

# Be A Better Reader

# 英语阅读 高手

从美国培生教育出版集团引进

本丛书 1~5、6 册适合初、高中水平，5、6~8 册适合大学水平

NILA BANTON SMITH 著

蒋秉章 审

# 4

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Be A Better Reader

Nila Banton Smith 著

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## 前 言

30多年来,《英语阅读高手》一直致力于帮助学生提高他们的阅读能力。该丛书主要阐述和讲解阅读和欣赏各种材料所需要的专门的理解和阅读技巧,这些材料包括图书馆里的各种图书,以及你在学校里学习的各种教材和文章。

为了充分使用本丛书,你首先需要了解本丛书的每个单元是如何组织的。在每个单元的前4课,你将学习阅读文学、社会科学、科学、数学等材料所需要的某一个重要的阅读技巧。每一课主要包括以下几部分:

### ● 背景资料 (Background Information)

这部分主要介绍和本课阅读文章相关的一些背景知识,它将帮助你在阅读本课文章之前作好心理上和认识上的准备。

### ● 导读 (Skill Focus)

这部分将给你讲解一个专门的阅读技巧。你应仔细阅读本部分,特别注意其中的黑体字。这个专门的阅读技巧在你阅读本课文章时将会派上用场。

### ● 词汇求索 (Word Clues)

这部分将给你讲解如何识别和利用不同类型的上下文线索。这些线索可以帮助你理解本文章中划线单词的含义。

### ● 策略指导 (Strategy Tip)

这部分将简单介绍本课的阅读文章,并建议你在阅读时应留心哪些内容。这些建议有助于你更好地理解本课文章。

### ● 选读 (Selection)

每个单元的选读文章都有几种完全不同的类型,如文学选读、社会科学选读、科学选读和数学选读等。

### ● 课文回放 (Recalling Facts)

这是本课练习的第一部分。这部分练习的答案可以在本课选读文章中直接找到。必要时你可以重新读一下选读材料中的有关段落。

### ● 阐述事实 (Interpreting Facts)

这部分练习的答案不能在选读材料中直接找到。回答这些问题,你必须把选读材料中提供的信息和你已有的知识结合起来,以推理出正确的答案。

### ● 技能聚焦 (Skill Focus)

在这部分练习中,你需要使用本课前面导读部分提及的阅读技巧来回答这些和本课选读材料相关的问题。如果有什么困难,你可以再读一下这部分的内容。

值得一提的是,本套英文原版丛书起始两册的每个单元都设计了语音知识的讲解和训练,这在其它英语学习辅导书籍中是鲜见的。读者通过语音知识的学习和练习,不但可以达到正音的效果,还可以帮助掌握单词的音和形之间的联系,从而减少拼读单词的困难,扫除记忆单词的障碍。

每个单元的其它课文给你阐述和讲解其它一些实用的阅读技巧,如:如何阅读字典、百科全书、交通时刻表、菜单和其它参考资料,利用语音和音节知识来认识新单词,寻找和组织信息,调整阅读速度等等。

为了方便我国学生阅读,我们在书末都附有重点和疑难单词注释。本丛书1~5、6册适合我国初、高中水平,5、6~8册适合大学水平。



# Pronunciation Key 语音对照表

Symbol	Key	Word	Respelling	
a	æ	act	(akt)	/ækt/
ah	ɑ:	star	(stahr)	/stɑ:/
ai	eə	dare	(dair)	/deə/
aw	ɔ:	also	(awl soh)	/'ɔ:lsəʊ/
ay	eɪ	flavor	(flay vər)	/'flɛvə/
e	e	end	(end)	/end/
ee	i:	eat	(eet)	/i:t/
er	ɜ:	learn	(lern)	/lɜ:n/
		sir	(ser)	/sɜ:/
		fur	(fer)	/fɜ:/
i	ɪ	hit	(hit)	/hɪt/
eye	aɪ	idea	(eye dee ə)	/aɪ'diə/
y	aɪ	like	(lyk)	/laɪk/
ir	ɪə	deer	(dir)	/dɪə/
		fear	(fir)	/fɪə/
oh	əʊ	open	(oh pen)	/'əʊpən/
oi	ɔɪ	foil	(foil)	/fɔɪl/
		boy	(boi)	/bɔɪ/
or	ɔ:	horn	(horn)	/hɔ:n/
ou	aʊ	out	(out)	/aʊt/
		flower	(flou ə)	/'flaʊə/
oo	u:	hoot	(hoot)	/hu:t/
		rule	(rool)	/ru:l/
yoo	ju:	few	(fyoo)	/fju:/
		use	(yooz)	/ju:z/

