

SFLEP – Longman Secondary English Graded Readers

外教社 — 朗文中学英语分级阅读

新课标百科丛书

主题公园

THEME
PARKS

新课标
第7级
之八



上海外语教育出版社



KEN BEATTY

SFLEP – Longman Secondary English Graded Readers

外教社 — 朗文中学英语分级阅读

新课标百科丛书

主题公园

THEME
PARKS

新课标
第 7 级
之八



上海外语教育出版社

外教社



KEN BEATTY

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

主题公园=Theme Parks / (英) 比尔蒂 (Beatty, K.) 著.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2005

(外教社—朗文中学英语分级阅读: 新课标百科丛书)

ISBN 7-81095-717-1

I. 主… II. 比… III. 英语—阅读教学—中学—课外读物

IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第 053848号

图字: 09-2003-188号

作 者: Ken Beatty

出 版 人: 庄智象 (外教社) 吴天祝 (朗文)

策划编辑: 林心心 陈 骅 (朗文)

责任编辑: 刘 蕊 (外教社) Eliaine Tang (朗文)

美术总监: 孔繁生 (朗文)

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 35051812 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 刘 蕊

印 刷: 上海当纳利印刷有限公司

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 889×1280 1/32 印张 2 字数 48千字

版 次: 2005年6月第1版 2005年6月第1次印刷

印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-717-1 / G · 384

定 价: 6.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

出版说明

随着新《英语课程标准》（以下简称《新课标》）的颁布，中学英语教学改革推进到了一个新的阶段，对学生的知识面、交际能力、文化意识等方面的要求提到了新的高度。课外阅读不再是课堂教学可有可无的补充，而已成为英语学习不可或缺的部分。《新课标》对学生课外阅读在数量上作出了明确的规定，在培养目标上提出了一系列新的要求。为此，上海外语教育出版社与朗文合作编写了这套“外教社—朗文中学英语分级阅读：新课标百科丛书”。其目的是将《新课标》的教学理念贯彻到课外阅读当中，帮助学生达到《新课标》所提出的各项要求。

丛书的编写以《新课标》为指导，主要有以下特点：1. 在总体设计上，根据《新课标》分级编写，针对性强；各级册数递进式增加，充分满足各阶段中学生的阅读需求；2. 在选材上，突出个性化特征，根据不同年龄段学生的不同阅读兴趣，选择具有时代感、内容丰富的题材，帮助学生在完成《新课标》阅读任务的同时，扩大知识面，培养跨文化交流意识；3. 在难度的把握上，兼顾能力的提高和阅读兴趣及自信心的培养，为学生营造宽松的学习氛围；4. 在学习策略的指导上，根据《新课标》对各级的要求为每册书编写阅读技巧指南，引导学生养成良好的学习习惯；5. 在单元后的练习编排上，突出灵活性、开放性及参与性，将读、说、写等相结合，激发学生的想象力和创造力，帮助学生全面达到《新课标》的各项要求。

丛书共80册，分3、5、7、9四级，其中3级10册，5级20册，7级20册，9级30册。本丛书与“外教社·朗文小学英语分级阅读”一脉相承，是外教社与朗文合作推出的阅读精品。

作为以《新课标》为指导编写课外阅读的积极尝试，我们衷心希望广大读者能够多与我们联系、沟通，提出宝贵的意见和建议，协助我们精益求精，将丛书不断提高、完善。

上海外语教育出版社

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following for permission to reproduce photographs and artwork:

Pearson Education Asia Ltd; TDA The Design Associates Ltd; Lau Siu Yuen; Corbis; http://www.photo-gallery.dk/oversigt/mennesker_&_miljoeer/bakken/_bakken-02.html; <http://www.trainweb.org/pa/expo/images.expo/663b-wurster.1024.jpg>; <http://www.columbusantiquemall.com/images/ferris.jpg>; James Clark, Overland Park, KS; http://www.hk-phy.org/oceanpark/aby/abyss01_e.html; National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States of America (NASA); Anthony Maw; Bruce J. Kelley; <http://www.portlandwaterspectacular.com/images/Skicamp4high.jpg>; <http://www.animatronica.co.uk>; <http://www.longleat.co.uk/downloads/Longleat-map.pdf>; http://www.ece.umd.edu/~kauchaks/photos/sharmi/FLORIDA/florida_trip.htm; http://www.cisl.columbia.edu/grads/anup/pictures/universal/101-0121_IMG.JPG; <http://www.cs.stedwards.edu/~philo/COSC1301/M7/lego1.jpg>.

