

THE OCEAN

海洋

By Sindy McKay

Translated by Tong Chen

TREASURE BAY

Family Engagement in Reading

WE BOTH READ®

Parent's Introduction

Whether your child is a beginning, reluctant, or eager reader, this book offers a fun and easy way to support your child in reading.

Developed with reading education specialists, We Both Read books invite you and your child to take turns reading aloud. You read the left-hand pages of the book, and your child reads the right-hand pages—which have been written at one of six early reading levels. The result is a wonderful new reading experience and faster reading development!



This is a special bilingual edition of a We Both Read book. On each page the text is in two languages. This offers the opportunity for you and your child to read in either language. It also offers the opportunity to learn new words in another language.

In some books, a few challenging words are introduced in the parent's text with **bold** lettering. Pointing out and discussing these words can help to build your child's reading vocabulary. If your child is a beginning reader, it may be helpful to run a finger under the text as each of you reads. To help show whose turn it is, a dot ● comes before text for you to read, and a star ★ comes before text for your child to read.

If your child struggles with a word, you can encourage "sounding it out," but not all words can be sounded out. Your child might pick up clues about a difficult word from other words in the sentence or a picture on the page. If your child struggles with a word for more than five seconds, it is usually best to simply say the word.

As you read together, praise your child's efforts and keep the reading fun. Simply sharing the enjoyment of reading together will increase your child's skills and help to start your child on a lifetime of reading enjoyment!

致家长

无论您的孩子在阅读中是处于初级阶段、被动阶段、或者热衷阅读的阶段，这本书都能通过有趣而简单的方式在阅读方面给予您的孩子支持。

由阅读教育专家参与开发，We Both Read邀请您与您的孩子在阅读的过程中轮流大声朗读。您朗读书的左页，孩子朗读书的右页。书里的内容是根据早期阅读水平的六个级别来编辑的，其结果是一个全新的阅读体验，并能更快地提高阅读水平。

我喜欢轮流朗读！



我也是！

We Both Read双语特别版本的每一页内容都有两种语言。这不仅给您和您的孩子提供了用两种语言阅读的机会，还能通过阅读来学习不同语言中的新词汇。

在有些书中，一些较难的词汇会以**黑体字**的形式出现在家长的阅读内容部分。在阅读的过程中为孩子指出这些词汇并展开讨论能够帮助孩子增加阅读的词汇量。如果您的孩子是一个初级阅读者，在您与孩子一起阅读的时候建议边读边用手指指出相对应的内容。为了方便区分阅读时的顺序，在圆点●后面是您的阅读内容，而在星号★后面则是您的孩子的阅读内容。

如果孩子在阅读的过程中遇到了不会读的词，您可以鼓励孩子试着根据发音把这个词“读出来”，但是，并不是所有的词都可以根据发音来读的。孩子可以通过句子中的其它词语或者书中的插图得到关于生词的线索。如果孩子在阅读时被一个生词卡住超过五秒，那么这个时候最好的办法就是把这个词告诉孩子。

与孩子一起阅读时，要多表扬孩子付出的努力，保持阅读的趣味性。只要简单地分享阅读的乐趣就能提高孩子的阅读技巧，也有助于启迪孩子开启享受阅读的人生之旅。

The Ocean • 《海洋》

Second Edition

A We Both Read Book: Level 1-2
Bilingual in English and Chinese

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To Bonnie and Jeremy —and all who come after them
— S. M.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

目录

Chapter 1 - 第一章 Our Beautiful Ocean 我们美丽的海洋.....	2
Chapter 2 - 第二章 Plants and Animals of the Sea 海洋里的动植物.....	6
Chapter 3 - 第三章 Sea Mammals, Turtles, and Birds 海洋里的哺乳动物、海龟和海鸟.....	18
Chapter 4 - 第四章 People and the Ocean 人类与海洋.....	26
Chapter 5 - 第五章 Ships on the Ocean 海洋上的船只.....	34
Chapter 6 - 第六章 Caring for the Ocean 关爱海洋.....	38
Glossary - 词汇表.....	42
Questions - 阅读理解.....	43



- Imagine you are a space alien flying high above **Earth**. You look down at the beautiful planet below, and what do you see? Water! You see lots and lots of water. Most of that water is contained in the **oceans** and seas of **Earth**.



把你自己想象成一个在**地球**上空飞行的外星人。你在下面那个美丽的星球上看到了什么？水！你会看到很多、很多水！这些水大部分都存在于**地球**上的**海洋**和**海域**中。

● Earth
地球





★ **Earth** is covered by much more water than land. You could fit all the land on Earth into the **oceans** more than two times!



