

# 新理念

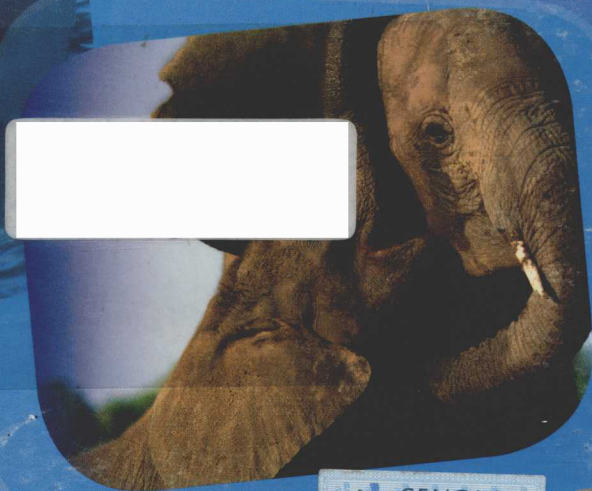
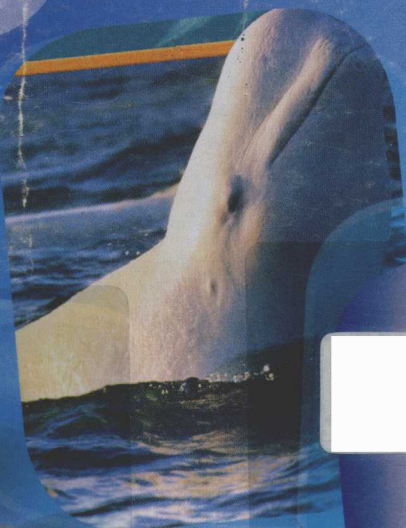
# 英语阅读

高中一年級

第

1

册



THE BIRTH OF ANIMALS  
Happy Elephants



# 新理念

# 英语阅读

高中一年级


第

1

册

刘 璟 改编

 上海外语教育出版社  
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## 出版前言

《新理念英语阅读》是由上海外语教育出版社从美国 Cengage Learning 出版集团引进改编的一套中小学英语读物。这套读物题材广泛，话题丰富；既有引人入胜、趣味无穷的故事，又有知识丰富、包罗万象的科普读物。把语言输入和知识输入融合在一起，让学生体验阅读的乐趣。

全套读物由美国 Cengage Learning 出版集团青少年读物金牌作家倾力打造，语言纯正、内容丰富、精彩纷呈。原汁原味的语言帮助读者培养英语语感、提升阅读兴趣。《新理念英语阅读》还强调阅读与视听的有机结合，全套读物的原版音频由英语语言专家绘声绘色、声情并茂地朗读，让读者有身临其境的感受。高中阶段另配由美国《国家地理》(National Geographic) 精选的视频材料，能充分满足读者视觉和听觉的不同需求。色彩丰富、极具趣味性的插图在辅助读者阅读的同时，也让读者尽情享受前所未有的视觉盛宴。

本套读物针对每个故事精心设计了练习：小学阶段的题型和通用少儿英语星级考试接轨；初中阶段的题型和中考题的阅读部分题型匹配；高中阶段的练习分为阅读前、阅读中、阅读后以及阅读拓展训练和与视频材料相关的练习，帮助学生循序渐进地提高独立阅读能力，有效训练应试技巧。

整套读物分 9 个级别，从小学三年级到高中二年级，共 43 册，包含 78 篇故事和 132 篇科普读物。各级别根据国家《英语课程标准》规定的难度划分，充分考虑到不同年龄段学生的认知特点和阅读兴趣。

《新理念英语阅读》提供丰富多彩的阅读材料和多层次的拓展训练，在适宜性、可读性、多样性和有效性方面均凸显本套英语读物的优势。它让读者感受阅读乐趣的同时，也切实提高了他们的阅读解题能力，使其体验到新理念带给英语阅读的全新动力。

