

Mc
Graw
Hill
Education

SRA
**READING FOR
INFORMATION**

美国中小學生拓展讀本

阅读广角

Level 5B
History & Geography
历史 & 地理



全國百佳圖書出版單位
中國出版政府獎先進出版單位

浙江教育出版社

ZHEJIANG EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

SRA

READING FOR
INFORMATION

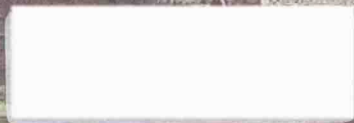
美国中小學生拓展讀本

阅读广角

Level 5B

History & Geography

历史 & 地理



浙江教育出版社·杭州

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

阅读广角 = Reading for information level. 5B /
美国麦格劳希尔教育编. — 杭州: 浙江教育出版社,
2014. 10

ISBN 978-7-5536-2372-6

I. ①阅… II. ①美… III. ①英语—阅读教学—小学—
—课外读物 IV. ①G624.313

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第235339号

阅读广角

READING FOR INFORMATION

Level 5B

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 彭宁

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 10

字数 100 000

版次 2014年10月第1版

印次 2014年10月第1次印刷

印数 0 001-5 000

标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5536-2372-6

定价 25.00元

联系电话: 0571-85170300-80928

e-mail: zjy@zjcb.com

网址: www.zjeph.com

本书封底贴有麦格劳—希尔公司激光防伪标签, 无标签者不得销售。

阅读广角 Level 5B

McGraw-Hill Education

978-0-07-610316-4

978-0-07-610324-9

978-0-07-610315-7

978-0-07-610319-5

978-0-07-610323-2

Copyright © 2008 by McGraw-Hill Education

All Rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including without limitation photocopying, recording, taping, or any database, information or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

This authorized Bilingual edition is jointly published by McGraw-Hill Education and Zhejiang Education Publishing House. This edition is authorized for sale in the People's Republic of China only, excluding Hong Kong, Macao SAR and Taiwan.

Copyright © 2014 by McGraw-Hill Education and Zhejiang Education Publishing House.


版权所有。未经出版人事先书面许可，对本出版物的任何部分不得以任何方式或途径复制或传播，包括但不限于复印、录制、录音，或通过任何数据库、信息或可检索的系统。

本授权双语版由麦格劳-希尔（亚洲）教育出版公司和浙江教育出版社合作出版。此版本经授权仅限在中华人民共和国境内（不包括香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区和台湾）销售。

版权© 2014由麦格劳-希尔（亚洲）教育出版公司与浙江教育出版社所有。

本书封面贴有McGraw-Hill Education公司防伪标签，无标签者不得销售。

浙江省版权局著作权合同登记号：11-2014-17




READING FOR INFORMATION


History & Geography

Table of Contents


Egypt Long Ago

Before You Read	2
Egypt Long Ago	6
Section 1: Life in Ancient Egypt	8
Section 2: King Tut and the Age of Egyptian Tombs	13
Section 3: The Pharaoh Hatshepsut	18
Section 4: Writing in Ancient Egypt	23
 Reading Poetry	
<i>The Harper's Song for Inherkhawy</i>	26
After You Read	28
Glossary	30

Ancient Greece

Before You Read	32
Ancient Greece	34
Section 1: Periods of Greek History	36
Section 2: Greek Literature and Philosophy	48
 Reading Poetry:	
<i>Homeric Hymns</i>	49
Section 3: The Games at Olympia	54
Section 4: The Decline of the Greek Empire	56
After You Read	58
Glossary	60

The Life-Giving Nile


Before You Read	62
The Life-Giving Nile	66
Section 1: The Mighty Nile	68
 Reading a Magazine Article:	
<i>Ancient Egypt Goes to the Dogs ... and Cats!</i>	80

Section 2: The Nile River Today	82
After You Read	88
Glossary	90

Life in Africa and Arabia

Before You Read	92
Life in Africa and Arabia	96
Section 1: Where Civilizations Form	97
 Reading a Magazine Article	
<i>All the Way to Timbuktu!</i>	102
Section 2: Regions of Africa	104
Section 3: Across the Red Sea to Arabia	112
Section 4: Africa and Arabia Today	114
After You Read	118
Glossary	120

