

Timed Readii

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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







麦格希中英双语阅读文库



了解海洋

Timed Readings Plus in Science II

麦格劳-希尔教育集团 ◎主编

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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。

○結品荟萃

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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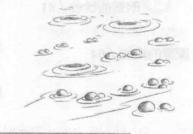
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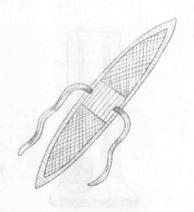
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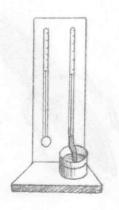
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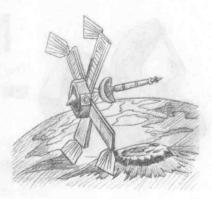
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he Future of Television 电视的未来 / 150 1.

Learning About the Ocean

Scientists study the ocean in many different ways. Although many marine scientists focus on animals in the ocean, others seek to gain a better understanding of the ocean's chemical and physical components. Scientists are learning a great deal about the natural and human-induced processes that shape the ocean



了解海洋

学家们从多个角度来研究海洋。尽管许多海洋科学家把重心放在研究海洋动物上,然而仍有一些科学家则侧重研究海洋的化学和物理成分,并试图在此方面获得对海洋更深入的认知。科学家获知了

component n. 组成部分;成分

human-induced adj. 人类引起的

and its many life forms.

Much of the current research focuses on how human activity affects the ocean. Clean water is a limited resource, and ocean pollution endangers plant and animal health. Some scientists are currently analyzing ocean water to find out just how contaminated it is. Scientists are also working on new methods to evaluate the presence of toxins in the ocean, which will help them develop better techniques for cleaning up the water. Others look at how sea organisms adapt to exposure to toxins. Toxic sea life has an effect on humans too. For example, some mussels metabolize, or break down, toxins in their tissues, which may pose a threat to humans who eat the mussels.

大量关于自然界活动和人为活动如何塑造了海洋及其多样的生物形态的知 识。

目前的大多数研究都集中在人类活动是怎样影响海洋的。纯净水是 有限的资源,并且海洋污染威胁着动植物的健康。目前一些科学家正在分 析海洋水以获知海洋污染的程度。科学家们也同样致力于评估海水中是否 存在毒素的新方法的研究,这将会帮助他们开发净化水资源的更有效的技 术。另外一些科学家研究的是海洋生物是如何适应于有毒的海水的。被污 染的海洋生物也会对人类产生不良影响。例如,一些贻贝代谢或分解在它 们组织内的毒素便会给食用者带来危害。

toxin n. 毒素 metabolize v. 新陈代谢 mussel n. 贻贝 pose v. 造成



Another type of marine scientist *strives* to learn more about the history of the ocean. Understanding the ocean's past tells scientists more about its patterns and cycles today and in the future. The ocean's past, which is recorded by deposits in the ocean floor, helps scientists understand such crucial issues as global climate change and other environmental variations. The more researchers learn about the history of the ocean and its relation to climatic and environmental changes, the more likely that they will one day understand what causes such changes.

Other scientists are concerned with understanding how ocean systems work. The word systems refers to all the conditions and elements that are continually changing the ocean. *Comprehending*

另外一种海洋科学家努力获知更多关于海洋历史的知识。对海洋过去的理解可以让科学家们更多地了解海洋现在和未来的模式和循环。可以通过海底的沉积物记录着海洋的历史,了解海洋的历史有助于科学家们理解像全球气候变化和环境变化这样关键的问题。越多的研究者了解海洋的历史及海洋与气候变化和环境变化的关系,揭晓成因的一刻便会越快到来。

还有一些科学家想要了解海洋系统工作的方式。系统一词指的是引起海洋不断变化的所有条件和因素。了解海洋系统对于保护海洋和确保海 洋物种的安全是必要的。海洋生命的周期对于人类的生活同样有很大的影

TIMED READINGS PLUS IN SCIENCE II

these systems is necessary to protect the ocean and ensure the safety of its life forms. The cycles of ocean life also have an enormous effect on human life; for example, studying coastal waters is important because they provide much of the fish that humans consume.