Symbol	Key	Word	Respelling	
u	ʊ	book	(buk)	/bʊk/
		put	(put)	/pʊt/
uh	ʌ	cup	(kuhp)	/kʌp/
ə	ə	a as in		
		along	(ə lawng)	/ə'lɒŋ/
		e as in		
		moment	(moh mənt)	/'məʊmənt/
		i as in		
		modify	(mahd ə fy)	/'mɒdəfaɪ/
		o as in		
		protect	(prə tekt)	/prə'tekt/
		u as in		
		circus	(ser kəs)	/'sɜ:kəs/
ch	tʃ	chill	(chil)	/tʃɪl/
g	g	go	(goh)	/gəʊ/
j	dʒ	joke	(johk)	/dʒəʊk/
		bridge	(brij)	/brɪdʒ/
k	k	kite	(kyt)	/kaɪt/
		cart	(kahrt)	/kɑ:t/
ng	ŋ	bring	(bring)	/brɪŋ/
s	s	sum	(suhm)	/sʌm/
		cent	(sent)	/sent/
sh	ʃ	sharp	(shahrp)	/ʃɑ:p/
th	θ	thin	(thin)	/θɪn/
z	z	zebra	(zee brə)	/'zi:brə/
		pose	(pohz)	/pəʊz/
zh	ʒ	treasure	(treszh ə)	/'treʒə/

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# UNIT 1

## Adventures in Flight

### 飞行探险

## Lesson 1

## Plot 情节

## Reading a Literature Selection 文学选读

### ► Background Information 背景资料

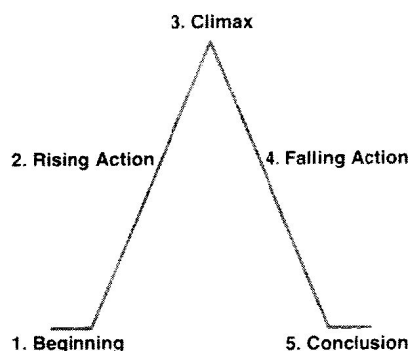
A myth is a story created to dramatize the central conflicts of human life. Myths are handed down through the centuries. The story that you will read is a Greek myth that is over five thousand years old.

### ► Skill Focus 导读

The plan of action or series of events in a story is called the **plot**. In most stories, the plot follows a basic pattern.

1. **Beginning:** The beginning introduces the main character and the conflict and establishes the setting.
2. **Rising Action:** The plot begins to build as the conflict develops. The main character struggles to achieve a goal or to solve a problem.
3. **Climax:** The climax marks the story's turning point. After the climax, you are often able to predict how the story will end.
4. **Falling Action:** The events after the climax focus on how the main character resolves the story's conflict.

5. **Conclusion:** A final event ties together all loose ends. If you drew the plot of a story, it would look like this.



Use the diagram above and the following questions to help you follow the plot of a story.

1. What do you know about the story's setting and characters at the beginning?
2. What conflict develops as the story's action rises?
3. What is the climax?
4. How is the conflict resolved as the action falls?
5. Is the story's conclusion appropriate?

### ► Word Clues 词汇求索

When you read, you may come across a word that names a special person, place, or thing. If the

paragraph has no context clues to explain the word, there may be a clue elsewhere. Read the sentence below.

With a fist of iron, he ruled the kingdom of Crete.<sup>1</sup>

Notice that there is a raised number after the word Crete. This is a signal to look at the bottom of the page for a footnote with the same number. A footnote gives a brief definition or explanation.

<sup>1</sup> Crete (KREET) an island southeast of Greece.

Use **footnote** information to find the meaning of the three other numbered words in the selection.

