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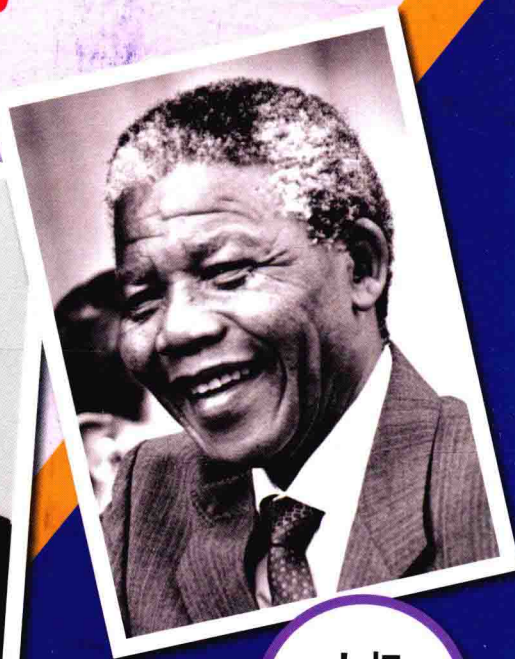
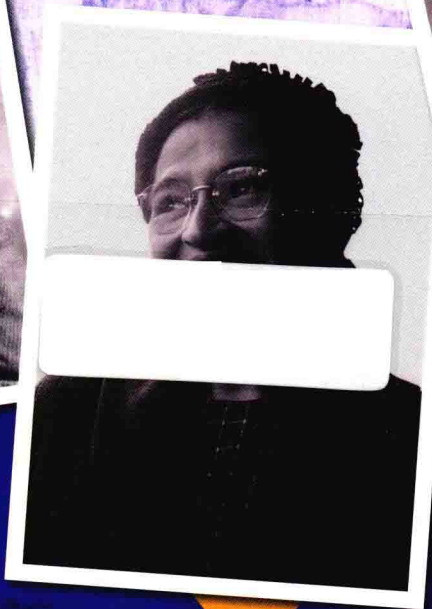
第六级



# REAL HEROES

## 英雄本色

[英] Nikki Gamble 主编  
[英] Ciaran Murtagh 著



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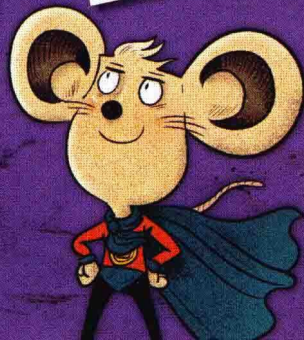
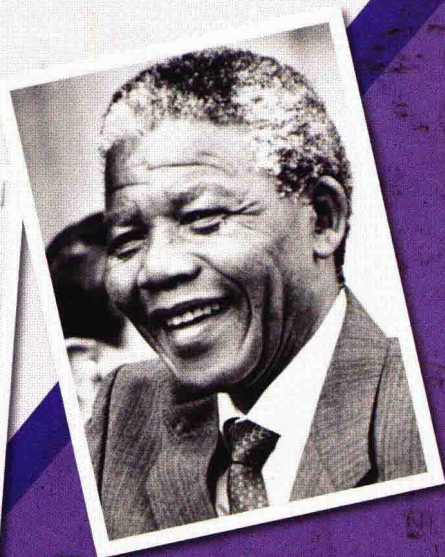
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## 阅读中

- 如果孩子在阅读的过程中不知道某个单词如何发音，教师或家长可以帮助孩子进行拼读，比如，可以帮助孩子把单词拆分为几个音。单词中如果包含不符合拼读规则的音，教师或家长也要给予指导。如果有必要，可以告诉孩子整个单词的发音。
- 本书中不符合拼读规则的单词：considered, governess, equal, segregation, lawyer, apartheid, memorial。
- 书中标粗体的单词是孩子阅读过程中可能难以理解的单词，这些单词的解释请参考当页注释。

