

# READING FOR CONCEPTS

BOOK F

## 英语新概念阅读

第六册



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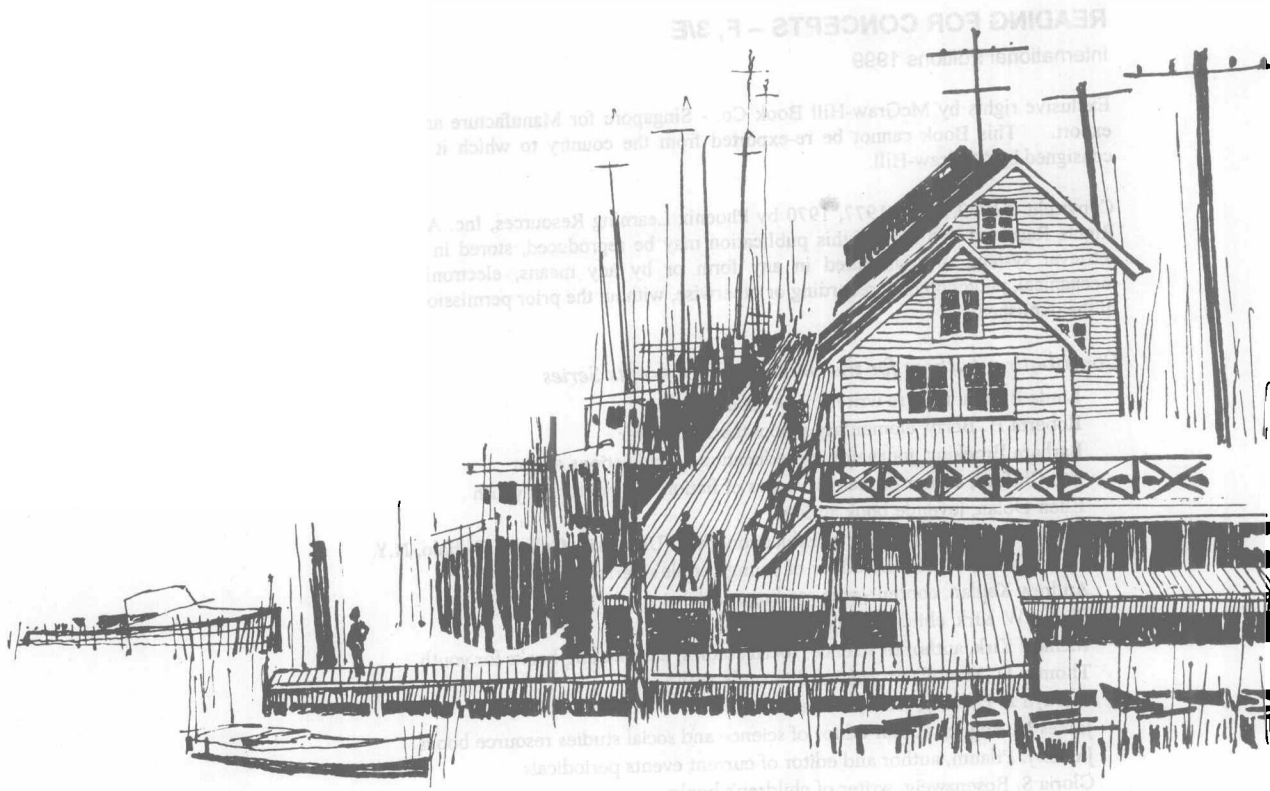
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**BOOK F**  
**READING FOR CONCEPTS**

**"Things do not change; we change." H. D. Thoreau**

# BOOK F READING



# FOR CONCEPTS

Third Edition

**McGraw-Hill**

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## **READING FOR CONCEPTS – F, 3/E**