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2010年8月



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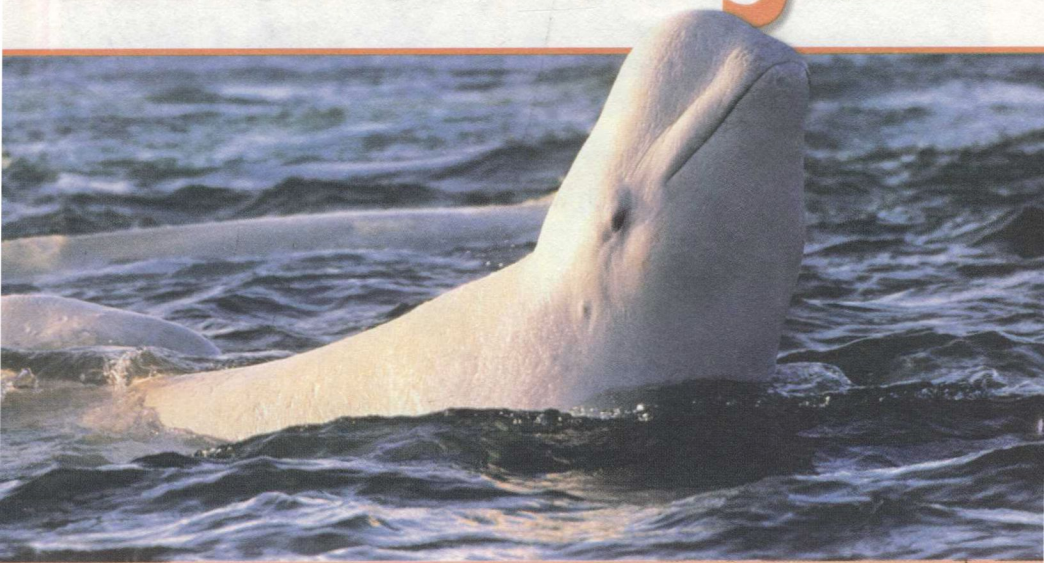
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# Arctic Whale Danger!