### ► Strategy Tip 策略指导

As you read "The Flight of Daedalus," use the diagram and the five questions in the Skill Focus to help you follow the plot. When you think the story has reached its climax, try to predict the conclusion. Doing this exercise will help you understand the story better.



# The Flight of Daedalus

飞翔的代达罗斯

Long, long ago lived a proud and terrible king. His name was Minos. With a fist of iron, he ruled the kingdom of Crete.<sup>1</sup>

Daedalus, another proud man, also lived on the island of Crete. He was a sculptor and a builder. He may have been the finest builder of his time. Daedalus built many fine buildings for King Minos.

The most famous structure that Daedalus built for Minos was the Labyrinth.<sup>2</sup> It was designed as a prison and a trap. No one could find a way out of its passageways without knowing the design. Minos imprisoned his enemies there.

One day Minos became very angry with Daedalus. The builder had given away the secret of the Labyrinth. In anger, Minos imprisoned Daedalus in the Labyrinth. Within a short time, however, Daedalus managed to escape. Minos had been foolish to imagine that Daedalus could not escape from his own trap.

The sculptor found his son, Icarus, and planned to flee from Crete. But Minos was determined to recapture Daedalus. The king's soldiers searched all the ships before they left the island.

Minos knew that Daedalus and Icarus were hiding in the countryside, but he didn't care. He was sure that Daedalus and Icarus could not escape from Crete. So Minos decided to let Daedalus wander free for a while. "Soon the master builder will realize that he is trapped here. He will have to admit that he is in my power and will give himself up. Then I will give him many difficult tasks to perform."

Daedalus tried many times to find a way to escape from the island. He stood on the rocky hills of Crete and stared out to sea. Above him, the sea gulls and other sea birds wheeled and dipped in the sky. Below, the sun glistened on the water in the harbor and on the helmets of Minos' soldiers. Daedalus could see the trap that Minos had set.

<sup>1</sup> Crete (KREET): an island southeast of Greece.

<sup>2</sup> Labyrinth (LAB ə rinth): a building on ancient Crete with many winding passages and blind alleys; a maze.



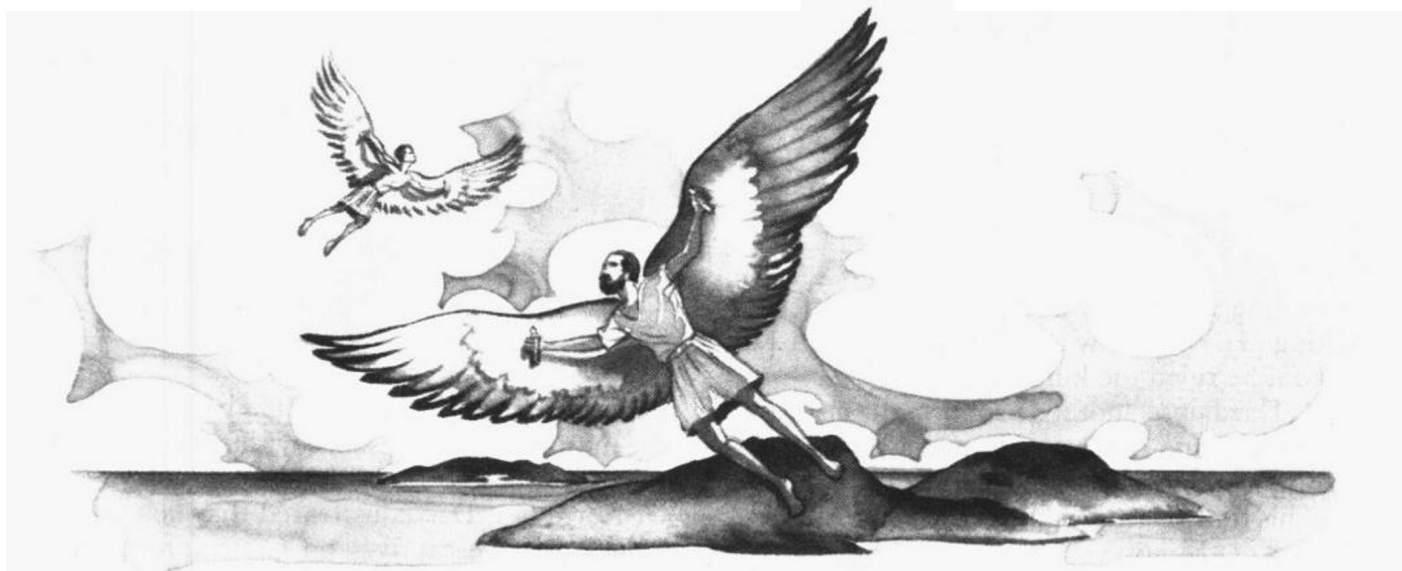
"I cannot let Minos get the better of me," he thought. "I must escape with my son. There must be a way off the island."