In spite of numerous efforts, we have been unable to trace all copyright holders. We should like to apologise for the infringement of copyright so caused and will be happy to make appropriate arrangements at the first opportunity.

Contents

Do you know?	2
Introduction	3
Fun in the Park	11
Disneyland	23
The Great Outdoors	31
Other Amazing Parks	39
Designing Future Theme Parks	49
Reading Skills	57
Answer Key	59



Do you know?

- What is the difference between a *theme park* and an *amusement park*?
- What is a *flume ride*?
- What determines the speed of roller coasters and what stops them at the end of the track?
- Why was the Ferris wheel invented?
- When are motion simulators used?
- Where was the first Disneyland opened?
- How do designers use animatronics?
- What does *Lego* mean?

Read this book and find the answers to these and other questions. Learn about theme parks, the frighteningly fun rides and Disneyland. You'll be amazed!



Introduction

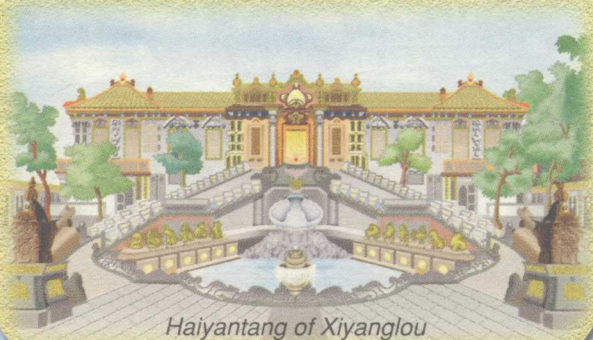


In 1747, at Yuanmingyuan, the imperial palace in Beijing which is also known as *the Garden of Gardens*, Qianlong (1711 – 1799), the Chinese emperor of Qing Dynasty, started building a fantasy palace. It was

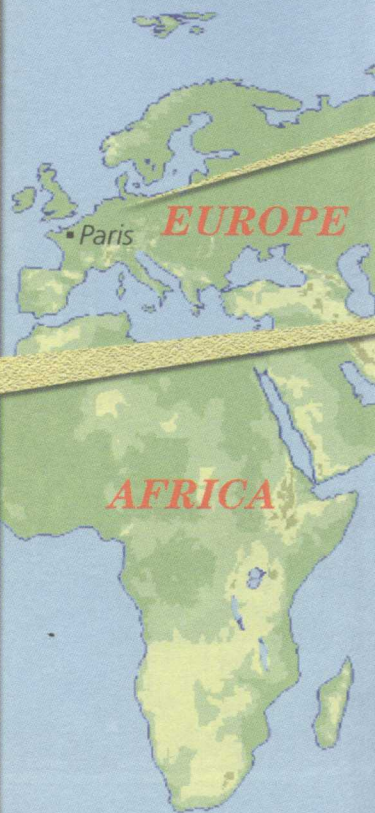


Qianlong

designed as a kind of theme park of European culture and was built in the style of the French palace of Versailles. The palace was called *Xiyanglou*, meaning ‘European palaces’.



Haiyantang of Xiyanglou



NOTES

Yuanmingyuan 圆明园

Versailles / vɜə'saɪ / 凡尔赛宫

architectural / ˌɑːkɪ'tektʃərəl / 建筑的

Versailles used to be home of French King Louis XIV and is regarded as the perfect example of European architectural culture.



ASIA

Beijing

Hameau



At the real Versailles, 36 years later, Marie Antoinette (1755 – 1793), the young Queen of France, built her own theme park, a



Marie Antoinette

fancy village called *Hameau*. It was a dream country village where the Queen could go and dress up, pretending to be a simple milk maid.