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## 出版说明

对于中国广大英语学习者来说，学好英语的一条重要途径便是进行大量的阅读。而阅读材料的好坏则直接影响到学习者的学习效果。为此，上海外语教育出版社从美国最大的教育出版集团之一麦格劳—希尔出版公司引进出版了这套“英语新概念阅读”系列。

本书系“英语新概念阅读”系列中的第六本，供广大学生和英语自学者提高英语阅读能力、同时学习和了解多方面学科知识使用。

本书中所有阅读文章都围绕四个基本概念展开：第一，因为共同的需求使群体产生；第二，因为某些利益的分享使得群体得以延续；第三，因为更多利益的分享使得群体壮大；第四，因为当群体壮大到不能使利益均享的规模时，它便分解成各种小群体。书中的阅读文章均采用围绕反映这些概念的大量不同学科的材料编写，涉及历史、艺术、生物学、经济学、生态学、社会学、政治学、地球科学、工程学、人类学以及地理学等学科。这样编写的目的是保证学习者对不同学科的兴趣都能得到满足。同时书中还收录了若干民间文学故事或传说。每篇阅读文章中的较难词汇及其解释以及部分专有名词按文章顺序列在本书第6—12页。每篇阅读文章后都配有精心设计的阅读理解练习，供读者检查阅读效果用。

相信本系列的出版不仅能提高广大读者的英语阅读能力，更能帮助大家开阔视野，扩大知识面。

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## TO THE TEACHER

### *Purpose*

This book is one of eight in the series “Reading for Concepts.” It was designed to provide an opportunity for young readers to grow in reading experience while exploring a wide variety of ideas contained in the major academic disciplines.

Four basic underlying concepts are reflected in this book. They are: *Common needs create groups; Groups continue because of some benefits; The group gets bigger as more things share the benefits; and When the size of the group gets so large that its benefits do not reach its members, smaller groups are formed.* The overriding concept in this book is the way things group to reap certain benefits. To illustrate these concepts, stories have been written around intriguing pieces of information that reflect these ideas. Content has been drawn from disciplines of history, art, biology, economics, ecology, sociology, political science, Earth science, engineering, anthropology, and geography. In this way, a wide array of content for meeting various interests has been assured.

A narrative follows stories 18, 36, 46, 54, 64, and 72. The narratives, largely drawn from folk literature, will provide a change of pace and are “just for fun” types of stories.

### *Teaching Procedure*

Detailed suggestions for presenting the selections in this book will be found on pages 15 and 16 in the Teacher’s Guide. Difficult

words, with grade-level definitions, are listed by story on pages 6-12. Important content-area proper nouns not defined in the text are included in this listing.

Following each article is a test, which is especially designed to improve specific skills in reading. The test items were created to incorporate the thinking skills reflected in Benjamin S. Bloom’s *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives*, which is explained on pages 6-7 in the Teacher’s Guide.

### *Concept Recapitulations*

After students have completed each of the three sections of this book, you may conduct a discussion to tie together the information carried in the individual articles in terms of the overall concept. Guiding questions are found on page 13 for Concept I, page 53 for Concept II, page 93 for Concept III, and page 137 for Concept IV.

Have a few priming possibilities ready to suggest, or shape them out of earlier offerings from the group. Sophisticated statements and a review of specifics are not to be expected. Look for signs of mental play and the movement of information from one setting to another. It is perfectly reasonable to conclude with unanswered questions for students to ponder in retrospect. However, it is important to give students the satisfaction of enthusiastic acceptance of their early attempts at this type of open-ended speculation.

## STEPS FOR THE READER

- A. Turn to page 14. Look at the picture. Read the title. Think about what the story will say.
- B. Study the words for this page on the list beginning on page 6.
- C. Read the story carefully.
- D. Put your name and the title of the story on a sheet of paper.

Number from one to nine. Begin the test on the page next to the story.