Empires of the Americas

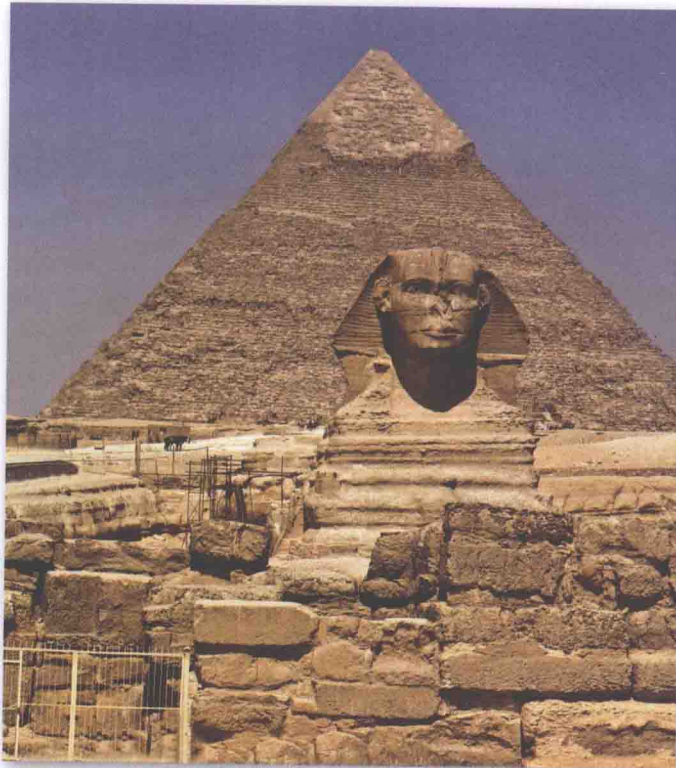
Before You Read	122
Empires of the Americas	124
Section 1: Where Civilizations Grow.....	125
Section 2: The Growth of the Mayas.....	130
Section 3: The Island City of the Aztecs.....	134
 Reading a Magazine Article	
<i>The Conquistadors</i>	138
Section 4: The Incas: Empire of the Andes	140
Section 5: The Former Empires	144
After You Read.....	148
Glossary.....	150



SRA

HISTORY

Egypt Long Ago



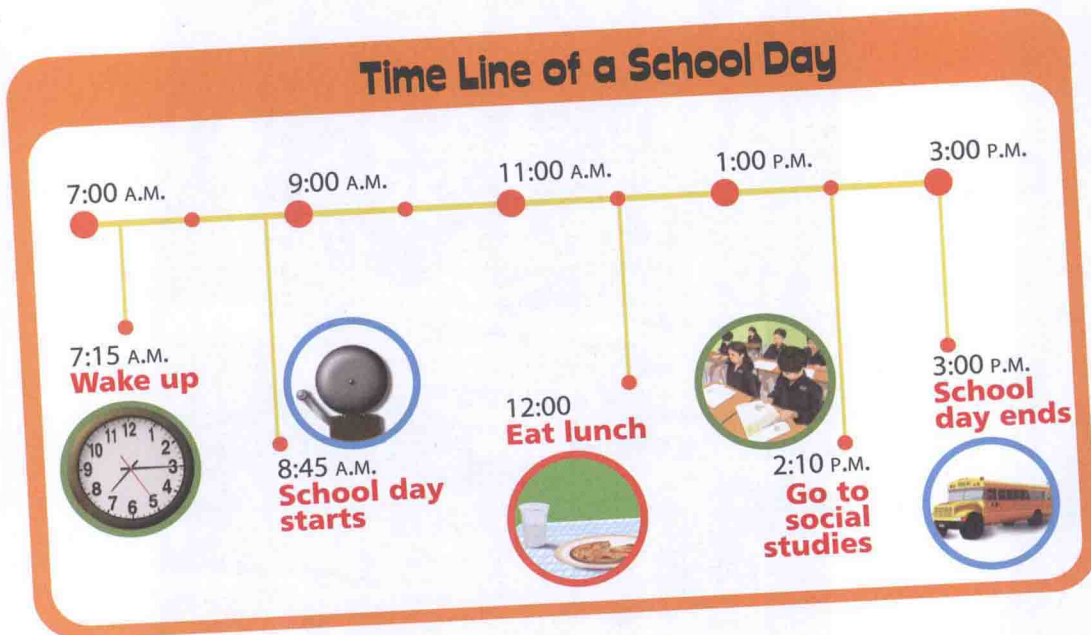
Before You Read

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

Features **Time Lines**

Time lines show when events took place and the order in which they occurred. Time lines are lines with marked measurements of time. Events are linked to points on the time line that show the dates, times, or periods in which they happened.