地球上所覆盖的水比陆地多得多。你能把地球上两倍以上陆地都装进海洋里。



Map of Earth

地球地图

● North America

北美洲

● Atlantic Ocean

大西洋

● Pacific Ocean

太平洋

● South America

南美洲

● Southern Ocean

南冰洋

- There are five major oceans on Earth: the **Pacific**, Atlantic, Indian, **Southern**, and Arctic. There are also many smaller seas. These oceans and most seas are all really one vast worldwide ocean that is broken up by big pieces of land we call continents.

地球上有五大洋：太平洋、大西洋、印度洋、南冰洋和北冰洋。还有许多的小海。这些大洋和小海其实就是一个广阔的世界海洋，被我们称之为大陆的大片陆地隔开了。



★ The **Pacific** is the biggest ocean. You can sail on it for many days and never see land. The **Southern Ocean** is the part of the world's ocean that is closest to the South Pole.

太平洋是最大的海洋。你可以在太平洋上航行好几天也看不见陆地。南冰洋是世界海洋中最靠近南极的海洋。



- When we look out at the sea, we see a vast expanse of water. But when we look under the ocean's surface, we find an amazing world filled with deep trenches, high mountains, dark caves, and colorful coral reefs. We also find an enormous variety of plants and animals from the tiny krill to the mighty whale.



当我们望向大海的时候，看到的是一望无际的水。但是，当我们往水底深处望去，就会发现一个奇妙的世界。那里有深谷、高山、黑暗的洞穴和多彩的珊瑚礁。我们也会发现海底有种类繁多的动植物，小到磷虾，大到鲸鱼。



● Underwater cave

水下洞穴



● Longsnout seahorse

吻海马

★ Krill swarm

磷虾群

● Antarctic krill

南极磷虾



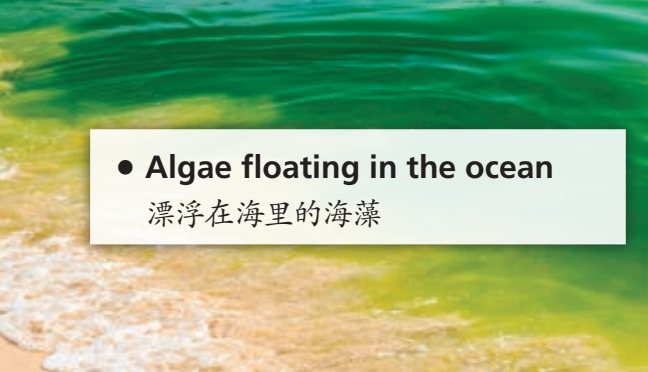
★ There are very small animals in the ocean. Some are so small you can't even see them. There are also very big animals. Whales are some of the biggest animals to ever live on Earth.

海洋里有很多小动物，小到你都看不见它们。鲸鱼就是生存在地球上最大的动物之一。

● Humpback whale

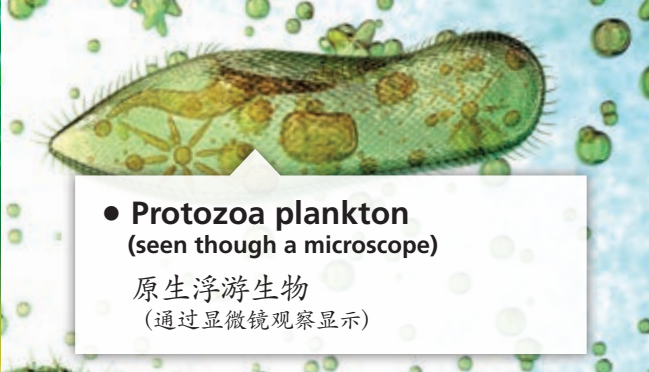
座头鲸





● **Algae floating in the ocean**

漂浮在海里的海藻



● **Protozoa plankton**
(seen through a microscope)

原生浮游生物
(通过显微镜观察显示)

- Life in the ocean can be divided into three major groups. The first group, called **plankton**, includes the plants and animals that move and drift with the currents and tides. Some types of algae (AL-jee) are **plankton** that drift in the ocean. Other types of algae cling to the bottom of shallow waters, like tide pools. Some types of **plankton** can be large, like jellyfish with their long tentacles. However, most types of **plankton** are very tiny.



海洋里的生物可以分为三大类。第一类叫做**浮游生物**，包括随着洋流和潮汐漂移的各种植物和动物。漂浮在海洋中的海藻类就属于**浮游生物**。有些种类的海藻会粘附在浅水洼的底部，比如潮汐池。有些**浮游生物**的形体比较大，比如长着触须的水母。但是，大部分的**浮游生物**都是很微小的。




★ **Tide pool**

潮汐池

● **Green algae**

绿藻



● Pacific sea nettle jellyfish

太平洋金水母

● These tentacles have stinging venom.