1. This question asks you to remember something the story has told you. Which of the four choices is correct for this sentence?
2. The question asks you to find the word in the story that means the same as the words in italics. The question gives you a paragraph number. Read that part again to be sure you have the right word.
3. Reread the paragraph given. Which word is described by the words given in the question? The given words must modify or explain the noun you select.
4. This question wants you to think about the story. The answer is not in your book. Read the choices. Choose the one that is the very best guess you might make from the ideas you have just read.
5. The question tests your memory for a detail. Which of the choices agrees with the story?
6. The question requires that you confirm whether or not an idea was actually presented in the story you have just read. If the sentence is wrong according to the information, you have just read, choose *No*. If the information was not given at all, be sure to answer *Does not say*.
7. The question asks you to choose a statement about the entire story. Don't select an idea that fits only one small part. Your answer should fit all of the story.
8. The story gives you the information you need. Refer to it again to be sure which of the given choices is the best explanation.
9. On the basis of the story, which of the choices is most likely to be true? The answer is not in the

story. You will have to think about the ideas and draw your own conclusions.

- E. Check your work. The answers for the first test are given below. Your teacher may let you use the answer key for other tests.
- F. Put the number correct at the top of your paper. Now go back and recheck the answers that were wrong. Do you see now how the correct answer was better? How can you get ready to do the next test better?
- G. Turn to page 184. The directions tell you how to put your score onto a record chart. Your teacher will tell you if you may write in the book. If not, he or she will help you make a copy.

### *Looking for the Big Idea*

The next page asks questions about the big ideas in this book. Read the page and think about the ideas.

### *Just for Fun*

Your book has six longer stories that are just for fun. These stories, beginning on pages 50, 90, 114, 134, 158 and 178, are from old folktales. There are no questions to answer.

### Answers for Practice Test, page 15

- |      |                 |            |
|------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. b | 2. congregation | 3. country |
| 4. c | 5. a            | 6. No      |
| 7. b | 8. c            | 9. a       |

## Vocabulary Words and Definitions

### PAGE 14

**congregation** members of a church  
**minister** the leader of a church  
**permission** okay; approval  
**site** a place  
**suitable** a good place to live  
**tiled** covered with pieces of stone  
**worship** to pray

### PAGE 16

**century** 100 years  
**disaster** a very bad thing  
**disease** a sickness  
**landlord** someone who owns land or a house  
**migration** moving from one place to another  
**peasants** poor farmers  
**source** where something comes from  
**steamships** ships that use steam to make them move

### PAGE 18

**artificial** made by people; not natural  
**fawn** baby deer  
**fierce** strong and scary  
**foothills** small mountains  
**tusks** long teeth that point straight out from the mouth

### PAGE 20

**coral reefs** long lines of coral (a sea animal that lives in groups) in the ocean  
**nudge** a little push  
**parasites** animals that live on other animals and harm them  
**shallow** not deep; water near the shore

### PAGE 22

**architect** someone who decides how buildings and houses will look  
**design** to decide how something will look  
**elegant** very beautiful  
**famous** well-known  
**Jackson, Andrew** President of the United States from 1829 to 1837  
**nineteenth century** the years 1801 to 1900  
**population** the number of people in a place

### PAGE 24

**district** part of a city  
**elevated** above the ground; up in the air  
**stroll** walk slowly  
**suburbs** areas outside a city  
**subway** a train that runs under the ground

### PAGE 26

**chariot** a large cart with four wheels pulled by horses  
**declared** agreed on  
**event** a game or race  
**festival** a party or celebration  
**relax** to rest  
**relay race** a race between two teams  
**truce** peace  
**wrestle** to fight with bodies, not with weapons  
**Zeus** most important Greek god

### PAGE 28

**cathedral** a big church  
**clergy** (klɔrˈjē) ministers and other members of the church  
**guild** (ghild) a labor union  
**Middle Ages** the years 500 to 1500 in Europe  
**model** something people copy  
**monasteries** homes where monks live  
**monks** religious men who live in monasteries  
**priests** important people in a religion  
**professions** the work people do  
**union** a group of people who do the same kind of work  
**wherever** in any place