### 找一找

书中讲到的三位英雄，谁在监狱里待的时间最长？







Emily Davison





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Rosa Parks



Nelson Mandela



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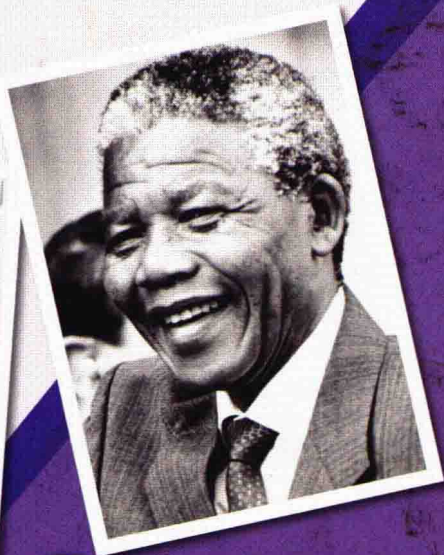
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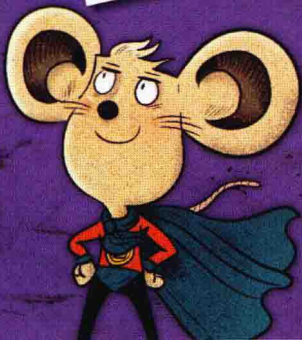
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# Superheroes

We all know what superheroes look like, don't we?

They're strong.



Ta-dah!

They run faster than a cheetah.



Call that fast?

Looking good!



And they like wearing pants over their trousers.



But did you know that real heroes aren't like that at all? Real heroes look like you and me.

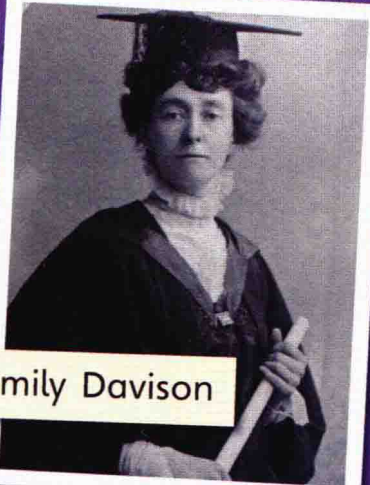


# Real Heroes

Real heroes don't have X-ray eyes or wear pants over their trousers!

Real heroes become heroes by doing a difficult thing – they stand up for what they believe is right.

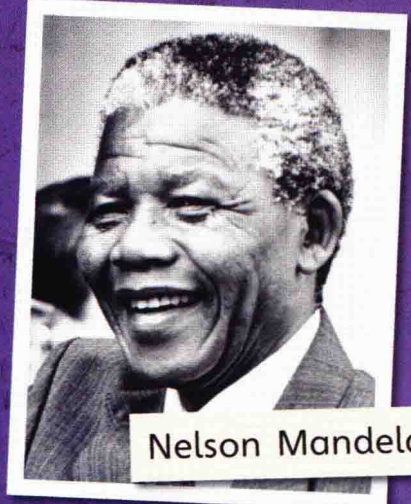
Emily Davison, Rosa Parks and Nelson Mandela all became heroes by standing up for their beliefs, at a time when their beliefs were considered wrong.



Emily Davison



Rosa Parks



Nelson Mandela

Sometimes standing up for what you believe in can get you into trouble. Sometimes it can make you a hero. Sometimes it can do both things at the same time! Turn the page to find out how.





# Emily Davison

Emily Davison was born in London, England. When she left school she worked as a **governess** and teacher. After that, she studied for **degrees** in London and Oxford. At that time, women were allowed to study, but not all universities would give them a degree, even if they passed all the exams. Oxford degrees, for example, were for men only.