这些触须里含有蜇人的毒液。

★ Most animal **plankton** are not very strong. They drift as the movement of the water pushes them. That is mainly how they move around the oceans.

浮游生物中的大部分的浮游动物都并不强壮。它们随着水流的推动而漂移。这是它们在海洋中移动的主要方式。



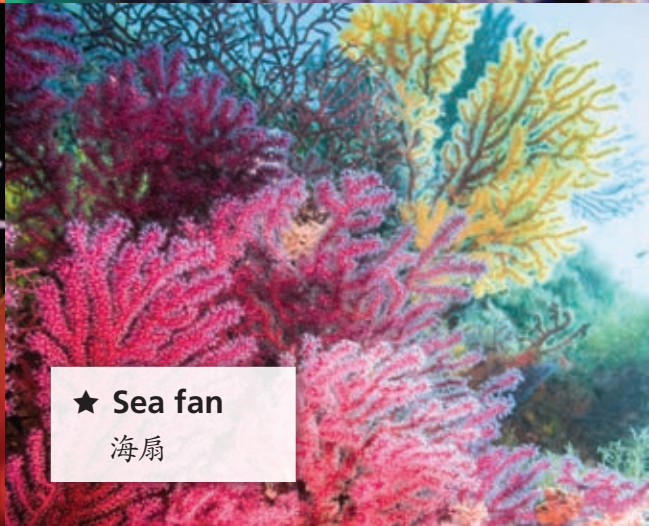
● **Stove pipe sponge**
炉管海绵



● **Stylophora coral**
萼柱珊瑚



● **Red sea anemone**
红海葵



★ **Sea fan**
海扇

- A second group of plants and animals that live in the ocean, called the benthos, live in the ocean floor. This group contains such unique life forms as coral, sponges, anemones (uh-NEM-uh-nees), sea stars, crabs, clams, and sea squirts. Corals and sponges are animals, but they do not have brains or eyes.

第二类生活在海洋里的植物和动物叫做海底生物群，它们生活在海洋的底部。这一类生物群的生命形式非常独特，比如珊瑚、海绵、海葵、海星、螃蟹、蛤蚌和海鞘。珊瑚和海绵都是动物，但是它们都没有大脑和眼睛。

★ This is a sea star. It is a sea animal, but it is not a fish. Most sea stars have one tiny **eye** on the tip of each arm.

—————◆—————
这是海星。它是一种海洋生物，但并不是鱼。大多数海星的每个触角上都长了一只小眼睛。



★ Giant clam

库氏砗磲



- The giant clam seen in this picture has a body made up of two shells connected by large, strong muscles. That's why it's so hard to open a clamshell! A giant clam can weigh more than a gorilla and can live longer than people can.

图片里所见的库氏砗磲的身体被包在两个由巨大而强壮的肌肉连接的壳里面。这就是为什么要把贝壳打开是如此困难的原因!库氏砗磲比大猩猩还要重,寿命比人类还要长。

● Sally lightfoot crabs

萨利轻脚蟹





● Pygmy seahorse in a sea fan
海扇里的侏儒海马

★ This is a sea fan. It looks like a plant, but it is an animal. There is a sea horse hiding in the sea fan. The sea horse looks a lot like the sea fan.

——◆——

这是海扇。它看起来像植物，但其实是动物。在海扇里面藏着一只海马。海马看起来跟海扇非常相似。



● Common octopus

普通章鱼

- The third major group of animals in the ocean is called nekton. These creatures swim freely through the water and include some of the most familiar of all sea life. A few of the creatures that belong in this group are whales, sharks, manta rays, sea turtles, and well over 20,000 different species of fish.