At times, Daedalus feared that he and his son would be captives on Crete forever. But his quick mind kept searching for a way out. As he pondered, he watched the many birds that soared high in the blue sky. Suddenly, Daedalus was struck by a thought. "Minos may rule the land and sea, but he cannot control the air!" Daedalus said, as he watched feathers drop from the wings of the sea gulls.

He quickly sent his son Icarus in search of stray sea-gull feathers. Icarus found tiny, soft feathers. He picked up long, strong feathers. He gathered black plumes and white ones. He found blue feathers and brown feathers. Soon, Icarus had made a great mound of feathers of all kinds.

Then Daedalus set to work. He built a large wooden frame shaped like a bird's wing. He fastened feathers to it. Some he sewed on; others he stuck on with wax. Finally, he used wax to mold all the feathers into shape. Once





he had finished this frame, he made another one and covered it with feathers, too. Now, he had two huge wings, like those of a giant bird.

Daedalus fastened the wings to his shoulders. Would they work? He flapped the wings and tried to fly. After some minutes, the wings lifted him from the ground.

He could fly! But Daedalus soon learned that there was more to flying than flapping his wings. He had to learn to swoop, to soar on the winds, to turn and gather speed.

With all haste, Daedalus made wings for Icarus. Icarus watched gleefully as his father sewed and glued the feathers in place. Icarus could scarcely wait to put on the wonderful wings.

At last, the wings were finished. Daedalus fastened them to his son's shoulders. Icarus looked very handsome. The beautiful wings covered his entire body. His golden hair shone in the sunlight, and his eyes sparkled with excitement.

Icarus learned to fly in no time. He seemed to have been born to it. His father, knowing how daring Icarus could be, warned him often to be careful. "Don't fly too close to the water," he would say. "The fog will weigh you down. And don't fly close to the sun. Its warmth will melt the wax on your wings."

Icarus listened impatiently to his father's warnings. He thought, "I can take care of myself!"

One fair morning, Daedalus said, "The

wind is just right today. We shall fly to Sicily."<sup>3</sup>

Strapping on their wings, Daedalus and Icarus walked to the top of a rocky hill. Daedalus flapped his huge wings, rose in the air, and flew out over the sea. Icarus lifted himself with his wings and followed. Minos could never catch them now!

*Flying free in the air, Icarus knew the joy of being a bird.*

Daedalus headed out over the ocean, beating the air strongly and surely. Icarus swooped and turned as he followed his father. Flying free in the air, Icarus knew the joy of being a bird. He looked down at the white-capped waves.

How wonderful to be soaring above them! Then he looked at the clouds above. How exciting it would be to fly above them!

Icarus forgot his father's warnings. Beating his wings faster and faster, he rose up and up. As he flew higher, the sun flickered and gleamed on his feathers. On and on he flew, higher and higher. The sun grew brighter.

The air became very warm, but Icarus flew on. As he flew, it became more and more difficult to climb higher. His wings drooped. Feathers began to fall like snowflakes. The sun's heat was melting the wax! Furiously, Icarus beat his wings, but they could no longer support him. As he fell toward the glittering ocean far below, Icarus cried out to his father.

Daedalus heard the cry and turned. He caught only a glimpse of his son as Icarus plunged into the white-capped waves. Nothing

<sup>3</sup> Sicily (sis əl ee): an island south of Italy.

remained except a few feathers floating on the surface.

