

SFLEP – Longman Secondary English Graded Readers

外教社 — 朗文中学英语分级阅读

新课标百科丛书

世博纵横

WORLD EXPOS

新课标  
第5级  
之十



上海外语教育出版社



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# 世博纵横

## WORLD EXPOS



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## 出版说明

随着新《英语课程标准》(以下简称《新课标》)的颁布,中学英语教学改革推进到了一个新的阶段,对学生的知识面、交际能力、文化意识等方面的要求提到了新的高度。课外阅读不再是课堂教学可有可无的补充,而已成为英语学习不可或缺的部分。《新课标》对学生课外阅读在数量上作出了明确的规定,在培养目标上提出了一系列新的要求。为此,上海外语教育出版社与朗文合作编写了这套“外教社·朗文中学英语分级阅读:新课标百科丛书”。其目的是将《新课标》的教学理念贯彻到课外阅读当中,帮助学生达到《新课标》所提出的各项要求。

丛书的编写以《新课标》为指导,主要有以下特点: 1. 在总体设计上,根据《新课标》分级编写,针对性强,充分满足各阶段中学生的阅读需求; 2. 在选材上,突出个性化特征,根据不同年龄段学生的不同阅读兴趣,选择具有时代感、内容丰富的题材,帮助学生在完成《新课标》阅读任务的同时,扩大知识面,培养跨文化交流意识; 3. 在难度的把握上,兼顾能力的提高和阅读兴趣及自信心的培养,为学生营造宽松的学习氛围; 4. 在学习策略的指导上,根据《新课标》对各级的要求为每册书编写阅读技巧指南,引导学生养成良好的学习习惯; 5. 在单元后的练习编排上,突出灵活性、开放性 & 参与性,将读、说、写等相结合,激发学生的想象力和创造力,帮助学生全面达到《新课标》的各项要求。

丛书共80册,分3、5、7、9四级,每级各20册。本丛书与“外教社·朗文小学英语分级阅读”一脉相承,是外教社与朗文合作推出的阅读精品。

作为以《新课标》为指导编写课外阅读的积极尝试,我们衷心希望广大读者能够多与我们联系、沟通,提出宝贵的意见和建议,协助我们精益求精,将丛书不断提高、完善。

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## **Acknowledgements**

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## SFLEP-Longman

### Secondary English Graded Readers

“外教社 朗文中学英语分级阅读”是依照国家教育部最新颁布的《英语课程标准》(以下简称《新课标》)对阅读技巧的要求,由上海外语教育出版社与朗文公司强强联手,合力打造的中学百科阅读精品丛书

本丛书按《新课标》分级编写,共4级,80册(各级册数安排及难度设计见封四) 继前两批出版的32册之后,近期我们又推出了第三批的8册新书,包括:

#### 第三级

之七 The Human Body 《人体探秘》

之八 Penguins 《企鹅大家庭》

之九 Predators 《猎食者》

之十 Flying 《话说航空》

#### 第五级

之九 New York 《今日纽约》

之十 World Expos 《世博纵横》

#### 第七级

之九 World Cup 《激情世界杯》

之十 Hollywood Movies 《梦幻好莱坞》

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## Do you know?

- What are some of the themes of World Expos usually about?
- Where was the first World Expo held?
- What organisation set the rules for World Expos?
- When did flush toilets and artificial teeth first appear?
- When did China first participate in the World Expo?
- What design won the Expo site competition for 2010 Shanghai Expo?
- What is the theme of 2010 Shanghai Expo?

Read this book and find the answers to these and other questions. Learn about World Expos through history. You'll be amazed!



# Introduction



1964 New York Expo



### What is a World Expo?

Exhibitions are common ways to show people new things. Imagine a world exhibition with thousands of companies from more than 90 countries! This is a World Expo. It usually lasts for six months and attracts millions of visitors from all over the world.

A World Expo always has a theme. It is usually about looking toward the future and making people's life better.



#### NOTES

last / lɑːst / 持续

attract / ə'trækt / 吸引

theme / θi:m / 主题

*Interesting apartment design,  
1967 Montreal Expo*



World Expos show all kinds of things as exhibits. They can be displays of new inventions. They can also be cultural performances. They can even be copies of famous streets or buildings from different countries around the world.

Countries and companies often build large interesting pavilions at World Expos. These pavilions attract people to buy tickets to see the amazing exhibits in them.



*The Canada Pavilion,  
1986 Vancouver Expo*



*The Soviet Pavilion,  
1967 Montreal Expo*



## NOTES

exhibit / ɪg'zɪbɪt / 展品

display / dɪ'spleɪ / 陈列, 展览

cultural performance / pə'fɔ:məns / 文化表演

pavilion / pə'vɪljən / 临时展览馆



### The first World Expo

The history of World Expos started in the mid-19th century in Britain. At that time, Britain was the leader of the Industrial Revolution. Many British people felt that it was important to show their achievements to the world. Prince Albert (1819–1861), Queen Victoria's (1819–1901) husband, supported the idea. He worked hard to organise the world's very first Expo.