第三类海洋生物叫做自游生物。这些生物在水里自由地游动，其中就包括了我們非常熟悉的海洋生物，比如说鲸鱼、鲨鱼、蝠鲼、海龟以及两万多种不同的鱼类。



★ Manta ray

蝠鲼



★ Whale shark

鲸鲨

● Cobia fish

海鲷鱼

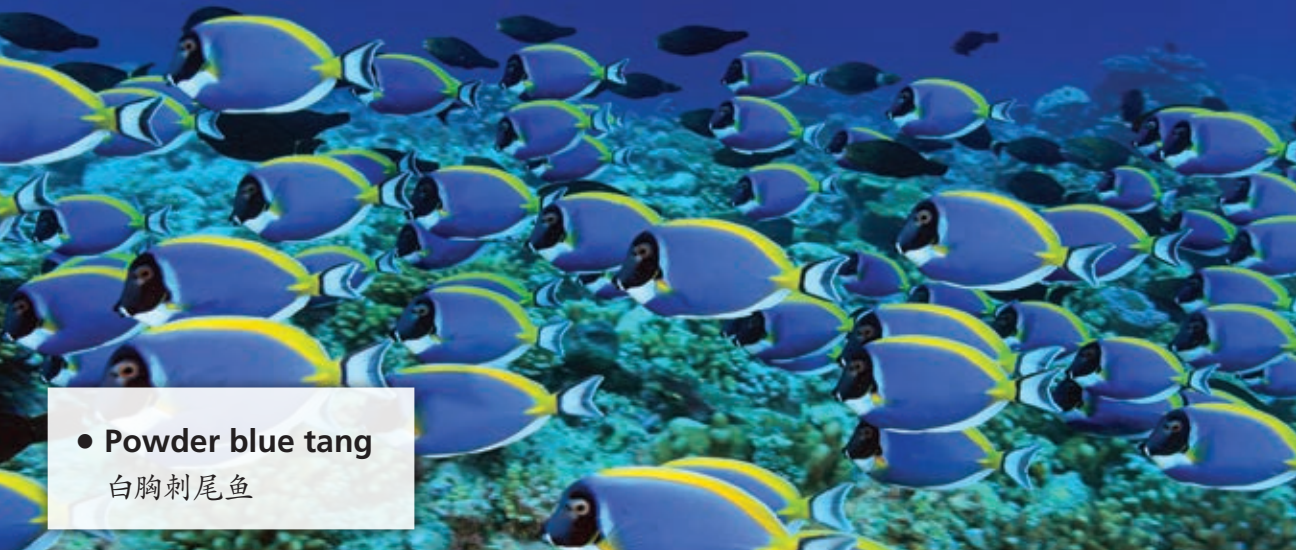
★ There are many different kinds of sharks. The biggest is called the whale shark. It is the biggest fish in the ocean. It may be big, but it eats only tiny plankton.

鲨鱼的种类有很多，最大的被称为鲸鲨。它是海洋中最大的鱼。虽然鲸鲨很大，但是它只吃微小的浮游生物。



★ Whale shark

鲸鲨



- Powder blue tang

白胸刺尾鱼

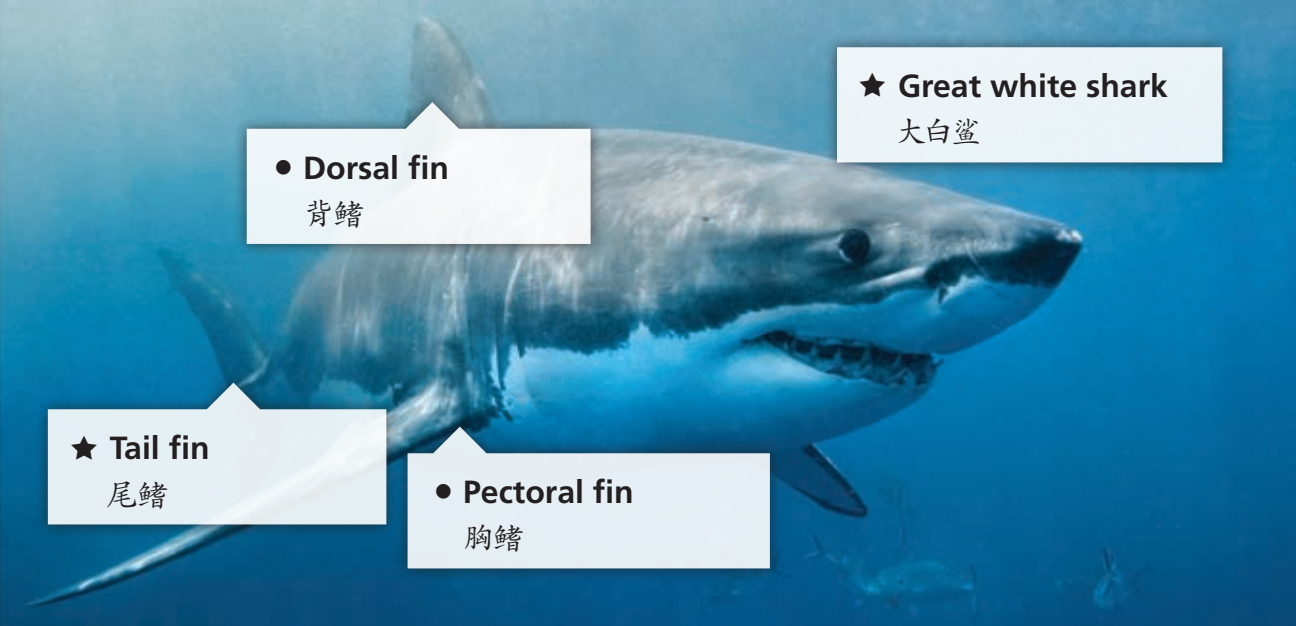
- Some kinds of fish swim together in large groups called **schools**. These **schools** are usually made up of fish that are eaten as **prey** by larger fish. Maybe there really is safety in numbers!