### PAGE 30

**generators** machines that make energy  
**Kobe** (kōˈbē) a city in Japan  
**system** a way to do something  
**volunteers** people who work without getting paid

### PAGE 32

**bacteria** germs  
**conveyor belts** belts that move things  
**oil tanker** a large ship that carries oil  
**reef** a line of rocks or sand under sea water  
**scooped** removed with a large spoon  
**tides** movements of ocean water  
**wildlife** animals that live outdoors, not in zoos

**PAGE 34**

**clinic** a doctors' office; hospital  
**culture** the things a group of people believe in  
**projects** things that need to be done  
**standard of living** how well, or badly, people live; how rich people are

**PAGE 36**

**combat** fighting; war  
**communicate** tell  
**communication** talking; sharing ideas  
**cross-country** between different countries  
**Harlem** a part of New York City where many African Americans live  
**migrant** moving from place to place without a permanent home  
**misery** great pain and sadness  
**photographer-journalist** someone who takes pictures and writes stories  
**rural** in the country  
**struggles** hard lives  
**sympathy** care and concern for someone else

**PAGE 38**

**although** even though  
**billion** a thousand million; 1,000,000,000  
**foreign** from other countries  
**treaties** agreements

**PAGE 40**

**control** to prevent  
**energy** something that makes machines work  
**irrigation** moving water through pipes to farms  
**provide** to give; make happen  
**released** let out; freed

**PAGE 42**

**according** following instructions  
**civic** used by people  
**degrees** school studies in special subjects  
**helter-skelter** here and there; all over the place  
**realize** to understand  
**zoning** making zones or special places where some things are allowed

**PAGE 44**

**entire** all

**PAGE 46**

**convent** a building where nuns live  
**granary** a building where farmers store their grain  
**missions** churches  
**preserved** saved

**PAGE 48**

**association** a group of people who agree to work together  
**estate** a big house on a lot of land  
**maintaining** keeping something neat and clean  
**original** at the beginning; the first things  
**pillars** poles in front of a house  
**pursues** continues  
**restore** to fix; make something the way it used to be

**PAGES 50-52**

**divorce** the end of a marriage  
**highlands** an area in the mountains  
**innocent** not guilty  
**jackals** animals related to dogs that attack and eat other animals  
**peered** looked closely at  
**protested** argued; refused  
**solemnly** seriously  
**wandered** walked away

**PAGE 54**

**founding** beginning; first  
**inland** away from the sea  
**tourists** visitors

**PAGE 56**

**cluster** a group  
**sculptures** people or animals made out of stone or metal  
**wilderness** a place where no one lives

**PAGE 58**

**baboons** monkeys that live on the ground, not in trees  
**leopard** a large wild cat with spots on its fur  
**ugliest** least pretty  
**well-organized** having rules that everyone follows

**PAGE 60**

**rescue** to save from danger  
**support** to hold up  
**threatens** scares

**PAGE 62**

**benefit** to help  
**convenient** easy  
**increased** gotten bigger

**PAGE 64**

**dividend** the money a person receives if a  
 company makes money  
**individual** person  
**profits** money made after business expenses  
**purchase** to buy  
**wealthy** rich

**PAGE 66**

**extended** made larger  
**joint** many people together  
**survive** to live

**PAGE 68**

**depths** very far inside; deepness  
**Pygmies** (pig'mēz) a group of African people  
 who are short  
**tropical** very hot and rainy

**PAGE 70**

**dense** many things close together; thick  
**descendants** relatives who come after you;  
 children and grandchildren are descendants  
**fertile** good for growing crops  
**tucked** hidden away

**PAGE 72**

**clipper** a kind of ship, with sails, that moves quickly  
**dunes** hills of sand  
**petroleum** a fuel like oil  
**spices** things that make food taste good; pepper,  
 curry, and cinnamon are spices