In deep grief, Daedalus flew on to Sicily. He went to the temple of the sun god Apollo.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Apollo (ə POL oh): a Greek god; the son of Zeus, king of the gods.

There he hung up his wings as an offering to the god.

Daedalus had beaten his enemy, Minos, but at the terrible cost of the life of his son. Perhaps the gods were punishing Daedalus for daring to do something mere mortals were not meant to do: fly with the wings of a bird.

## RECALLING FACTS 课文回放

Write the answers to the following questions on the lines provided. You may go back to the selection to find an answer.

Recalling details

1. Identify the three story characters.

Minos \_\_\_\_\_, King of Crete  
Daedalus \_\_\_\_\_, a master builder  
Icarus \_\_\_\_\_, his son

Recalling details

2. What did the builder make for the king that pleased the king very much?

Daedalus made the Labyrinth.

Identifying cause and effect

3. Why was Daedalus imprisoned?

He gave away the secret of the Labyrinth.

Recalling details

4. How did Daedalus attach feathers to the wings?

He used wax to attach some feathers to the wooden

frames, and others he sewed onto them.

Identifying cause and effect

5. What caused the feathers to drop from Icarus' wings?

When Icarus flew too close to the sun, the heat

melted the wax and the feathers fell off.

Using context clues

6. Complete each statement with the correct word.

Apollo Sicily Labyrinth

a. Archaeologists think they have discovered the original

Labyrinth \_\_\_\_\_ on a mountainside in Crete.

b. In Greek mythology, \_\_\_\_\_ Apollo \_\_\_\_\_ is the god of light and the sun.

c. The Strait of Messina separates \_\_\_\_\_ Sicily \_\_\_\_\_ from the mainland of Italy.

## INTERPRETING FACTS 阐述事实

Not all the questions about a story are answered directly in the story. For the following questions, you will have to figure out answers not stated directly in the story. Write questions on the lines provided.

Drawing conclusions

1. Below are two proverbs. Circle the one that fits the story. Explain your answer.

a. Haste makes waste.

☒ b. Pride goes before a fall.

Icarus forgot to be cautious because of his pride in his ability to fly.

Making inferences

2. For all the three characters in the story, state how pride caused their downfall, or defeat.

Minos' pride made him careless about letting Daedalus wander freely; Daedalus' pride in his craftsmanship and in

beating Minos lost him his son; Icarus' pride cost him his life.

Making inferences

3. Why did Icarus ignore his father's warnings?

He was proud and daring; he was too involved in the joy of flight.

Inferring comparisons and contrasts

4. Why didn't Daedalus, like Icarus, forget himself and fly too close to the sun?

Daedalus was wiser; he concentrated on reaching safety.

Drawing conclusions

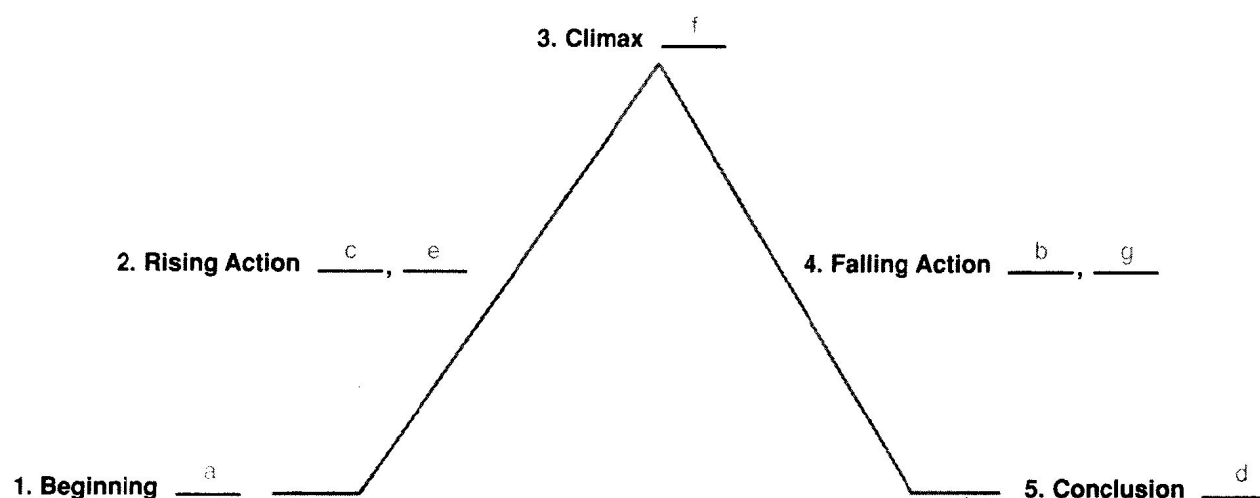
5. Do you think that Daedalus ever flew again? Explain your answer. Use an event from the story to support your answer.