有些种类的鱼成群地游在一起，称作**鱼群**。这些**鱼群**通常都是由那些被大鱼当作**猎物**的鱼类组成的。也许数量越多就越安全吧！



- Pygmy sweepers

充金眼鲷鱼群



★ Great white shark
大白鲨

● Dorsal fin
背鳍

★ Tail fin
尾鳍

● Pectoral fin
胸鳍

★ Not all fish swim in **schools**. Some fish swim alone and hunt for other fish to eat. They often hunt at dusk, when it is hard for their **prey** to see them.

并不是所有的鱼都是以**鱼群**的形式游动。有些鱼是独自游动来捕获其它鱼类为食的。它们通常在黄昏的时候进行捕食，因为在这个时候**猎物**很难看到它们。



★ Zebra lionfish
花斑短狮鱼



★ Ocean sunfish (*Mola mola*)
太阳鱼(翻车鲀)

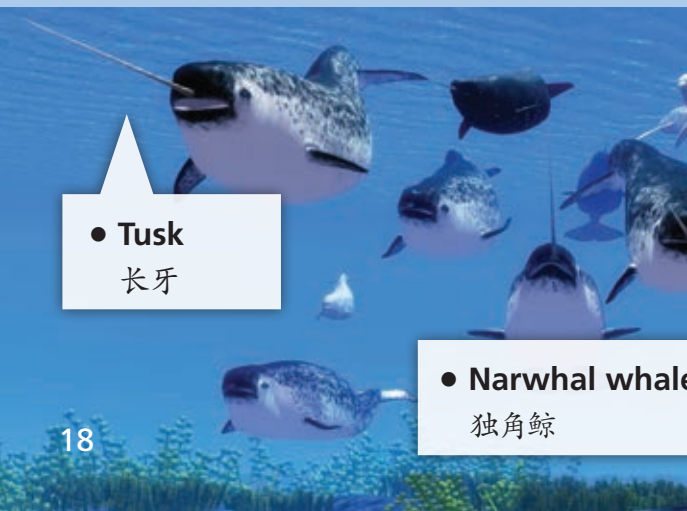


• Orca
虎鲸

- Most of the animals in the ocean are able to breathe underwater. However, some ocean animals need to come to the surface to breathe. Whales, porpoises, and dolphins are mammals, just like us, and they would drown if they could not get to the surface for air.



大多数的海洋动物都能够在水下呼吸。但是，也有一些是需要浮出水面呼吸空气的。鲸鱼、鼠海豚和海豚就和我们人类一样，都是哺乳动物，如果它们不浮出水面呼吸空气，就会溺水。



• Tusk
长牙

• Narwhal whales
独角鲸



• Beluga whale
白鲸



● **Bottlenose dolphins**
宽吻海豚

★ Dolphins like to be with other dolphins. They hunt and play together. They can see and hear very well, but they cannot smell.



海豚喜欢和它们的伙伴们在一起。它们一起捕食和玩耍。它们的视觉和听觉非常好，但是它们没有味觉。



★ **Tusk**
长牙

★ **Walrus**
海象

- **Sea lions**

海狮



- Sea lions, walruses, sea otters, and seals are mammals that spend much of their lives in the ocean. They might move slowly and clumsily on land, but they are swift and graceful in the water.



海狮、海象、海獭和海豹都是在海洋中度过一生大部分时间的哺乳动物。它们在陆地上移动的时候显得比较缓慢和笨拙，但是它们在水里是非常灵活和优雅的。

- **Sea lions**

海狮



★ Sea otter

海獭



- ★ Most sea otters sleep on their backs in the water. All sea otters eat on their backs in the water. They like to eat fish, crabs, snails, and clams.

大多数的海獭都是仰卧在水面上睡觉的。而所有的海獭都是仰卧在水面上进食的。它们喜欢吃鱼、螃蟹、蜗牛和蛤蜊。

★ Sea otter

海獭





- Green sea turtles

绿海龟



- Sea turtle eggs

海龟蛋

- Sea turtle hatchling

刚孵出的小海龟

- Sea turtles spend most of their time underwater, only coming to the surface to breathe. Female turtles must leave the water and come ashore to **build** nests and lay their eggs. Then they quickly return to the water, leaving the eggs to hatch on their own.