**PAGE 74**

**laser** a strong beam of light  
**skittles** a game like bowling that uses nine pins  
 instead of ten  
**Stone Age** a time millions of years ago when  
 people learned to make tools out of stone

**PAGE 76**

**haven** a safe place  
**immigrants** people who come to a new place to  
 live  
**midwives** women who help other women give  
 birth to children  
**senior** older  
**wages** money earned; salary

**PAGE 78**

**common** usual  
**privately** owned by people, not by the govern-  
 ment  
**promptly** quickly  
**regular** constant; happening all the time

**PAGE 80**

**assembling** putting the different parts together  
**construction** building  
**ducts** holes in the wall where heat can come in  
**effort** work  
**methods** ways of doing something  
**quantities** amounts  
**World War II** the big war in Europe and Asia  
 from 1939 to 1945

**PAGE 82**

**colonial** in the 1600s and 1700s when America  
 was made up of 13 colonies  
**created** thought of; made  
**exist** to be; are  
**homespun** rough cloth that is made at home  
**industries** businesses  
**official** recognized  
**politics** government

**PAGE 84**

**foundation** beginning; first ideas  
**published** wrote and made public  
**scattered** in different places  
**separate** alone; not part of another country

**PAGE 86**

**images** pictures  
**invention** something made for the first time  
**microscopes** scientific tools that make small  
 things look bigger  
**permanent** lasting forever

**PAGE 88**

**audience** people who watch a play or a TV show  
**auditions** tests for actors and actresses  
**costumes** special clothes worn by actors and actresses  
**professional** getting paid for work

**PAGES 90–92**

**disguise** looking like someone or something else  
**fleet** fast  
**gadfly** an annoying fly that bites  
**grasped** pulled from the ground  
**heifer** a young cow  
**jealous** wanting things someone else has  
**maiden** a young girl  
**mourned** felt sad  
**nymph** a girl who lives in the woods  
**reeds** hollow plants like tubes  
**satyrs** men with a goat's body  
**soothing** quiet and beautiful sounding  
**suspected** thought  
**tuft** a bunch; handful  
**wand** a stick that can do magic things

**PAGE 94**

**accused** said to be guilty  
**beliefs** what people think is right and true  
**harsh** cruel; unfair  
**jury** a group of people who decide if someone is innocent or guilty of a crime  
**religious** believing in God  
**result** what happens  
**trial** evidence in a court of law

**PAGE 96**

**marketplace** the place where people buy and sell things  
**moat** water around a town to keep enemies out  
**roamed** walked around  
**sprang** rose; were built

**PAGE 98**

**boundaries** where someone's space ends  
**burrows** animal homes under the ground  
**clan** a group that lives together  
**cooperate** to work together  
**furnish** to provide  
**network** many things joined together

**PAGE 98 continued**

**plump** fat  
**prairie** a flat land covered with grass  
**rodents** rats, mice, prairie dogs  
**stake** to take over; own  
**territories** areas

**PAGE 100**

**herring** a kind of fish  
**mature** grown up; adult  
**replace** to take the place of something else  
**survivors** those who live  
**vanishing** getting smaller; dying off; disappearing

**PAGE 102**

**communications** ways of sharing information  
**designers** artists  
**firms** companies  
**headquarters** the main office of a company  
**industrial parks** large areas, like malls, where many businesses have their offices  
**manage** to run; to be in charge of  
**merchandise** things that are for sale  
**occupants** people who live or work in a building

**PAGE 104**

**available** offered to the public  
**Benjamin Franklin** American inventor and signer of the Declaration of Independence  
**founded** started; begun  
**insurance** money paid to people whose property has been destroyed or whose family member has died  
**regularly** happening often

**PAGE 106**

**dwindle** get smaller

**PAGE 108**

**department** a special part of the government  
**graduating** finishing school  
**operating** running; being the boss  
**overcome** solve  
**populated** with people living there  
**thriving** successful