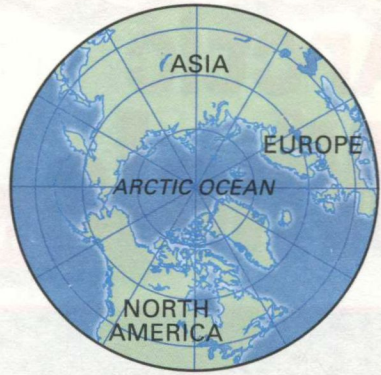
**Rob Waring**, *Series Editor*



## Before Reading

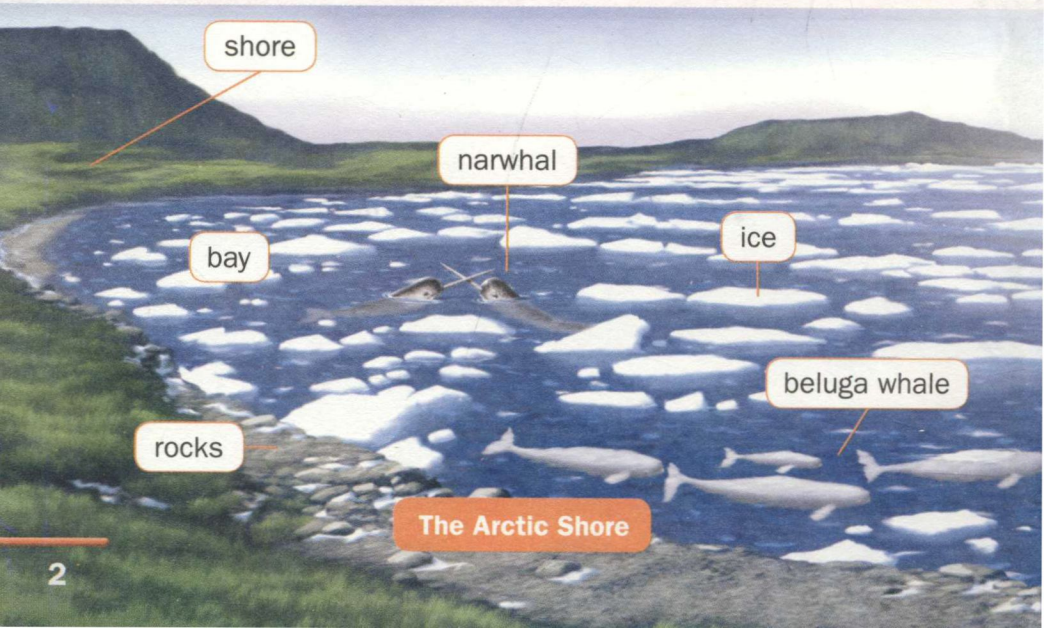
### Words to Know

This story is set in the Arctic Ocean.




**A** **The Arctic Shore.** Write each word in the picture next to the correct definition.


1. the land next to the ocean: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. a large white sea animal: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. hard pieces of water formed in the cold: \_\_\_\_\_.
4. big stones that you sometimes find near the sea: \_\_\_\_\_.
5. a part of the sea that is nearly closed in by land: \_\_\_\_\_.
6. a large sea animal that has a long object on its head: \_\_\_\_\_.



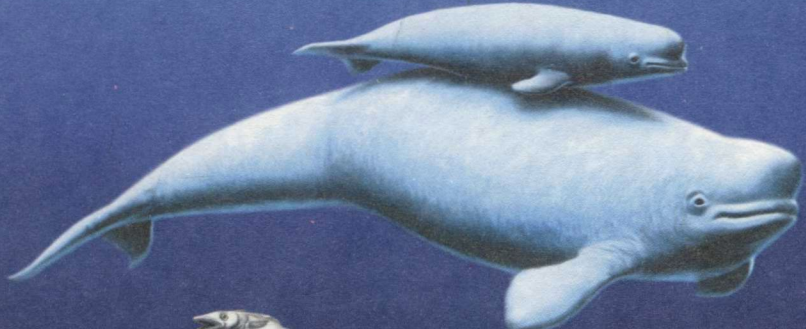
**B Arctic Animals.** Look at the picture and captions. Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the **bolded** words.



**Narwhals** have a long tusk.



**Codfishes** swim in the ocean.



An adult **beluga whale** and her **calf**.

Many kinds of whales live in the Arctic Ocean. 1) \_\_\_\_\_ are very big and white. 2) \_\_\_\_\_ have a long tusk. A baby whale is called a 3) \_\_\_\_\_. Most whales like to eat fish. One kind of fish they eat is called 4) \_\_\_\_\_.

**C** Look at the title of the reader. What things might be dangerous for whales? List as many ideas as you can. Then scan the book to see if you can find any of the things on your list.

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**B**eluga whales are very social animals. This means that they like to be around other whales. Their relationships with the whales around them are very strong. A mother and her calf will often swim together for three years. Beluga whale calves are gray when they are born. They turn white, like the ice around them, when they become adults.

It may seem like the beluga whales have a very happy life, but sometimes this isn't the case...



