名副其实的机场。第一艘航空母舰"小鹰号"于1961年服役。自那时起,为符合时代的军事需要,经过新技术整合与革新,航空母舰已经在原始设计基础上提升了三个等级。在所有这些庞然大物之中,最先进的就是

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age. The most modern of these behemoths is the nuclear-powered Nimitz-class carrier. The next class of carrier, the CVNX-1 design, is likely to go into service some time about 2013.

Nicknamed a "flattop" because of the expansive flight deck built above the larger hangar deck, a Nimitz-class carrier can accommodate more than 6,000 people and 85 aircraft. Because a tour of duty for the troops may last six months, almost every activity imaginable is carried out onboard. Meals are served around the clock; and entertainment, education, and health and business services are as much a part of life as military duties.

The carrier mission is tripartite. The deployment of carriers around the globe is intended to provide a significant military presence. The

"那姆兹"级核动力航空母舰。下一级核动力航母CVNX-1级有望于2013 年开始服役。

航母之所以得到"平顶头"的绰号是因为它宽阔的飞行甲板建在比它 面积更大的飞机库顶上。一艘"那姆兹"级航空母舰可容纳6000人以上 和85架飞机。由于执行一次巡航任务要持续6个月之久,几乎所有能想象 到的活动都在舰上进行。舰上有24小时供餐服务,娱乐、教育、医疗和商 业服务和军事任务一样成为随舰官兵生活的一部分。

航空母舰的任务共涉及三方面:将航母部署于世界各地, 意在炫耀军

behemoth n. 巨兽; 庞然大物 hangar n. 飞机库

nickname v. 给……起绰号 around the clock 夜以继日



carriers serve to *deter* hostile actions on the part of various countries, they become a center of operations that serves United States forces and allies, and they provide a base from which the United States can protect its own forces and other friendly military forces and can *launch* attacks.

事实力; 航母成为美国和其盟国的作战指挥中心, 起到威慑各国敌意行动的作用; 提供一个美国能保护本国武装力量和其他友军军事力量并能发动进攻的基地。

deter v. 威慑; 阻止

launch v. 发动;发起



2

The Oregon Trail

Before the middle of the nineteenth century, only a handful of Americans had crossed the *continent* of North America *overland*. The earliest settlers from the East often arrived by boat after a yearlong *voyage* that took them south into the *Antarctic* waters, around the tip of South America, and then back north



俄勒冈小道

19世纪中期以前,只有为数不多的美国人经由陆路横跨北美大陆。来自美国东部的最早期移民通常要乘船向南航行进入南极水域,绕过南美顶端,然后再向北航行,航程历时1年之久。相比之下,俄勒冈小道却使东部人仅用4至6个月时间抵达美国的太平洋沿岸地

continent n. 大陆 voyage n. 航行 overland adv. 通过陆路 Antarctic adj. 南极的



again. The Oregon Trail, by contrast, made it possible for people from the East to reach the territories along the Pacific Coast in only four to six months. In 1842 Dr. Elijah White led the first wagon train to Oregon, and by 1843 the *trickle* of emigrants heading west became a river as more than 1,000 people made the trip. After the discovery of gold in California in 1849, the river became a flood, and wagon wheels carved so deeply into the ground that in places *ruts* are still visible today.

The Oregon Trail began in Independence, Missouri, on the Missouri River, and covered about 2,000 miles of prairies, mountains, and deserts. Long, *circuitous*, and difficult, it took advantage of the routes established by Native Americans and European fur trappers, which *meandered* around the region. Portions of it were mapped

区。1842年,伊莱贾·怀特医生率领第一支马车队成功到达俄勒冈;截至1843年,向西部进发的移民从涓涓细流变成一条河,完成西进之旅的人数超过1000。1849年,在加利福尼亚发现黄金后,这条河变成了一段洪流,马车车轮在地面上留下的辙印之深,在今天一些地方留下的锈痕依然用肉眼就能看见。

俄勒冈小道始于独立战争时期密苏里州的密苏里河畔,穿过方圆约两 千英里的平原、山川和沙漠。这条道利用了印第安人和欧洲捕猎者开辟的 许多迂回路线,故而走这条路会让人觉得漫长、曲折和艰难。在路易和克

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during the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804–1806). Later, a number of businessmen financed the creation of trading posts along the way. The trail was also used by the Army, *stagecoaches* carrying passengers from town to town, and even Pony Express riders who were carrying the mail.

The long trip on the Oregon Trail was very dangerous. One person in 10 died along the way—some from hunger, disease, or accidents, and others in storms or by drowning. Families needed to carry about 1,000 pounds of *nonperishable* foods (such as flour and bacon, salt, sugar, and coffee) in wagons drawn by oxen or *mules*. They also carried water barrels, guns, *ammunition*, and tools, which left very little space for bedding, clothes, books, and household items—or for the pioneers themselves.

拉克远征时期(1804~1806)许多路段就已被绘制成图。后来,一批商人出资在沿路建立了贸易站。军队也利用了这条路,驿马车用这条路将旅客从一镇送至另一镇,甚至快马邮递的驭手也用它传递邮件。

俄勒冈小道上的漫长旅程危机四伏。十人当中就有一个死于路途中——有些死于饥饿、疾病或者意外,另一些人死于大风暴或溺水。一家子人需要在牛车或骡车上装载约1 000磅重的不易变质的食品(如:面粉、咸肉、食盐、白糖和咖啡)。他们还需要在车上装载水桶、枪支、弹药和工具,这就使他们(更确切地说,拓荒者们自己)放置床铺、衣物、书籍和家庭用品的空间过于狭小。

Everyone who could walk did so. Many pioneers walked most of the 2,000 miles. Native Americans, many of whom were *initially* helpful to the travelers, later became *hostile* as they watched their homelands being *overrun* by these strangers.

As the network of fast and comfortable railroads connecting American cities expanded westward, traffic on the Oregon Trail declined. The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 ended the Oregon Trail's *dominance* as the primary route to the West.

许多拓荒者跋涉了两千英里的大部分路程,凡能支撑行路的人皆须如此。起初,许多印第安人纷纷施助于旅行者。尔后,当看到家园遭受这些陌生人的蹂躏,他们转而变得敌视起来。

由于既快速又便利的美国城市铁路网不断向西部扩展,俄勒冈小道上的交通量大幅度下降。1869年,横贯美国大陆的铁路竣工,结束了俄勒冈小道作为通往西部主要路线的优势地位。

3

The Prairie Schooner

eople traveled west, using wagons, along the Oregon Trail. However, 2,000 rigorous miles were more challenging than most wagons could manage. The massive Conestoga wagons, popular in the East for hauling freight since the eighteenth century, were too unwieldy to negotiate high mountain passes and treacherous river



草原大篷车

们利用各种车辆沿着俄勒冈小道向西旅行。然而,足足两千英里的路程对大多数车辆来说极具挑战性。自18世纪以来,用于拉运货物的科内斯托加宽轮大马车在东部非常流行,可就是太笨重,不能