Answers may vary. No. He hung up his wings as an offering to Apollo.

## SKILL FOCUS 技能聚焦

Below are some of the events in the myth of Daedalus. Write the letter of the appropriate event on the lines provided in the plot diagram. It may help if you first decide which event is the climax.

- a. Daedalus escapes from the Labyrinth.
- b. Daedalus sees Icarus fall into the sea.
- c. Daedalus builds two pairs of wings to help him and Icarus escape from Crete.
- d. Daedalus hangs up his wings as an offering to the sun god Apollo.
- e. With their wings, Daedalus and Icarus head for Sicily.
- f. Icarus, ignoring Daedalus' warnings, flies too close to the sun.
- g. Alone, Daedalus flies to Sicily.



► Real Life Connections (学以致用) Describe one way in which pride hurt someone you know.



# Comparing and Contrasting 比较和对照

## Reading a Social Studies Selection 社会科学选读

### ► Background Information 背景资料

The history of flight was made by brave and daring individuals. The selection that you are about to read discusses Amelia Earhart and Sally Ride, both pioneers of flying. In 1932, Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. During her life, Earhart set many other flight records as well. As an astronaut, Sally Ride made history in our time. She was the first American woman to fly in space. She now teaches physics. As you read "Flying to Fame," draw comparisons and contrasts between the two women.

### ► Skill Focus 导读

To **compare** is to find what is alike between two or more things. To **contrast** is to find what is different between two or more things. Comparing and contrasting is something that you do every day.

When you wake up, you look outside or turn on the television to find out if the weather is either the same as or different from yesterday's weather. When you shop, you compare and contrast items: are these two sweaters

that cost the same really the same, or is one of them better?

When reading a social studies selection, you will often need to compare or contrast two or more people, places, or events. Remember that when you compare, you look for what is similar. When you contrast, you look for differences.

A writer sometimes presents material about two topics separately. The writer may discuss two people one at a time, each in a separate paragraph. The writer might describe the childhood, education, and achievements of one person first. Then the writer would give the same information for the other person.

When you read material organized in this way, keep in mind the similarities and differences between the two people being discussed. Because information about each person is given in a separate section, you must draw the comparisons and contrasts.

### ► Word Clues 词汇求索

When you read a word that you do not know, look for context clues to help you understand it.

Context clues are words near the unknown word that make its meaning clearer. Read the sentence below.

Sally Ride donned her space suit and her bubble helmet with the ease that you slip on a coat and hat.

If you do not know the meaning of the word *donned*, the phrase *with the ease that you slip on a coat and hat* can help you. You can figure out the meaning of *donned* from the details in the phrase that follows it. You can tell that *donned* means "to put on."

Use **detail** context clues to find the meaning of the three underlined words in the selection.

### ► Strategy Tip 策略指导

When reading textbooks, you may find words that are difficult to say. These words are usually respelled to help you pronounce them. The pronunciation key on page 2 will help you learn how to pronounce these difficult words.

# FLYING TO FAME

## 飞向荣耀

Amelia Earhart and Sally Ride, pioneers of flight, have pushed back the boundaries of the world and the universe. These two women are also pioneers for their gender. They have proven that women, as well as men, have the courage and determination to make history.

✕ In 1932, a young woman named Amelia Earhart set off on a dangerous flight. She pulled on her leather flying gear, adjusted her goggles, and climbed into her propeller plane. Alone, she took off from Newfoundland, Canada, to cross the Atlantic Ocean. The world cheered when Earhart landed safely in Ireland. Amelia Earhart had become the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic.