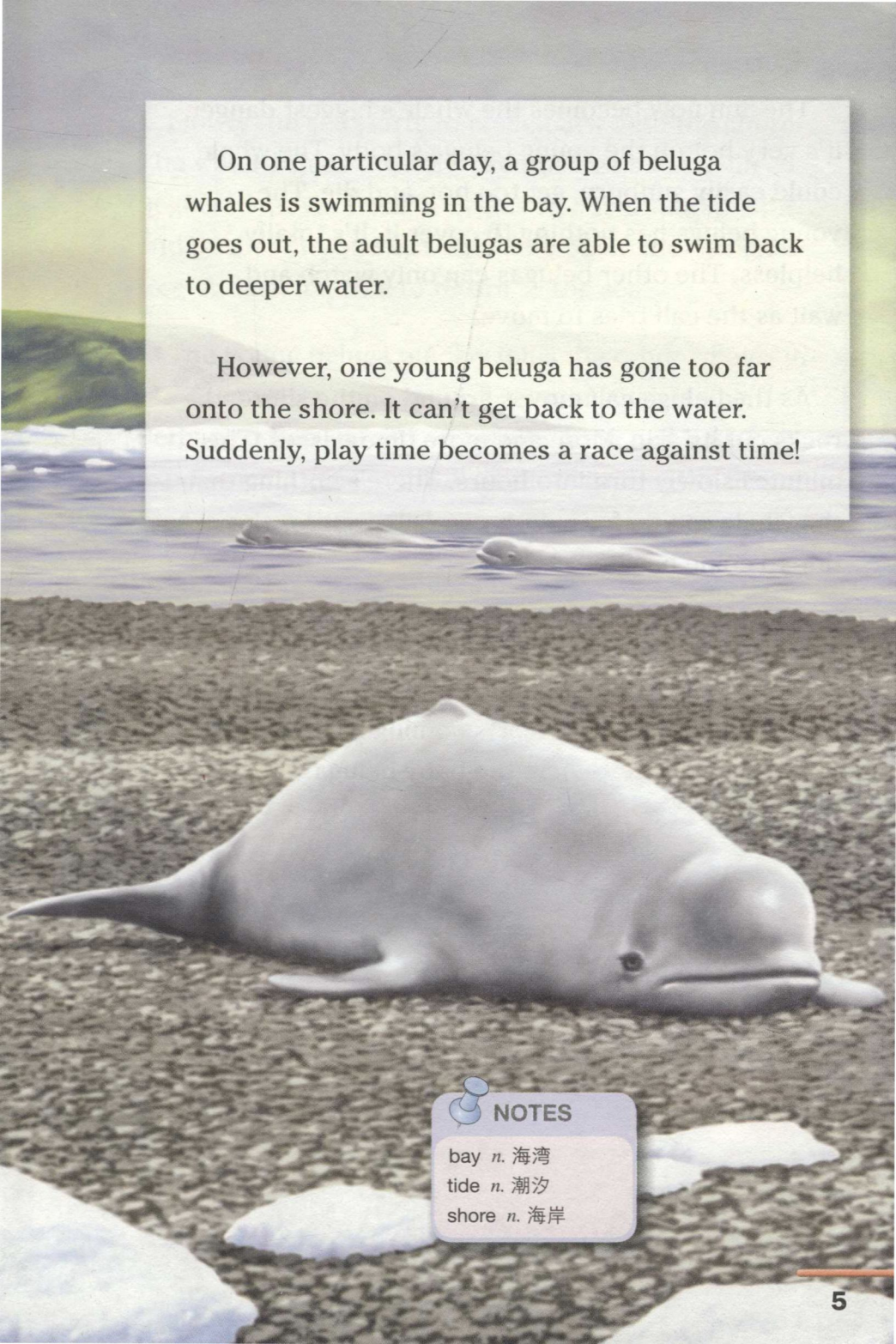
#### NOTES

beluga whale 白鲸

social *a.* 群居的

calf *n.* 幼鲸

case *n.* 情况



On one particular day, a group of beluga whales is swimming in the bay. When the tide goes out, the adult belugas are able to swim back to deeper water.

However, one young beluga has gone too far onto the shore. It can't get back to the water. Suddenly, play time becomes a race against time!



#### NOTES

bay *n.* 海湾

tide *n.* 潮汐

shore *n.* 海岸



The Sun now becomes the whale's biggest danger. It's very hot on the young beluga's body. The whale could easily sunburn, get too hot, and die. The young beluga has nothing to cover it. It's totally helpless. The other belugas can only watch and wait as the calf tries to move.

As the beluga calf moves around on the shore, the rocks cut its skin. More and more time passes. The minutes slowly turn into hours. There's nothing that the whale can do for now. It can only wait for the tide to come back.

Everyone has made a mistake in their life. However, this mistake could be deadly for the little beluga. Finally, the tide starts coming back. But will it be soon enough to help the baby beluga?

## Predict

Answer the questions. Then, scan page 7 to check your answers.