## Superhero Degree Exams



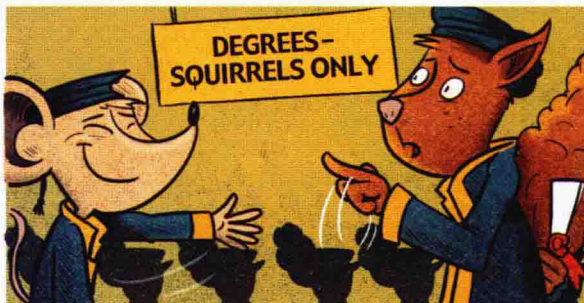
Exam 1: X-ray eyes



Exam 2: Flying



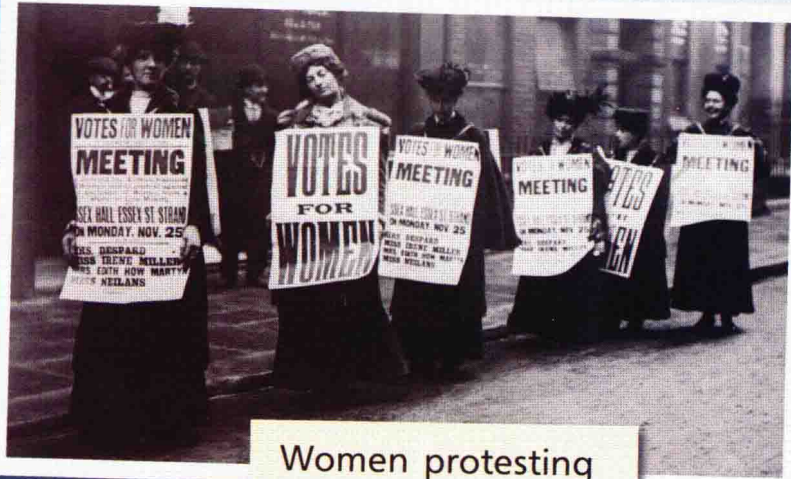
Exam 3: Super-strength



- ▶ **governess**: a woman who lives with a family to teach the children
- ▶ **degrees**: awards received for passing exams at universities



In England at that time, women weren't seen as equal to men. They weren't allowed to do a lot of things that men could do. This included **voting in elections**. Emily Davison, and others like her, thought this was unfair. As they couldn't vote to change this, they decided to **protest**.



Women protesting



- ▶ voting in elections: helping to choose who is running a country
- ▶ protest: to show that you disagree with somebody or something



**Name:** Emily Davison

**Lived:** 1872–1913

**Became a hero for:** Helping to get women the right to vote in England

**Time spent in prison:** Unknown – but she went to prison eight times

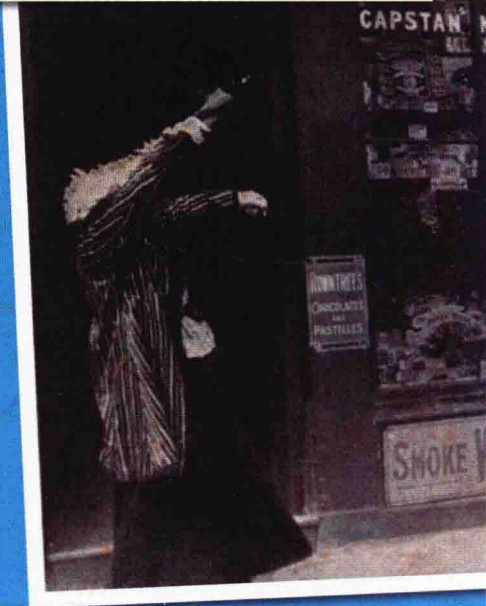


In 1906, Emily joined a group which **campaigned** for women to be able to vote in elections. They became known as 'suffragettes' (*say* suf-ra-jets). The suffragettes were ready to do almost anything to get women the right to vote. They interrupted meetings and even set fire to postboxes and smashed shop windows.



Suffragettes chained themselves to railings.

Suffragettes threw stones at shop windows.