In both situations, powerful and wealthy people built their own versions of reality for entertainment and perhaps, in the case of Qianlong, for education as well. However, these were not modern theme parks as they were not open to the public, though the ideas are similar.

NOTES

Marie Antoinette / 'mæri ,æntwə'net /
玛莉王后

Hameau / 'ɑ:məʊ / 小村庄 (法语)



a stage show

Pleasure gardens

The history of modern theme parks starts with the pleasure gardens of Europe, which were built around major cities in the 1550s. The main attractions were flower gardens, fountains, dancing, fireworks, games, stage shows and some simple amusement rides. These pleasure gardens were early amusement parks, from which theme parks developed.

Railway parks

In the late 1800s, with the decline of pleasure gardens in Europe, amusement parks spread to North America, mostly to solve a financial problem of railway companies. People used railway services a lot during the week to go to work, but much less on weekends and other holidays. Therefore, amusement parks were built at the end of railway lines so that people would use the railways every day.



NOTES

attraction / ə'trækʃən / 吸引人的事物

amusement / ə'mju:zmənt /
ride 游乐场设施

amusement park 游乐园

decline / dɪ'klaɪn / 衰落, 下降



A steam train

The first modern amusement park

In 1894, Paul Boyton (1848 – 1924), an Irish American, built the world's first modern amusement park called *Paul Boyton's Water Chutes* in Chicago, USA. Since then, amusement parks have grown in number and size.



Paul Boyton was also the first man to swim across the English Channel.

Today, there are still many amusement parks operating around the world. For example, Bakken Amusement Park in Denmark, which was opened in the 1580s, is the oldest amusement park in the world.



NOTES

water chute / ʃʊt / 滑槽 (架舟自高而下作滑水游戏的人工陡槽)

Chicago / ʃi'kɑ:gəʊ / 芝加哥



Modern theme parks

Modern theme parks grew out of amusement parks. Different from amusement parks, theme parks place more importance on showing themes or ideas in some related areas. These themed areas recreate a specific time and place for visitors to enjoy themselves. Common themes are culture, fantasy, history and religion.

The most important theme park began with a mouse and a man, Walter Elias Disney (1901 – 1966), better known as *Walt Disney*. Read pages 23 to 29 to learn more about Walt Disney and his famous *Disneyland*.



NOTES

recreate / ,ri:kri'eɪt / 使再现

Disneyland



Common features

Different theme parks may vary in themes, but they often share some common features.



In Disneyland's Fantasyland, children can realise the dream of flying with Dumbo, the flying elephant.

Firstly, all the themes are expressed through different themed lands. For example, Disneyland's theme 'the future' is expressed through its *Tomorrowland*, and its *Fantasyland* is built around the theme of making dreams come true.

Secondly, theme parks provide entertainment not only through different lands, but also through the fun of their amusement rides. Read the next chapter to learn about these amusement rides.

Theme park background

Read the following statements and decide whether they are true or false.