1. What will happen to the beluga calf?
2. Why do you think that?

## NOTES

sunburn *v.* 晒伤  
deadly *a.* 致命的

Slowly the sea starts to come back onto the shore. The water brings the very tired beluga back to life. It begins to move. Then, it begins to push...and push...and push. With one last energetic push, the beluga is free! At last, it's able to return to the sea.

The young beluga quickly joins the other whales in the deep water once again. The young calf is fine. Perhaps it has learned something from this bad experience. Perhaps it will be more careful the next time it's near the shore!



#### NOTES

energetic *a.* (措施等) 积极的, 有力的





Young belugas are not the only arctic whales that can get in trouble. The narwhal is another type of whale that lives in the Arctic Ocean. They are a very unusual kind of whale. They have a tusk, or horn, that can grow as long as nine feet! The tusk is actually a kind of tooth that grows through the narwhal's top lip. Before, no one knew why the narwhals had this tusk. Most people thought that the whales only used it to fight other whales. However, scientists now think that the tusk helps narwhals sense environmental conditions, like temperature.



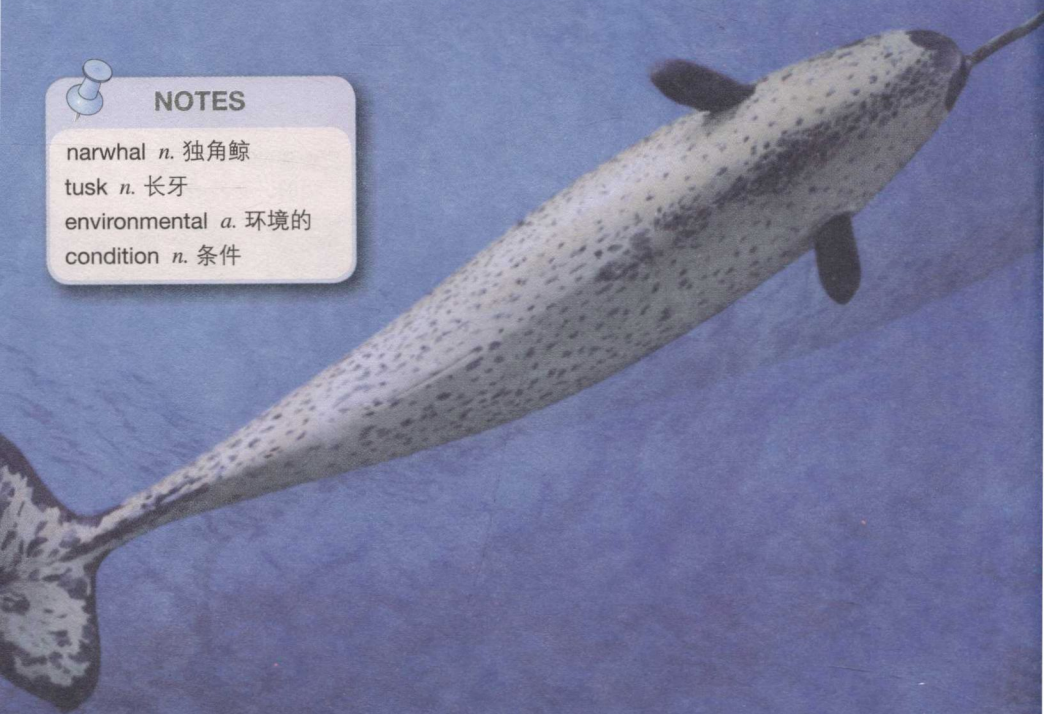
#### NOTES

narwhal *n.* 独角鲸

tusk *n.* 长牙

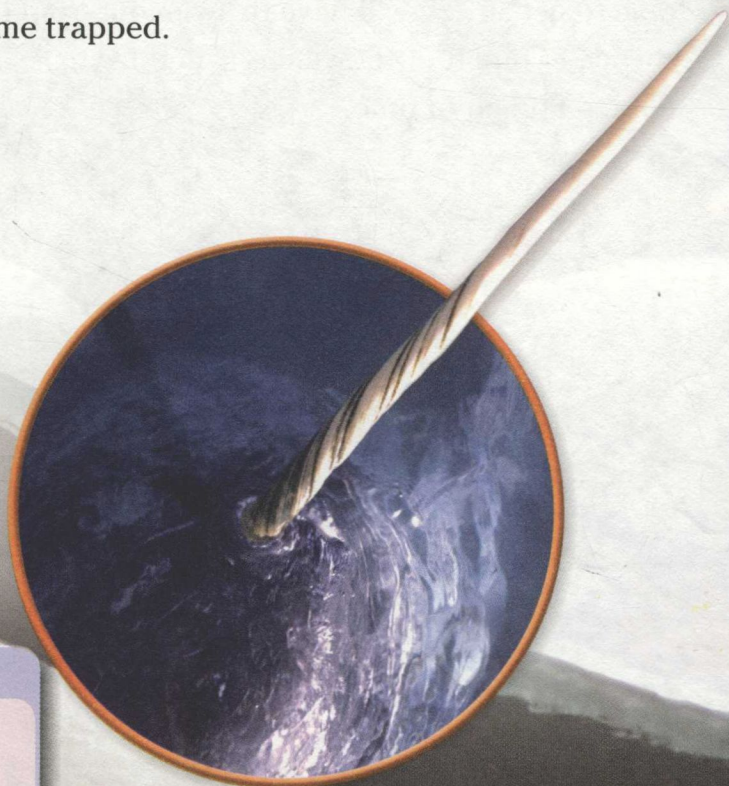
environmental *a.* 环境的

condition *n.* 条件



Narwhals usually swim in small groups. However, on this day the number of narwhals swimming together is much larger. The exact number may vary, but sometimes the group might grow to more than a hundred whales! The whales are swimming together as they look for a favorite food—codfish.

After a while, the narwhals follow a group of codfish into the bay. But they're taking a big risk. The bay has ice all around it. If the ice moves and closes the opening to the bay, the whales could become trapped.



