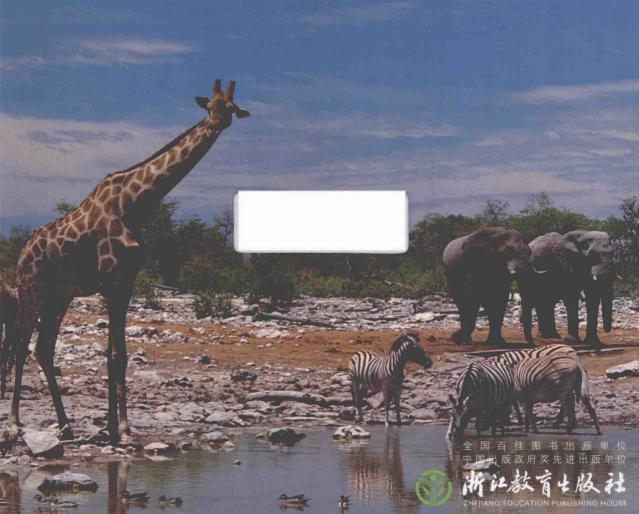
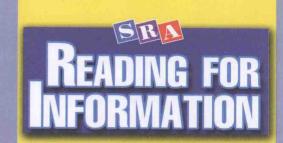


美国中小学生拓展读本

上 Level 4 C Life Science & Health 生命科学 & 健康





美国中小学生拓展读本

阅读广角

Level 4 C Life Science & Health 生命科学 & 健康



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

阅读广角 = Reading for information level. 4C / 美国麦格劳希尔教育编. -- 杭州 : 浙江教育出版社, 2014.11

ISBN 978-7-5536-2404-4

I. ①阅··· Ⅱ. ①美··· Ⅲ. ①英语-阅读教学-小学-课外读物 Ⅳ. ①6624.313

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第251616号

阅读广角

READING FOR INFORMATION

Level 4C

出版发行 浙江教育出版社 (杭州市天目山路40号 邮编 310013)

原 著 名 Reading For Information

原出版 McGraw-Hill Education

责任编辑 屠凌云 沈子清

封面设计 韩 波

责任校对 杨 艳

责任印务 温劲风

图文制作 君红阅读(北京)出版咨询有限公司

印 刷 浙江新华数码印务有限公司

开 本 787mm×960mm 1/16

印 张 11.75

字 数 117500

版 次 2014年11月第1版

印 次 2014年11月第1次印刷

印 数 0001-5000

标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5536-2404-4

定 价 28.00元

联系电话: 0571-85170300-80928

e-mail: zjjy@zjcb.com 网址: www.zjeph.com

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阅读广角 Level 4C

McGraw-Hill Education

978-0-07-610241-9

978-0-07-610245-7

978-0-07-610249-5

978-0-07-610244-0

978-0-07-610248-8

978-0-07-610252-5

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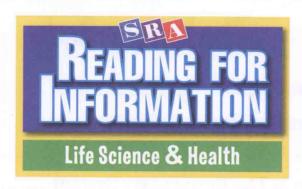


Table of Contents

Your Body at Work

Before You Read	. 2
Your Body at Work	. 6
Section 1: Cells, Tissues, and Organs	8
Section 2: How Does Your Body Get Oxygen?	10
Section 3: How Does Your Body Process Food?	17
Section 4: How Does Your Body Move?	19
Reading a Newspaper Article	
Students Learn about New Knees	24
After You Read2	28
Glossary	30

The Human Body

Before You Read	32
The Human Body	36
Section 1: Body Basics	
Section 2: The Respiratory System	40
Section 3: The Circulatory System	43
Section 4: The Digestive System	46
genre Reading a Newspaper Article	
The Last Meal of the Ice Man	50
Section 5: The Skeletal, Muscular, and Nervous Systems	51
After You Read	
Glossary	60
Your Body: A Complex Mach	ine
Before You Read	62
Your Body: A Complex Machine	64
Section 1: From Cells to Organ Systems	

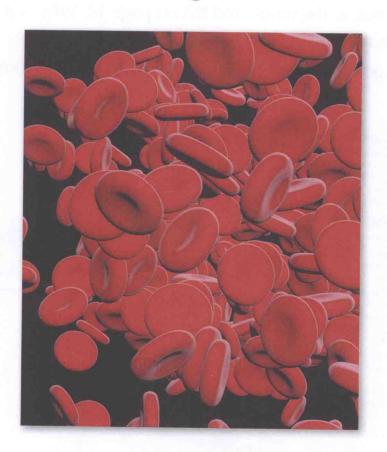
Section 2: Respiration and Circulation	67
Genre Reading a Newspaper Article	
Artificial Heart Saves	
Life of School Girl	72
Section 3: Digestion and Excretion	74
Section 4: Support and Movement	79
Section 5: Control and Movement	83
After You Read	88
Classia	90
Glossary	
Glossary	
Glossary	
Building Self-Esteem	
Building Self-Esteem	92
Building Self-Esteem Before You Read	
Building Self-Esteem Before You Read Building Self-Esteem	96
Building Self-Esteem Before You Read Building Self-Esteem Section 1: Why Is Self-Esteem Important?	96 98
Building Self-Esteem Before You Read Building Self-Esteem	96 98
Building Self-Esteem Before You Read Building Self-Esteem Section 1: Why Is Self-Esteem Important? Genre Reading a Journal Entry Section 2: What Is Peer Pressure?	96 98 100
Building Self-Esteem Before You Read Building Self-Esteem Section 1: Why Is Self-Esteem Important? Genre Reading a Journal Entry	96 100 109