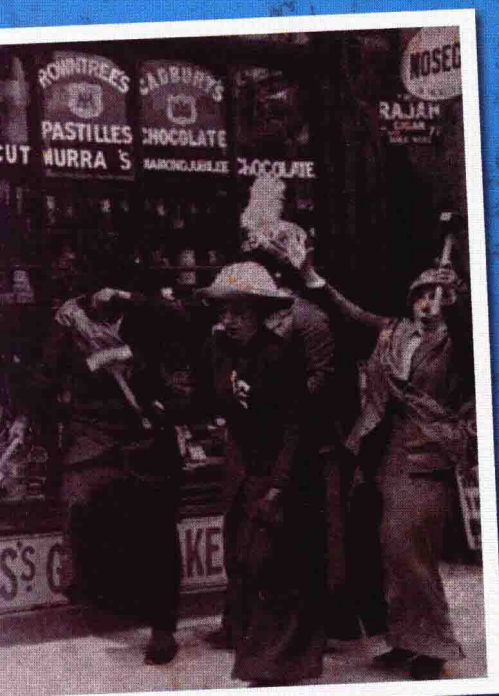


► **campaigned:**  
organized activities  
to fight for change



Some people felt the suffragettes were wrong. Others thought they went too far. However, the suffragettes kept on breaking the law so that people would take notice of them.

Emily Davison was arrested nine times. From her second time in jail, she continued her protest by refusing to eat.



They made the headlines.

The Ladies Gallery in the House of Commons was the scene of a spirited disturbance on Wednesday night. When Mr. Keene was speaking on the motion for women's suffrage, three cries of "Divide!" and "Justice for women!" resounded through the House. A white banner, bearing the words "Votes for Women," was thrust through

the grille. Finally the Ladies Gallery was cleared by the police. Reading from left to right, the photograph shows Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Bullington, and Mrs. Roe. The two former took an active part in the demonstration in the House, and were finally ejected. (Specials taken by the Daily Mirror)



On 4th June 1913, Emily Davison stood up for her beliefs in the most dramatic way. At an important horse race, she ran in front of a horse owned by the king. She was willing to risk her life to draw attention to what she believed. The horse knocked her down and trampled her. She was badly injured and died four days later.

THE DAILY MIRROR, Thursday, June 6, 1913

OUR 3,000th NUMBER—MANY SPECIAL FEATURES.

# The Daily Mirror

THE MORNING JOURNAL WITH THE SECOND LARGEST NET SALE.

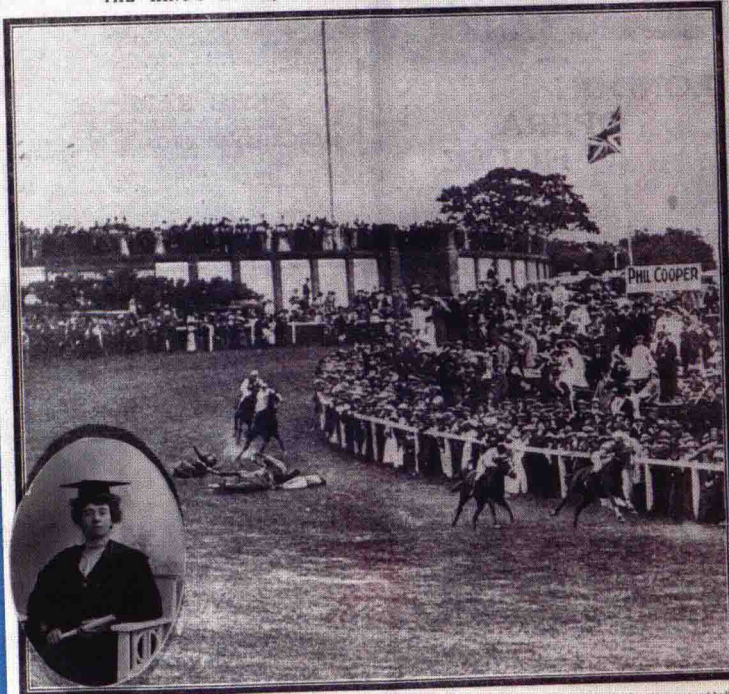
No. 3,000.

Printed at the C.P.O.  
at Southampton.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1913

One Halfpenny.