海龟除了游到水面上来呼吸空气，一生中大部分时间都是在水下度过的。雌性海龟必须离开大海到岸上筑巢产卵。产完卵后，它们会迅速地返回海里，把卵留在岸上自行孵化。

★ Sea turtles **build** nests under the sand.
After breaking out of its egg, a baby sea
turtle must dig out of the sand. Then it must
find its way to the ocean.

海龟通常把巢筑在沙里。小海龟从蛋里孵化出来以后，要自己爬出沙坑，然后游向海洋。



- **Brown pelican**

褐鹈鹕



- Sea birds fly in the air above the ocean and feed on plants and animals from the ocean. They come in many different shapes and sizes. One of the most unusual birds is the **penguin**.

海鸟在海洋上空飞翔，它们以海洋里的动植物为食。海鸟的外形和大小很不同。**企鹅**就是最不寻常的海鸟之一。

- **Sea gull**

海鸥



- **Blue-footed booby**

蓝脚鲳鸟



- **Gentoo penguins**

巴布亚企鵝



★ **Penguins** do not fly like most birds. They use their wings to help them swim. Some people say that they fly under the water!

跟大部分的海鳥不同，企鵝不會飛。它們用翅膀來游泳。因此有人說企鵝是在水下飛行！



● **Positano, Italy**
意大利波西塔诺

- Living in a city close to the ocean is important for many people, but the ocean is also important for everyone in the world. Most of the oxygen we breathe comes from the algae and plant plankton that grow in the ocean.



对于很多人来说，生活在一个靠近海洋的城市是非常重要的，然而海洋对于世界上的每个人来说也同等重要。我们呼吸所需要的氧气大部分来自于生长在海洋中的海藻和浮游植物。



● **San Francisco, California, USA.**
美国加利福尼亚州三藩市



★ The ocean supports us in many ways. We get food from the ocean. Ships on the ocean can get us from place to place. We can even have fun at the beach!



海洋给我们的生活带来很多便利。我们从海洋中获取食物。海洋上航行的船只可以把我们从一个地方带到另一个地方去。而且，海滩也是个好玩的去处！



- **Boy swimming with green sea turtle**

和绿海龟一起游泳的男孩



- People can have fun at an ocean beach. There they can swim, surf, snorkel, collect **seashells**, or just sit and listen to the **roar** of the waves. Once you have visited the ocean, you will want to return again and again!

海滩是人们玩耍的好去处。在那里，他们可以游泳、滑水、潜水、捡贝壳，也可以坐着听波涛的**咆哮声**。一旦你去到了海边，就会一次又一次地想回去。





★ At some time in the past, each **seashell** on the beach was part of a live sea animal. Some seashells are very small and some are very big. If you hold a big seashell to your ear, you might hear a sound like the soft **roar** of the ocean.



曾几何时，海滩上的每一个贝壳都是海洋生物的一部分。有些贝壳很小，有些很大。如果你把一个大贝壳放在耳边，也许能听到大海轻柔的**咆哮声**。



● Mask
面罩

● Snorkel
潜水

- Snorkeling is a great way to see what's going on underwater. It's wonderful to discover such an amazing world lying just beneath the ocean's surface.

潜水是观察水下世界的好方法。探索海平面下的奇妙世界简直太棒了。



★ Fishing net

渔网



★ Many people fish to get food. Some people do it just because they like to. It's a nice way to spend time with friends and family.

许多人靠捕捞来获取食物。但有些人钓鱼纯粹是爱好。钓鱼是跟朋友和家人共度时光的好方式。

★ Fishing pole

钓鱼竿



An underwater photograph showing a dense kelp forest. The water is clear and blue-green. Sunlight filters through the water, creating a dappled light effect on the kelp leaves. In the lower-left corner, a bright orange fish is visible. The kelp stalks are thick and brown, with long, green, blade-like leaves extending upwards.

- Kelp seaweed forest
海藻森林

- When most people think of the food that comes from the ocean, they think of fish. But there are many other kinds of food we harvest from the sea. In some countries, **seaweed** is used to make all kinds of delicious dishes!