✕ Half a century later, on June 18, 1983, another woman set out to make history. Sally Ride donned her space suit and her bubble helmet with the ease that you slip on a coat and hat. She climbed aboard the *Challenger* space shuttle with three other astronauts and blasted off into outer space. Sally Ride became the first American woman in space.

### Amelia Earhart

Amelia Earhart was born on July 24, 1898, in Atchison, Kansas. While growing up, she liked to experiment with daring stunts. Once, Earhart jumped off her father's barn using an umbrella for a parachute. Another time, she built a roller coaster on the roof of her father's tool shed. Even as a child, Earhart's imagination knew no bounds.

At the age of nineteen, Amelia Earhart discovered flying. She was working as a nurse's aide in a Canadian military hospital. One of her friends was a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps. She spent her free time at a nearby airfield watching him fly. But for Earhart, being only a spectator made her feel like a young athlete left on the bench to watch.

In her early twenties, Earhart began her thrilling and dangerous career as a pilot. The engines of early airplanes were not much bigger than a modern motorcycle engine. In her first two months of flying, Earhart made



two crash landings. She was a natural pilot, however. She worked hard to save enough money to buy her own plane in 1922.

When Amelia Earhart took to the air, flying was an endeavor, an effort that was still new and risky. But she pushed herself and the world's flying records to the limit. She set her first record by flying at 14,000 feet (4,200 meters), breaking the women's altitude record.

✓ In 1927, history was made in flying when Charles Lindbergh made the first flight across the Atlantic Ocean. By 1932, Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic. Her flight brought her international fame. It also inspired her to set one new record after another.

✓ ✓ In 1935, Earhart became the first person to fly nonstop alone from Honolulu, Hawaii, to the United States mainland. Later, she became the first person to fly nonstop from Los Angeles to Mexico City and from Mexico City to Newark, New Jersey.

Amelia Earhart's daring flights made her a hero to Americans. She was admired and cheered wherever she went. At the time, her accomplishments seemed especially remarkable because of her gender. But Earhart herself deeply believed in gender equality. She believed that women "must earn true respect and equal rights from men by accepting responsibility."

Amelia Earhart's greatest challenge came on May 17, 1937. She had decided to attempt another record-breaking flight—a 27,000-mile (43,200 kilometers) trip around the world. She asked Fred Noonan, an experienced navigator,

to join her. Taking off from Oakland, California, they flew to Florida, then to South America, then across the Atlantic to Africa and on to Asia. Finally, they arrived on the island of New Guinea (GIN ee). From there, they faced the most dangerous leg of their journey. They would have to fly 2,556 miles (4,089.6 kilometers) across the Pacific Ocean and then land on tiny Howland Island. On July 2, Earhart and Noonan took off across the Pacific. Somewhere between New Guinea and Howland Island, the plane disappeared. Amelia Earhart was never heard from again.

### Sally Ride

Even as a young girl, Sally Ride enjoyed challenges. She competed successfully with neighborhood boys in baseball and football. Once, she threw a ball so hard that it broke the nose of the child next door. At the age of twelve, Ride took up tennis. She was soon winning tournaments. Sally Ride learned early to work hard at everything that she did.

✦ As a young woman, Ride never planned a career in flying. In college, she continued to play tennis. She also gave a great deal of time to serious studying. She spent nine years earning degrees in English, science, and laser physics.

"Then one day in 1977," Ride said, "I read an announcement in the paper that NASA was accepting applications. And all of a sudden, I realized that I wanted to do it. There was no question in my mind." Ride wrote to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. She expressed her interest in becoming an astronaut. They accepted her immediately, along with five other women.

By the time Sally Ride joined NASA in 1978, an astronaut had already walked on the moon. Training and scientific know-how were most important for space-age pilots. Ride joined a team of astronauts training for space

flights. She worked closely with NASA scientists and other crew members.

After her initial training, Sally Ride was chosen to be the first woman to go up in the *Challenger* space shuttle. As one of two

mission specialists aboard the shuttle, Ride made use of two communications satellites and conducted special experiments in space. Ride's extensive training for the STS-7 mission was demanding.