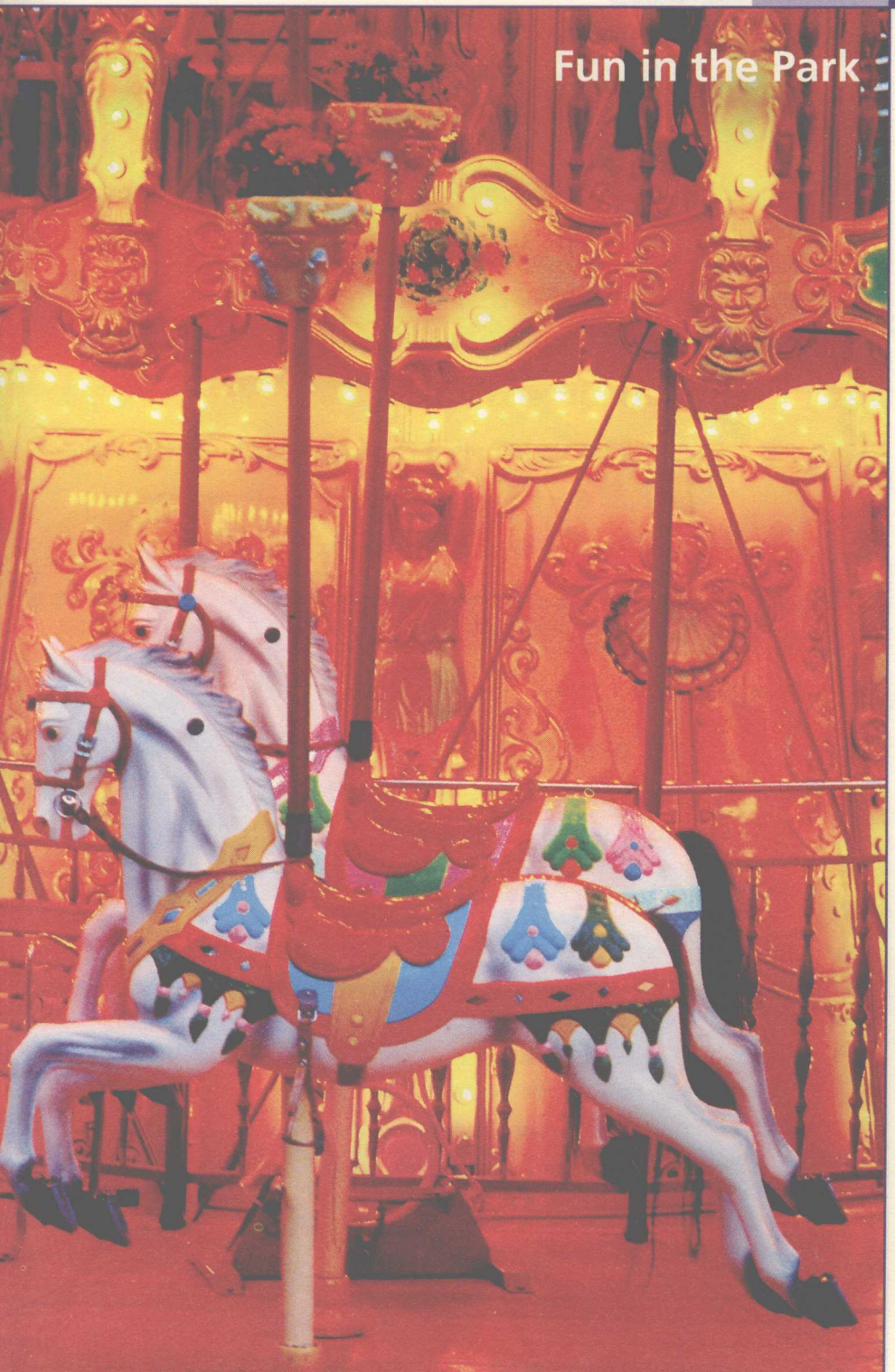
Write T for true and F for false.

1. Versailles is the perfect example of European architectural culture. _____
2. Hameau is a fancy village at Yuanmingyuan. _____
3. Early amusement parks started in Europe. _____
4. Theme parks developed from amusement parks. _____
5. Bakken Amusement Park is the world's first modern amusement park. _____
6. Theme parks provide entertainment through themed lands only. _____



Answers: 1. T, 2. F, 3. T, 4. T, 5. F, 6. F

Fun in the Park



Mazes

In a maze, people walk through the complex passages of walls or hedgerows to find the exit.



Haunted houses

Haunted houses are buildings full of dark passages and scary noises. Fake ghosts and monsters are installed to scare those who walk through them.

Tunnels of love

Traditionally, romantic couples sat in fancy boats and floated down artificial rivers, called *flumes*. In modern flume rides, boats are often shaped like logs and roar down rivers and plunge over waterfalls.



NOTES

passage / 'pæsɪdʒ / 过道，通道

hedgerow / 'hedʒrəʊ / 灌木树篱

haunted / 'hɔ:ntɪd / **house** 闹鬼的房屋

fake / feɪk / 假的

artificial / ,ɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl / 人造的

plunge / plʌndʒ / 向前(向下)突然移动