#### NOTES

vary *v.* 变化

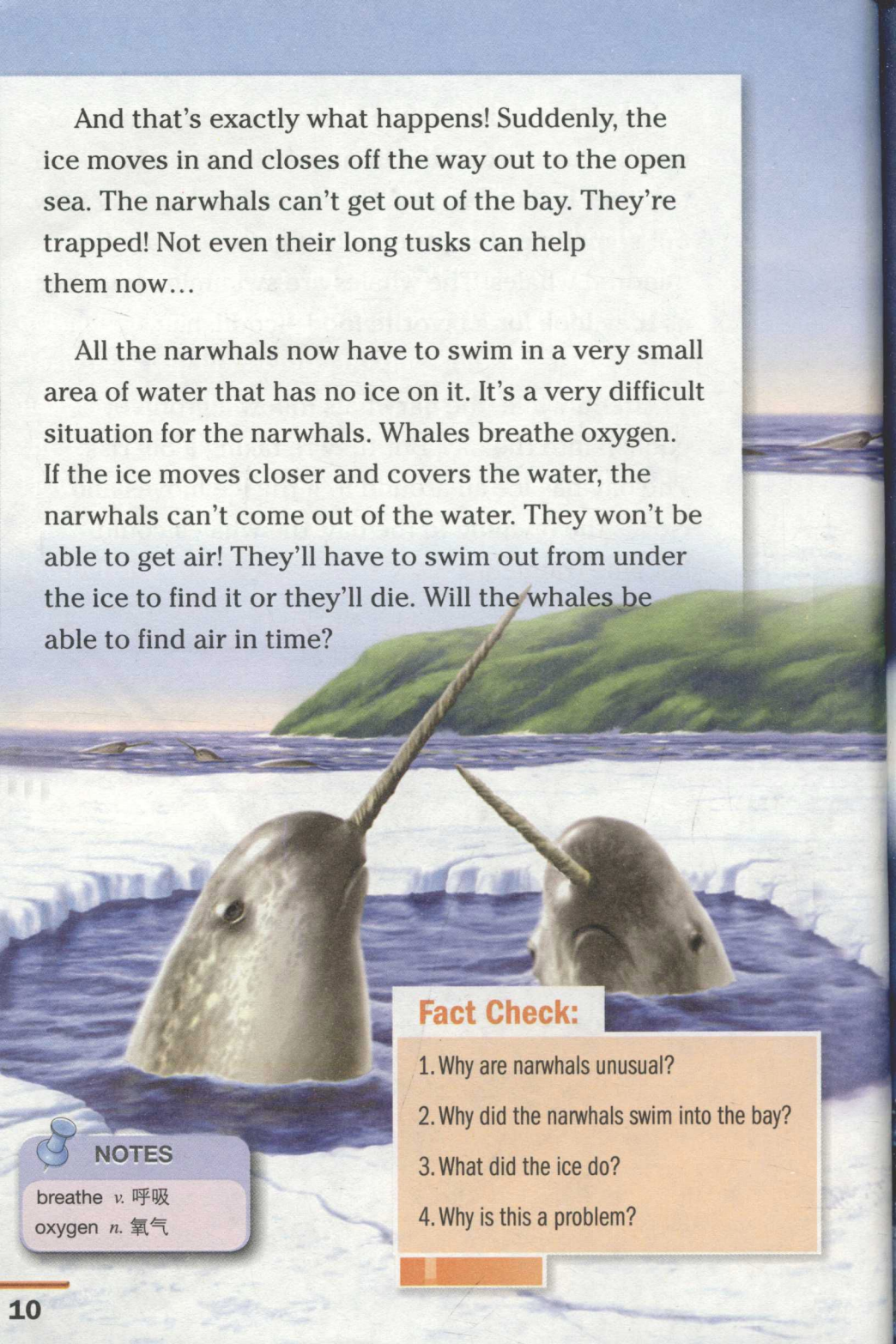
codfish *n.* 鳕鱼

trapped *a.* 被困的



And that's exactly what happens! Suddenly, the ice moves in and closes off the way out to the open sea. The narwhals can't get out of the bay. They're trapped! Not even their long tusks can help them now...

All the narwhals now have to swim in a very small area of water that has no ice on it. It's a very difficult situation for the narwhals. Whales breathe oxygen. If the ice moves closer and covers the water, the narwhals can't come out of the water. They won't be able to get air! They'll have to swim out from under the ice to find it or they'll die. Will the whales be able to find air in time?



### Fact Check:

1. Why are narwhals unusual?
2. Why did the narwhals swim into the bay?
3. What did the ice do?
4. Why is this a problem?