Self-Esteem and You

Before You Read	122
Self-Esteem and You	
Section 1: What Is Self-Esteem?	127
Genre Reading a Journal Entry	132
Section 2: Self-Esteem and the Media	137
Section 3: Self-Esteem and Peer Pressure	140
After You Read	148
Glossary	150
Developing Self-Esteem	
Before You Read	152
Developing Self-Esteem	154
Section 1: Self-Esteem and You	155
Genre Reading a Journal Entry	156
Section 2: What Is Stress?	163
Section 3: Peer Pressure, the Media, and You	168
After You Read	
Glossary	



Your Body at Work

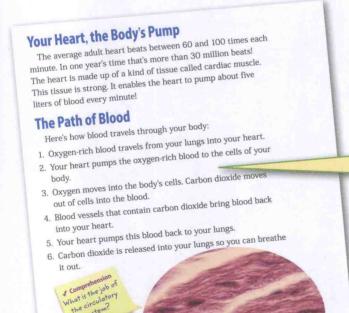


Here are some things you can do to help you read for information.

Features Bulleted and Numbered Lists

Bulleted and numbered lists draw attention to important information. A bulleted list contains items that are not in a specific order. A numbered list, however, contains items that are in a specific order.

- Look at the numbered list on page 14. Why is it a numbered list and not a bulleted list?
- Look for bulleted and numbered lists as you read.

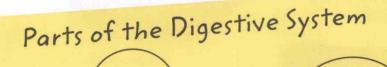


cardiac muscle (show under a microscope) These items are in a specific order.



Structures Description

Description is the use of details to give a complete picture of something. Look at the numbered list on page 18. It describes the human digestive system. You can use a web like the one below to help you remember important details in a description.



mouth

Human Digestive System

stomach

esophagus

large

small intestine



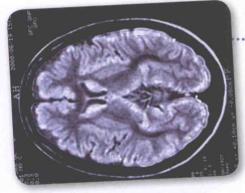
Vocabulary Words to Know

cell the smallest unit of living matter

The smallest living parts of your body are cells.



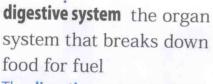
red blood cells



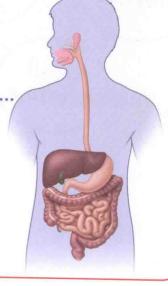
Magnetic Resonance Image (MRI) of a human brain

complex made up of many parts

The human brain is a complex organ.



The digestive system is one of several organ systems in the human body.

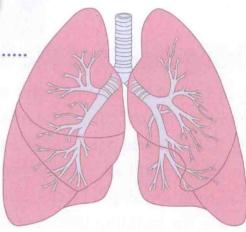




function the job that something does
The **function** of muscles is to move the body.

organ a group of different kinds of tissues that work together to do a certain job

Each of your lungs is an **organ** made of different kinds of tissues.



human lungs



tissue a group of similar cells that work together to carry out a job

Muscle **tissue** is made of muscle cells. Where is the muscle tissue in your body located?

Bodyat Work

Building Blocks of the Body

If you look at a house from far away, you might see some of its features, such as doors and windows. If you go nearer to the house, you might find that it is made of bricks. When you look closely, you can see that the house is made of many single bricks. You might say that the bricks are the building blocks of the house.

The human body has building blocks too. They're called cells. A **cell** is the smallest unit of living matter. The bodies of plants and animals are very different from one another, but they all have one thing in common—all are made up of cells.

The Big Question

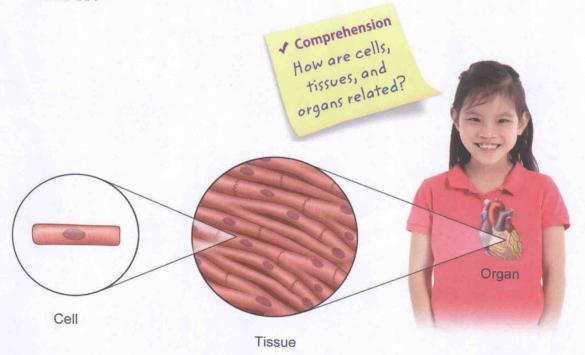
How do the systems in the human body work together?



Cells, Tissues, and Organs

our body has many different kinds of cells. Each kind of cell has its own **function**, or job. You have muscle cells, skin cells, bone cells, and blood cells, to name a few. Cells work together to keep your body alive. A group of similar cells that work together to carry out the same job form a **tissue**.

The human body is made of different kinds of tissues. Muscle tissue and nerve tissue are two kinds of tissues in your body. An **organ** is a group of different kinds of tissues that work together to do a certain job. Each kind of organ in your body has a special job to do. Some examples of organs are your heart, lungs, and skin. What other body organs can you think of?



Organ Systems Work Together

As with cells and tissues, organs work in groups. A group of organs that work together to perform a certain job is called an organ system.

All the organ systems in your body work together to keep you alive. Organ systems help you digest food and get rid of wastes. They allow you to breathe, move, think, and react to your environment. These systems can be put into the two groups shown below.



Your hair, which protects your skin and helps keep you warm. is part of your integumentary system.

Systems in Your Body

Support and Control Systems

- Skeletal (bones)
- Muscular (muscles)
- · Integumentary (skin, hair, and nails)
- Nervous (brain, spinal cord, and nerves)
- · Endocrine (glands that produce hormones)

Energy and Transport Systems

- Digestive (breaks down food)
- Circulatory (transports oxygen, food, and waste)
- · Respiratory (helps the body use air that is inhaled)
- · Urinary (removes liquid wastes)