谈到来自海洋的食物的时候，很多人都会想到鱼。其实我们从海洋里获取的食物还有许多其它的种类。在有些国家，**海藻**就被用来制成多种美食！

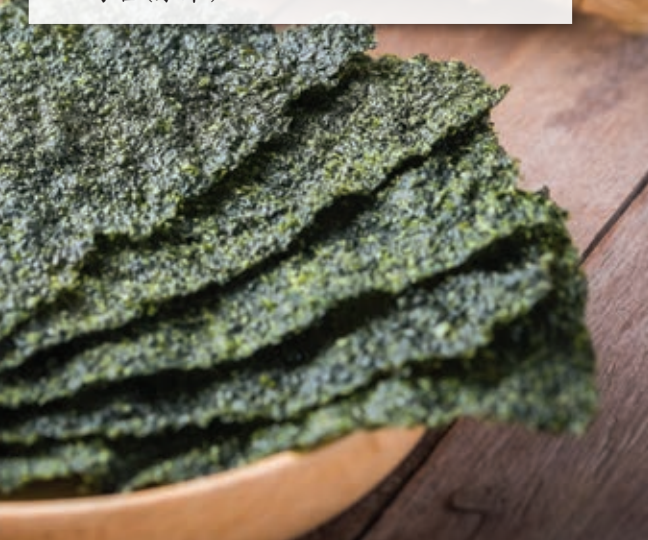


- ★ Do you eat ice cream? Then you may have eaten seaweed. One kind of **seaweed** is often used to make ice cream thick.

你吃冰淇淋吗?那你肯定吃过海藻。有一种**海藻**常被用来增加冰淇淋的粘稠度。

- **Dried seaweed sheets (nori)**

海苔(紫菜)



- ★ **Seaweed salad**

海带沙拉





- Moving people and things across the vast ocean can be a real challenge. So people have built ships and boats of every size, from huge **freighters** to sleek sailboats to fancy cruise ships.



要穿越浩瀚的海洋来运送乘客和货物是个大挑战。因此,人们建造了大小不同的各种船只,从巨大的**货轮**到精致的帆船,再到豪华的游轮。





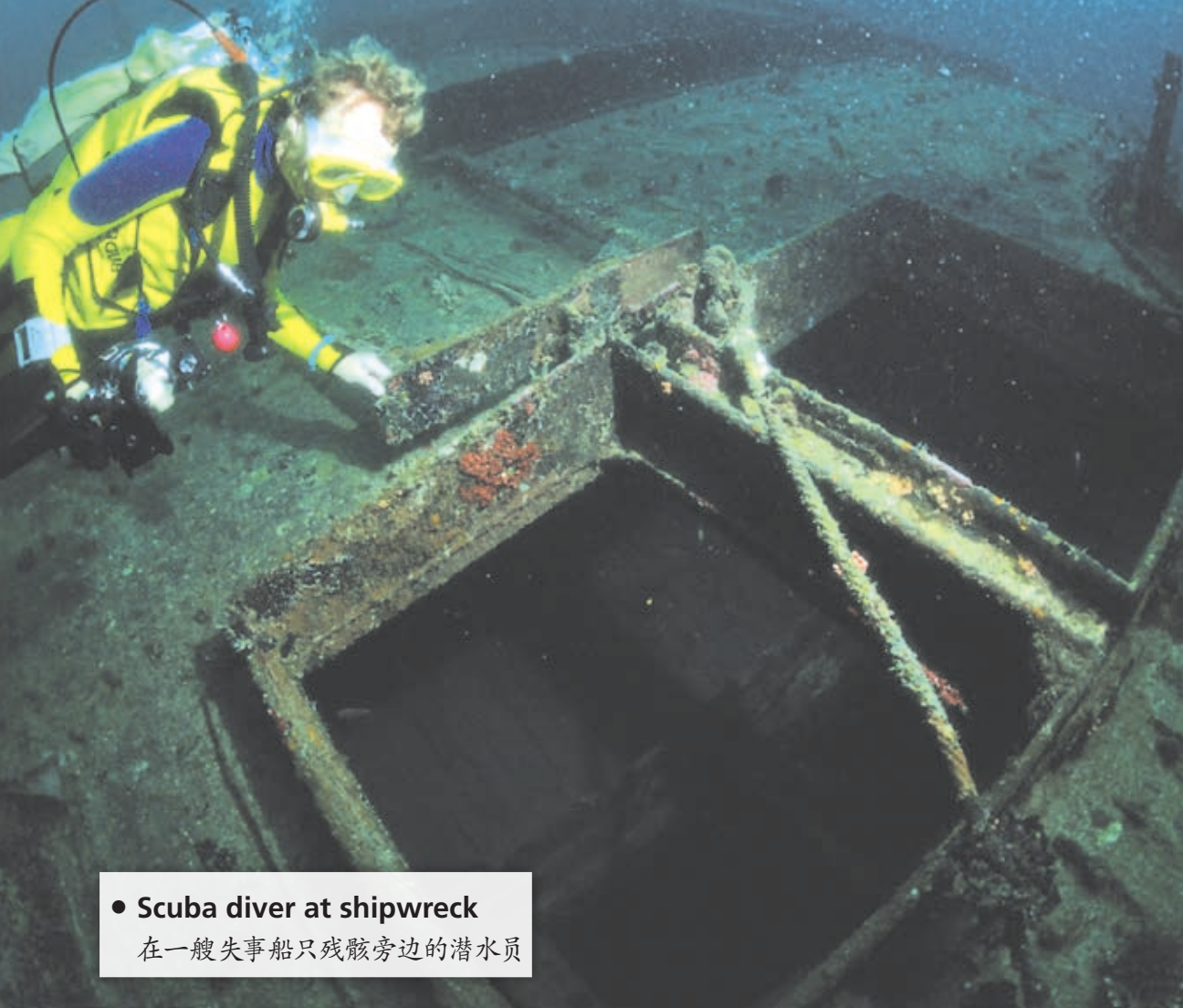
- **Container ship going under the Golden Gate Bridge**
集装箱船从金门大桥下驶过

