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林崇德 总主编

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刘润清 孔蕴华 主 编



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未来世纪要求优秀人才应具备最优化的知识结构。基于此，我们从现代心理学、教育学和儿童认知发展规律的理论出发，设计了优等生必须掌握的系统化新知识结构。你只需与现行各科教材配合学习，即可从从容容地完成所学课业、超越考试，实实在在地提高你的素质。

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30. The Human Body

By the side of sickness health becomes sweet.

不生病不知道健康的快乐。

Passage One

Parts of Human Body

Our bodies are wonderful machines. They have more parts and can do more types of work than any machine in the world. No machine has parts as wonderful as the eye or the ear or the heart or the brain. The most advanced¹ machine cannot grow, mend² parts that are injured³ or reproduce⁴ as our bodies do. Above all⁵, we are able to think and move unlike any machine or any other living things. That is why we say that Man is the supreme living thing⁶ in the whole world.

Our bodies are similar⁷ in many ways. We may not look exactly⁸ alike, but all human bodies are made up of several parts — the head, the neck, the trunk⁹, the arms and the legs. These parts are held together by a framework¹⁰ called the skeleton¹¹. We cannot see our bones because they are covered by our muscles and skin. However, we can feel them.

NOTES:

1. advanced /əd'vɑ:nst/adj. 先进的, 高级的
2. mend /mend/v. 修补
3. injure /'ɪndʒə/v. 受伤
4. reproduce/ri:prə'dju:s/v. 再生产
5. above all 首先
6. supreme living thing 最高级动物 supreme/'sju:prɪm/adj.
最高级的, 至上的
7. similar /'sɪmɪlə/adj. 相似的
8. exactly /ɪg'zæktli/adv. 完全地
9. trunk /trʌŋk/n. 躯干
10. framework /'freɪmwə:k/n. 结构, 框架
11. skeleton /'skelɪtən/n. 骨骼

Answer the following question.

What parts are our bodies made up of ?

Passage Two

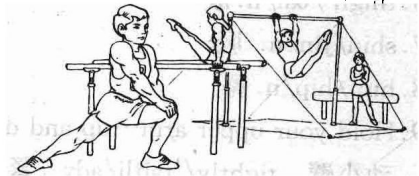
The Muscle

There are more than 600 muscles¹ in your body. They make up the flesh² that lie between the skin and the skeleton.

Muscles can contract and relax³. Their contraction and relaxation causes body movement.

Many of the muscles of the body are attached⁴ to bones and cause their movements. The bones of the upper arm and lower arm⁵, the upper arm and the shoulder, the thigh⁶ and the shin⁷ and the thigh and hip⁸ are attached to each other by powerful muscles. However, not all muscles are attached to bones. The muscles of your stomach and heart are examples of such muscles.

Can you feel the movement of your muscles? You certainly can. Hold your upper arm tightly and move your lower arm up and down⁹. You can feel the muscles pulling. If you hold your lower leg and move your feet, you will feel some muscles pulling.



NOTES:

1. muscle/'mʌsl/n. 肌肉
2. flesh /fleʃ/n. 肉
3. Muscles can contract and relax. 肌肉可以收缩和放松。
contract/'kɒntrækt/v. 收缩; relax/ri'læks/v. 放松
4. attach /ə'tætʃ/n. 连接
5. the upper arm and lower arm 上臂和小臂
6. thigh /θai/n. 股
7. shin/ʃin/n. 胫
8. hip /hip/n. 臀
9. Hold your upper arm...up and down 紧绷上臂肌肉, 上下挥
动小臂 tightly/'taɪtli/adv. 紧紧地, 抓紧地

Answer the following questions.

1. What causes our body to move?
2. Are all the muscles attached to the bones?
3. How can you feel your muscles moving?

Passage Three

The Teeth

Your teeth are fixed to your upper and lower jaws¹. They help in breaking the food you eat into small pieces². Without them, you will not be able to eat food like apples, sugar-cane³, chocolates, roasted chicken⁴ or any types of food that require chewing⁵ before they can be swallowed.

The teeth can be divided into three parts — the crown, the neck and the root⁶. The crown is the part which lies above the gum⁷. It is covered by a very hard substance⁸ called enamel⁹. The neck lies just below the crown. The root is the longest part of the tooth. It is covered by the gum and lies inside the jaw bone.

Not all your teeth are of the same size and shape. You have four types of teeth. They are the incisors, the canines, the premolars and the molars¹⁰.

The incisors are shaped like chisels¹¹. They cut off pieces of food. The canines are shaped like pick-axes¹². They tear¹³ the food into smaller bits. The premolars are not as sharp as the incisors or canines. They are larger and have flat surfaces. They act like nut-crackers¹⁴ and break up food that is hard. The molars are bigger than the premolars and have flat

surfaces. Their work is to grind¹⁵ the food that has been broken up into small pieces by the other teeth.

As your teeth are very important, you must take good care of them. You must brush them every day. Bits of food that get stuck between them must be removed¹⁶. If not, holes will form.

NOTES:

1. upper and lower jaws /dʒɔ:l/n. 上下颌
2. breaking the food you eat into small pieces 把吃的食物咬成碎片
3. sugar-cane /'ʃʊgə keɪn/n. 甘蔗
4. roasted chicken 烤鸡
5. chewing /'tʃu:ɪŋ/n. 咀嚼
6. the crown, the neck and the root 齿冠, 齿颈和齿根
7. gum /gʌm/n. 齿龈
8. substance /'sʌbstəns/n. 物质
9. enamel /i'næməl/n. (牙齿的)珐琅质
10. the incisors, the canines, the premolars and the molars 门牙, 犬齿, 前臼齿和臼齿
11. chisel/'tʃɪzl/n. 凿子
12. pick-axe /pɪk æks/n. 鹤嘴锄, 镐
13. tear/tɛə/v. 撕碎, 撕裂
14. nut-cracker/nʌt'krækə/n. 轧碎坚果的钳子
15. grind /graɪnd/v. 磨(碎), 碾(碎)
16. Bits of food...be removed. 嵌在牙缝里的食物碎屑应清除。

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the three parts of a tooth?
2. What are the four types of teeth?
3. How should we take care of our teeth?