Marine geologists are earth scientists who work along the ocean floor. The Ocean Drilling Program, a 20-nation effort, drills the ocean floor and removes material for study. Among other accomplishments, this program has found evidence of a giant meteorite impact, which supports the theory that dinosaurs became extinct after Earth underwent a climate change caused by a collision with a large meteor. Other marine geologists focus on more current events, such as the erosion of shorelines.

响。例如,对于近海水域的研究是很重要的,因为人类食用的大量鱼类便由这片海域所供给。

海洋地理学家是研究海底的地质科学家。由20个国家联合发起的海洋钻探计划是一项通过海底钻探来获取海底材料以用于海洋研究的计划。与其其他的成就相比,这一计划已经证实了巨大陨石的撞击对地球的影响,同时支持了恐龙是由于经历了由巨型陨石撞击地球而引发的气候骤变而灭绝的理论。其他的海洋地理学家偏重于对当前时事的研究,比如海岸线的侵蚀。



The Future of the Ocean

discovered *previously* unknown types of life that survive at deep ocean depths. Instead of drawing energy from the sun, these life forms draw energy from chemicals under the sea floor. Such new findings show why an understanding of the ocean is crucial to protecting it.



海洋的未来

仅几年之前,科学家发现了前所未知的深海物种。这些物种从海底的化学物质中获取能量而不是从阳光中获得。海洋新物种的发现表明了解海洋是保护海洋至关重要的前提。

As part of the drive to protect the ocean, environmentalists named 1998 as "Year of the Ocean." That June, President Clinton met with scientists, environmentalists, and others to discuss the future of the ocean. The next year, the U.S. government issued a report that said protecting the ocean and coastal areas was not *optional* but, rather, *imperative*.

The report urged that action be taken to ensure the survival of endangered marine life. Recently, the United States developed a system to protect the 300 remaining North Atlantic right whales. A ship entering the whales' feeding and nursing grounds off Cape Cod in Massachusetts now must report details about its route and speed

作为促进海洋保护的一份子,环保人士将1998年命名为"海洋年"。同年六月,克林顿总统会见了科学家、环保人士以及其他相关人士来共同讨论海洋的未来。第二年,美国政府发出了一份报告,报告声明保护海洋和沿海区域是刻不容缓的。

这份报告敦促人们行动起来共同保护濒危的海洋生物。近期,美国研发了一套保护300只现存的北大西洋露脊鲸的系统。现在,当负责鲸鱼喂养和看护的船只进入马萨诸塞州的科德角时,其必须向美国海岸警卫队报

to the U.S. Coast Guard. This helps prevent collisions between ships and whales.

The report also recommended that stronger efforts be made to keep the oceans clean. Current studies show that such ocean *debris* as soda cans, plastic bags, an d cigarette *butts* threatens more than 200 species of marine and coastal wildlife. Citizens can help in this effort. In 1998, nearly 160,000 volunteers removed about 3.3 million pounds of garbage from U.S. shorelines.

告船只的路线和速度的详情。这就防止了鲸鱼和船只之间的碰撞。

报告同时建议人们需要付出更多的努力来保持海洋清洁。目前的研究表明像汽水罐、塑料袋以及烟头这样的海洋垃圾威胁着超过200种海洋及沿海野生物种的生存。公民也应该在此方面尽到自己的义务和责任。1998年,近160 000名志愿者从美国海岸线上移除了大约330万镑的垃圾。

rctic and Alpine Tundra

The report size recommended that stronger efforts be made to

he arctic tundra is an area of immense plains in the northern regions of North America, Europe, and Asia. It is bounded to the north by the polar ice cap and to the south by coniferous forests. A similar area. the alpine tundra, is found on high mountains in many parts of the world.



北极和高山冻原

」它北至极地冰盖, 南至针叶林。高山冻原, 有着与北极冻原相 似的地貌, 她处于世界上许多高山地区。

arctic adj. 北极的; 北极地区的 immense adj. 广阔的; 巨大的

tundra n, 冻原 coniferous adj 针叶的