Look at the time line below. It shows what a school day might be like. How would a time line of your day be different?





Structures Sequence

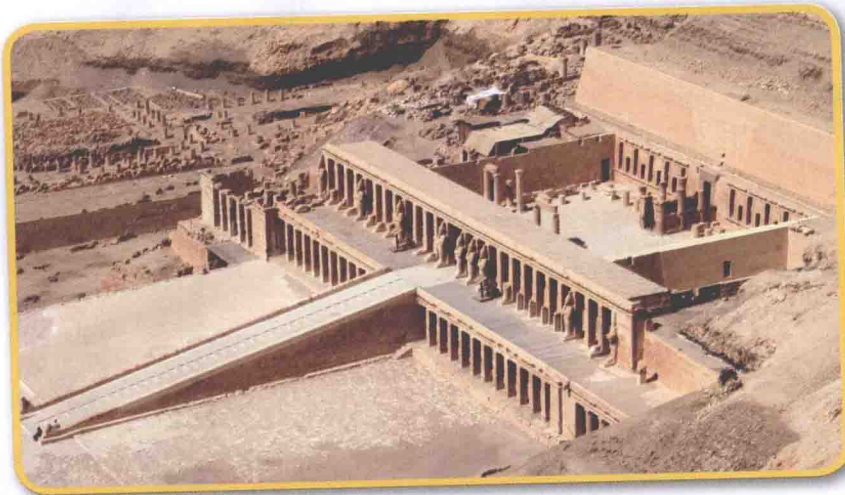
- When we study history, we often learn about events in the order in which they happened. This is called **sequence**.
- It is important to know the sequence of events so that we understand why things happened and how events are connected.
- A writer uses certain words to show that a sequence is being described. Some of these words include *first*, *second*, *next*, *then*, *last*, and *finally*.
- To help you remember the time order of what you read, you can draw a flowchart like the one below.

Hatshepsut's Life

Hatshepsut marries a pharaoh.

Her husband dies and she becomes pharaoh.

She dies and her stepson becomes pharaoh.



Before You Read

ABC Vocabulary Words to Know

architecture the art and science of planning and constructing buildings



The Colosseum is an example of the **architecture** of ancient Rome.



What might this collection of **artifacts** from Ancient Egypt tell you about that civilization?

artifact an object made by someone in the past

emperor male ruler of an empire

This is a statue of Augustus Caesar, the first **emperor** of Rome.



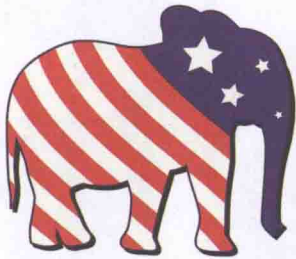
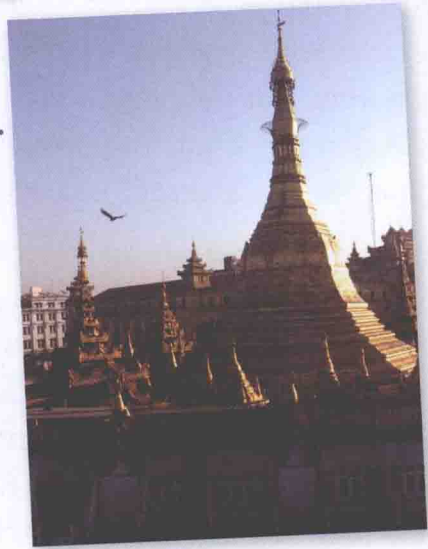


Alexandria, Egypt, is a modern **metropolis**.

metropolis a large city, especially one that is an important center of commerce or culture

modernization being brought up-to-date

The dome of the Sule Pagoda in Myanmar is being **modernized**.



In U.S. **politics**, the donkey and the elephant are symbols of the political parties.