Many procedures were practiced again and again. Ride and the other astronauts spent intense hours every day in conditions like those they would face in outer space. There, they would have no weight because gravity would not exist.

As one of the first women astronauts, Sally Ride broke barriers for her gender. Treated with respect by fellow crew members, Ride was simply another good astronaut. She had confidence in the experience and technology of NASA and in her own abilities and training.

Amelia Earhart took off across the huge, lonely Pacific Ocean to achieve a dream. Sally Ride was exposed to an even greater vastness as she blasted off into the endless stretch of emptiness known as outer space. Amelia Earhart and Sally Ride will both go down in history as brave women and pioneers of flight.

*... Sally Ride was chosen to be the first woman to go up in the Challenger space shuttle.*



## RECALLING FACTS 课文回放

Write the answers to the following questions on the lines provided. You may go back to the selection to find an answer.

Recalling details

1. What was the first flight record that Amelia Earhart set?

She broke the women's altitude record.

Recalling details

2. Why didn't Sally Ride do her flying solo?

Astronauts work in teams.

Identifying the main idea

3. On page 12, reread the two paragraphs that have X's next to them. Underline the sentence that states the main idea in each paragraph.

Using context clues

4. Decide if each statement is true or false. Write *true* or *false* on the lines provided.

\_\_\_\_\_ false

- a. A spectator plays in a football game.

\_\_\_\_\_ true

- b. A lot of furniture is needed to fill the vastness of a large living room.

\_\_\_\_\_ true

- c. Riding a bicycle for the first time is an endeavor most children love.

## INTERPRETING FACTS 阐述事实

Not all the questions about a selection are answered directly in the selection. For the following questions, you will have to figure out answers not directly stated in the selection. Write the answers to the questions on the lines provided.

Making inferences

1. Why did Earhart ask Noonan to accompany her on her flight around the world?

She needed the help of an experienced navigator.

Inferring cause and effect

2. What effect did Ride's space flight have on future astronaut teams?

There are now more women astronauts.

Inferring details

3. Reread the paragraph with a cross next to it. Which of the following statements can you infer from the paragraph?

a. Sally Ride hated to fly.

(b) Sally Ride is very intelligent.

c. Sally Ride was a bad student.

Inferring the unstated main idea

4. Reread the paragraph with a check mark next to it. Write a sentence describing its main idea.

Earhart matched Lindbergh's flight and set many new records.

Inferring the unstated main idea

5. Reread the paragraph with two check marks next to it. Write a sentence describing its main idea.

Twice Earhart set a nonstop distance record.



1. Use the following chart to outline similarities between Amelia Earhart and Sally Ride. In the middle of the chart are general topics. Reread the selection for information on how the women's lives compare. For each topic, write one sentence about each woman. The first one is done for you.

## COMPARISONS

Amelia Earhart	Topic	Sally Ride
Earhart was active and daring as a child.	Childhood	Ride was active and competitive as a child.
Earhart was the first woman to try many dangerous flights.	Breaking barriers for women	Ride was the first woman astronaut.
Earhart set many flight records during her life.	Record setting	Ride was the first American woman in space.
Earhart risked her life many times and finally lost it.	Taking risks	Ride's space flight involved many dangers.

2. Use the following chart to outline differences between Amelia Earhart and Sally Ride. In the middle of the chart are general topics. Reread the selection to find how the women's lives contrast on these topics. Then write one sentence about each.

## CONTRASTS

Amelia Earhart	Topic	Sally Ride
At nineteen, Earhart knew she wanted to fly.	Beginning of flying career	Ride did not fly until she joined NASA several years after college.
Earhart flew propeller planes over record distances.	Frontiers of flying	Ride's frontier was outer space.
Earhart did most of her flying solo.	Teamwork	Ride worked on a team with other astronauts.

3. Look at the photographs of Amelia Earhart and Sally Ride on pages 12 and 13.

In one paragraph, describe the similarities and differences that you see.

Answers may vary. The photographs show Amelia Earhart and Sally Ride with their aircrafts. While Amelia Earhart is in casual clothes, Sally Ride is in her official space uniform.

► **Real Life Connections** (学以致用) Which quality in these women do you most admire? Tell why.