**WOMAN RUSHES ON THE DERBY COURSE AND SNATCHES AT THE BRIDLE OF THE KING'S HORSE, INJURING HERSELF AND THE JOCKEY.**



The Derby of 1913 proved the most dramatic in the history of the famous race, and was marked by an exciting incident which is entirely without precedent. As the runners were rounding Tattenham Corner a woman rushed from beneath the line, snatched the bridle of Annet, the King's horse, which struck falling, and made a dash for the goal. The woman was seriously injured, while John, his Majesty's jockey, was thrown from his mount and badly hurt. The photograph shows Annet after its fall, with John and the woman on the ground. Her hat was blown several yards away. The woman's clothing was marked 'E. W. Davison', and collarette tags were found pinned under her jacket. —(Daily Mirror photograph.)

The woman was seriously injured, while John, his Majesty's jockey, was thrown from his mount and badly hurt. The photograph shows Annet after its fall, with John and the woman on the ground. Her hat was blown several yards away. The woman's clothing was marked 'E. W. Davison', and collarette tags were found pinned under her jacket. —(Daily Mirror photograph.)

Emily's actions were front-page news.



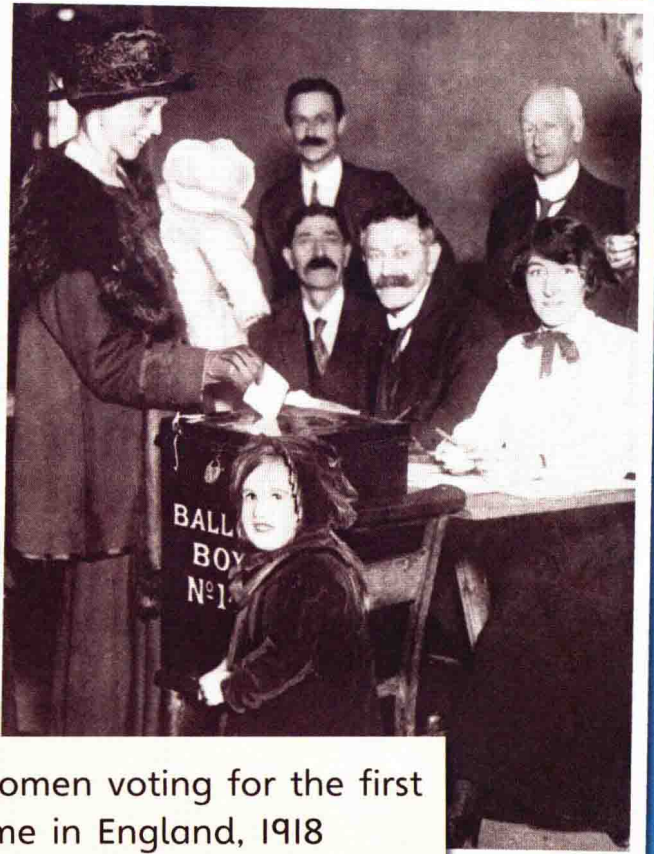
Emily's funeral procession



Emily's death drew a lot of attention. People talked about what she had done and why. In the end, it was agreed that the suffragettes were right – women in England should be able to vote in elections. Women over 30 years old were allowed to vote for the first time in 1918. By 1928, women could vote at age 21, like men.

Emily is remembered for the dramatic part she played in fighting for women's **rights**.

► rights: things that people should be allowed if they are being fairly treated

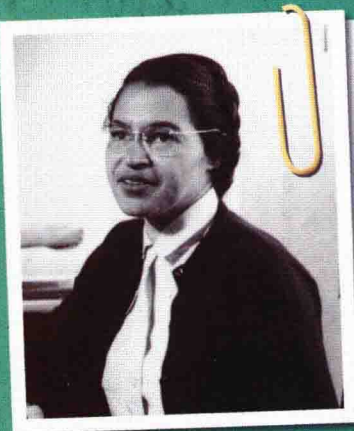


Women voting for the first time in England, 1918



# Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks made a big stand just by sitting down! She was born in Alabama in the United States of America (USA). In some parts of the USA at that time, white and black people weren't allowed to mix. There were also strict rules about what black people could and couldn't do.



**Name:** Rosa Parks

**Lived:** 1913–2005

**Became a hero for:** Taking a stand against **racial segregation** in the USA

**Time spent in prison:** One night

Fact file

► racial segregation: dividing people because of the colour of their skin