★ **Freighters** are big ships that move cargo from one place to another place. They can carry cars, food, toys, and even airplanes.



货轮就是把货物从一个地方运到另一个地方的大型船舶。它们可以运载汽车、食品、玩具，甚至飞机。





● **Scuba diver at shipwreck**

在一艘失事船只残骸旁边的潜水员

- Long ago big sailing ships would set out to **cruise** across the ocean. Occasionally one would end up sinking to the bottom of the sea. These old sunken ships can be found in places all across the oceans of the world. Some people try to find treasure in sunken ships. Do you think this one has any treasures on board?



在很久以前，人们通过乘坐大型的帆船越洋航行。偶尔会有船发生船难沉入海底。这些古老的沉船遍布世界各地的海洋。有些人试图在沉船中寻找宝藏。你认为图上的这艘船上有宝藏吗？



- ★ These days, **cruise ships** carry people across the ocean. Some of these ships are like small towns. They have places to eat, shop, sleep, and just have fun.

现如今，**游轮**载着人们穿越海洋。这些游轮就好像一个个小镇。在游轮上有地方吃饭、购物、睡觉，只管开心地玩就好。





- Unfortunately, one other way that humans use the ocean is as a dumping ground. Everything from trash to sewage to toxic waste goes into the sea. We used to think that the ocean could handle all that pollution, but now we know it can't.



不幸的是，人类利用海洋的另一种方式是把它当作一个垃圾场。从垃圾到污水，再到有毒废料，把一切都倒入了海洋。我们曾经以为海洋能够处理所有的污染问题，但是现在我们知道了，它并不能。





★ Big wave crashing

大浪来袭

- ★ You can help. You can find out more about the ocean. You can share all you know with other people.



你可以出力。你可以收集更多关于海洋的信息。也可以与他人分享你所知道的一切。



★ Picking up trash

捡垃圾



- The more you know about the ocean, the more you appreciate how important it is. It is one of our most precious resources. Life on Earth could not exist without it.



你对海洋了解得越多，就越能体会到它的重要性。它是我们最宝贵的资源之一。没有它，地球上的生命就无法生存。



★ If we help take care of the ocean, the ocean will help take care of us.



如果我们能够关爱海洋，海洋也会关爱我们。

Glossary – 词汇表



continent - 大陆
one of the main landmasses on Earth
地球上的主要大陆块之一



mammal - 哺乳动物
an animal that breathes air and has some hair or fur
呼吸空气并且身上有毛发或者皮毛的动物



pollution - 污染
harmful substances in the air or water
空气中或者水中的有害物质



predator - 食肉动物
a fish or animal that hunts and eats other fish or animals
以捕获其它鱼类或动物为食的鱼类或者动物



school - 鱼群
a group of fish swimming together
成群游动的鱼



tide pool - 潮汐池
a pool of water that remains after the tide goes out
潮水退去后留下的水洼

Questions after reading

阅读理解

You might discuss the answers to the following questions. Also consider discussing a few of your own questions.

通过讨论以下问题的答案来加强阅读本书的益处。也可以讨论你自己在阅读后提出的问题。

- 1** What fact in this book did you find the most interesting or surprising? Why was it interesting or surprising to you?
你觉得这本书中最有趣或者最令人惊讶的实例是什么? 为什么你会觉得有趣和惊讶呢?
- 2** Was there a picture that you particularly liked? Why did you like that photograph?
书中有没有哪张照片是你特别喜欢的? 你为什么喜欢这张照片呢?
- 3** What do you think would happen if small fish did not swim together in schools? Why do you think that might happen?
如果小鱼不是以鱼群的形式在海洋里游动, 你觉得会发生什么? 你为什么觉得这会发生呢?
- 4** If you went to an ocean beach, what do you think you would like to do?
如果你去到一个海滩, 会想做什么呢?
- 5** Why is the ocean important to all of us? Can you share three reasons?
为什么海洋对我们来说如此重要? 你能分享三个原因吗?



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