### NOTES

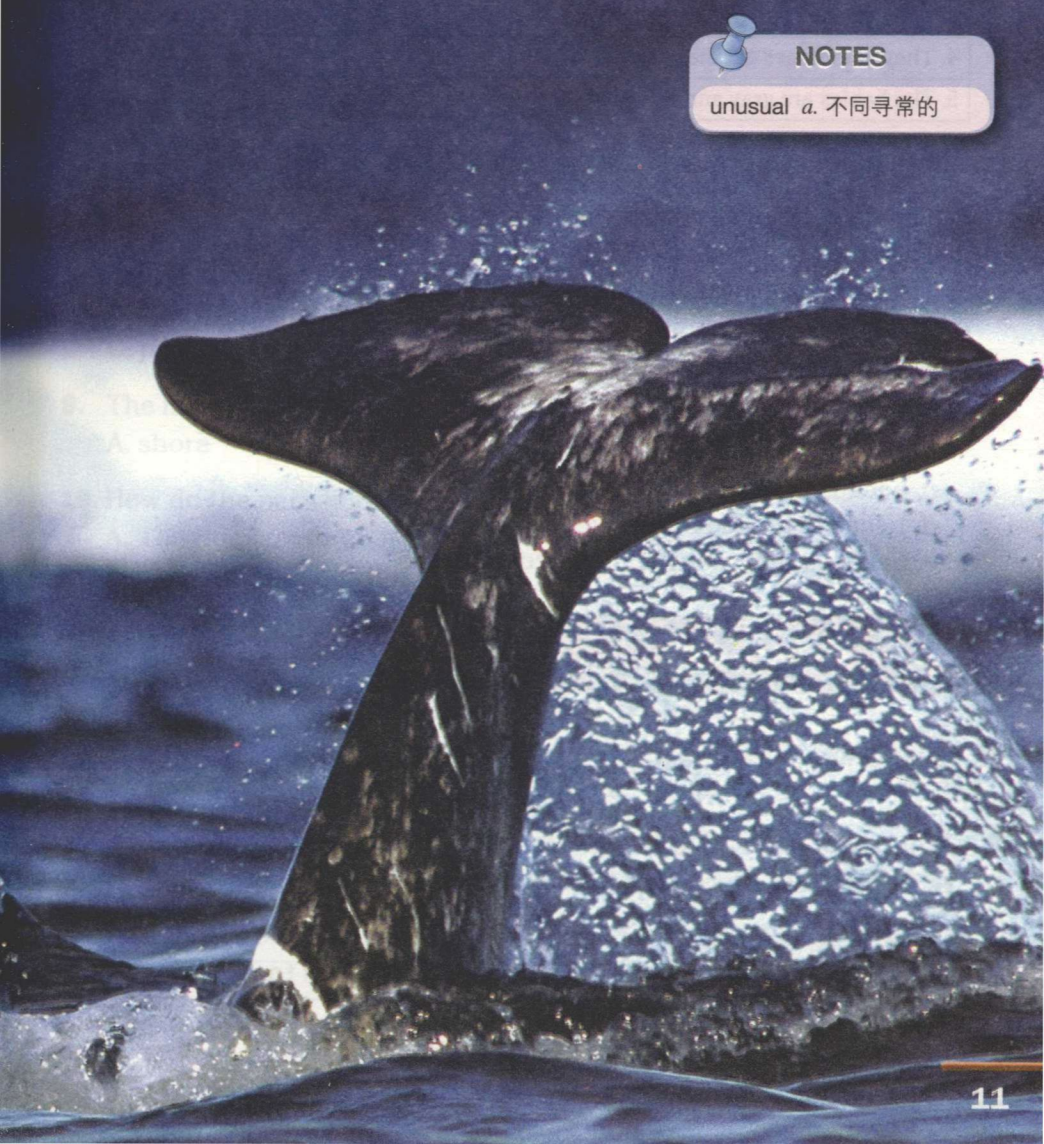
breathe *v.* 呼吸  
oxygen *n.* 氧气

Suddenly, the ice moves. The way out of the bay and into the ocean is open again. Finally, the narwhals are not trapped anymore. They are free. They're free to look for fish. Free to swim the seas. Free to do whatever they want to do—with that very unusual tusk!



### NOTES

unusual *a.* 不同寻常的





## While Reading

A. Which type of whales are they? Check the correct answers.

Sometimes there are two correct answers.

	a. beluga whales	b. narwhals
1. They live in the Arctic Ocean.		
2. They have a tusk.		
3. They like to swim in groups.		
4. They sometimes get into danger.		
5. The babies are gray and the adults are white.		

B. What's the reason? Match the phrases to make correct sentences.

1. The baby beluga is on the shore \_\_\_\_\_
2. The adult belugas can't help the baby \_\_\_\_\_
3. The narwhals swam into the bay \_\_\_\_\_
4. The narwhals can't get out \_\_\_\_\_
5. Whales must come out of the water \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. because they are in the water.
  - b. because they need breathe air.
  - c. because the tide went out.
  - d. because the ice has moved.
  - e. because they wanted to eat codfish.

## After Reading

1. The beluga whale is \_\_\_\_\_ very social animal.  
A. the      B. an      C. that      D. a
2. What color is an adult beluga whale?  
A. Gray-white.    B. Gray.    C. White.    D. None of the above.
3. In the sentence, "However, one young beluga has gone too far onto the shore. It can't get back to the water." "It" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the shore    B. the baby beluga    C. the tide    D. deeper water