politics the affairs or activities of a government

Egypt Long Ago

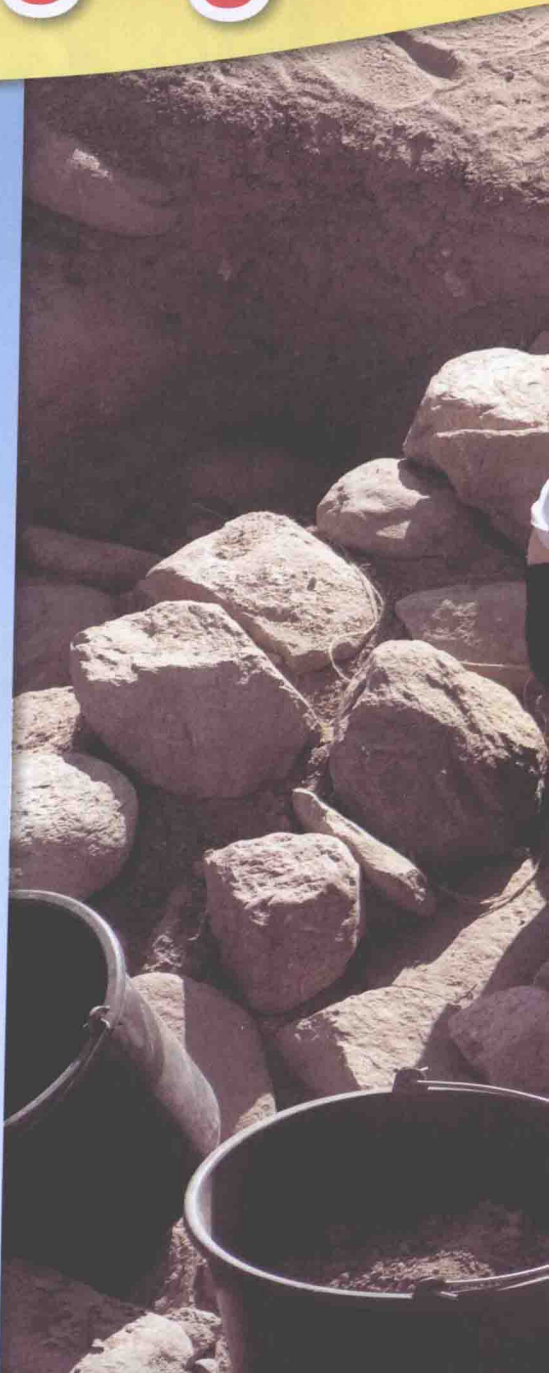
How Do We Learn about Ancient Civilizations?

What would you do to find out about your ancestors? You could ask a parent or grandparent, but they might not have all the information you want. You could also look at old photographs and read old letters.

Archaeologists study ancient civilizations by looking at photos and letters and by reading old books and newspapers. They study **artifacts**, which are objects made by someone in the past. The artifacts are from the period they are studying. Artifacts include tools, weapons, dishes, scraps of clothing, art, and writing. Artifacts teach archaeologists what people did, what they ate, and even how they died.

The Big Question

Why is it important to learn about ancient cultures?





Life in Ancient Egypt

Sometimes archaeologists travel to see buildings that played an important part in history. By studying ancient architecture, they can learn more about the people who lived there. **Architecture** is the art and science of planning and constructing buildings.

There are no ancient Egyptians alive today, so no one knows exactly what Egypt was like long ago. However, archaeologists study the artifacts that were left behind to learn about the culture. They work carefully to preserve as much as they can. Because of this, archaeologists have been able to learn what life was like in early Egypt.

The Nile River

The Nile River was a very important resource for Egyptians. It was the main source of water in a very dry land. Each year the Nile flooded its banks. When this happened, it left a deposit of rich soil that made it possible to grow crops. The Nile provided water for drinking, traveling, cleaning, and making the mud bricks that many people used to build their homes.

The Nile River has been important to Egyptians since ancient times. Without it, people would not have had water to grow crops, take care of animals, or transport goods.



The Nile also allowed ancient Egyptians to water their crops. Many farmers used simple machines that took water from the Nile in buckets to the fields. In later times, the farmers cut channels that allowed water to flow out over the land.

Everyday Life

Egyptian farmers worked long, hot days in the fields. They paid for the land they used by giving crops to a noble or a priest. The farmers wore simple clothes and made their sandals from reeds. Most women spent their days making food and clothing. Other people worked to create things such as pottery, jewelry, and papyrus, a kind of paper. They also made glass objects, clothing, chariots, tools, and weapons.

Nobles

Ancient Egyptian nobles lived very differently from the farmers and craftspeople. They had servants and lived in large homes. They wore fine clothes and jewelry. Many nobles owned large parcels of land. Servants took care of their animals and crops. The food they ate was of a much higher quality than the food the farmers had.

✓ **Comprehension**
If you lived in ancient Egypt, would you rather be a noble or a farmer? Why?



Archaeologists have discovered art that shows us what life was like for ancient Egyptians.