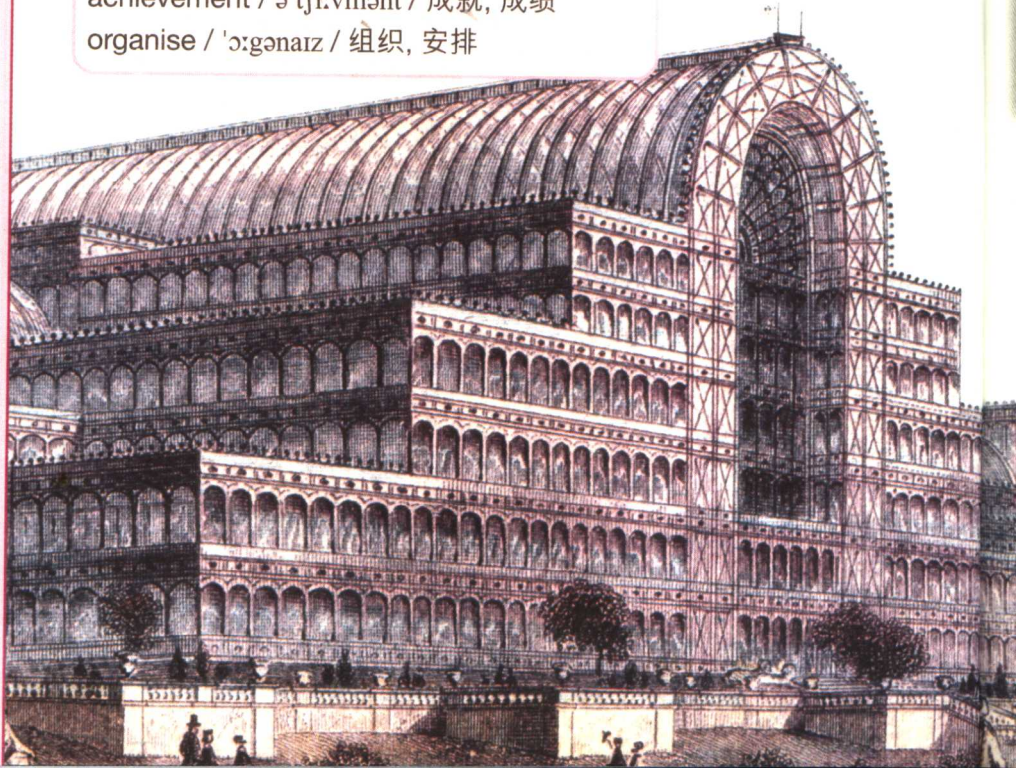


#### NOTES

Industrial Revolution / ,revə'lu:ʃən / 工业革命

achievement / ə'tʃi:vmənt / 成就, 成绩

organise / 'ɔ:gənaɪz / 组织, 安排



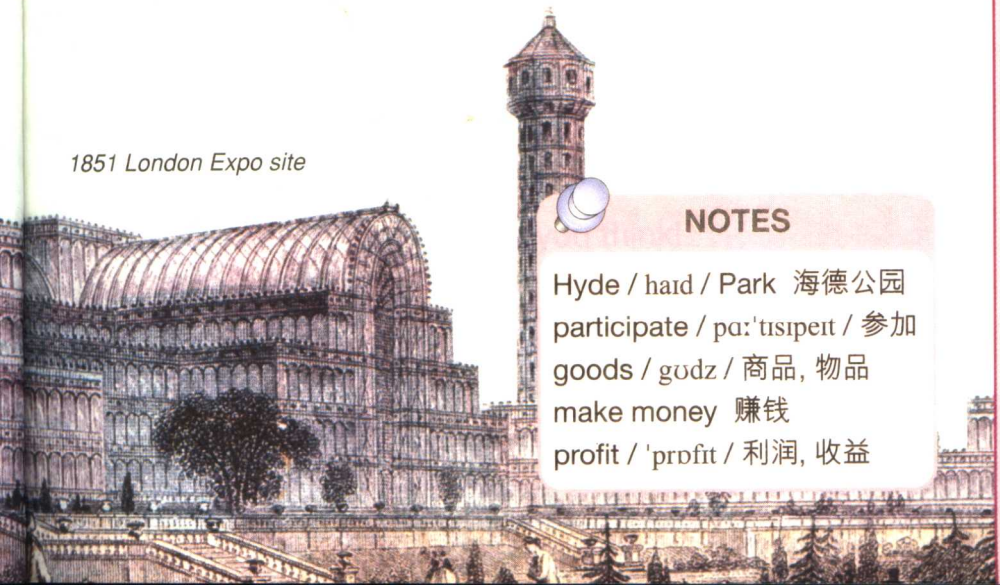
On 1 May 1851, the London World Expo opened in Hyde Park. In many ways, the first World Expo was a great success. Thirty-two countries participated and showed their best goods and inventions. More than six million people came to visit. Britain made a lot of money out of this Expo.



*Victoria and Albert Museum*

Britain used the profits from the Expo to build several museums in London. One of them is the Victoria and Albert Museum.

*1851 London Expo site*



## NOTES

Hyde / haɪd / Park 海德公园  
 participate / pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt / 参加  
 goods / ɡʊdz / 商品, 物品  
 make money 赚钱  
 profit / 'prɒfɪt / 利润, 收益



### BIE



After the first World Expo in London, there were several other successful Expos. As a result, every country wanted to have one. Finally, an international organisation was formed in Paris in 1928. It is called Bureau International des Exhibitions (BIE) in French. In English, it means International Exhibitions Bureau.

The organisation set rules for World Expos. For example, an Expo should last six months and Expos should be held every five years.

BIE now decides which city should host each Expo. In 2002, it decided that Shanghai should host the 2010 World Expo.



#### NOTES

bureau / 'bjʊərəʊ / 局, 部, 处

set rules 订立规则

host / həʊst / 主持, 主办



## Do we still need World Expos?

Many countries like to host World Expos because they bring a lot of attention. Tourists from all over the world visit the Expo. They also visit the city and travel through the country. This helps support the local economy.



But some people wonder if World Expos are still necessary. International travel is becoming more common and people can get information more easily from the Internet and TV. So do we still need World Expos? Read on and see what you think!



### NOTES

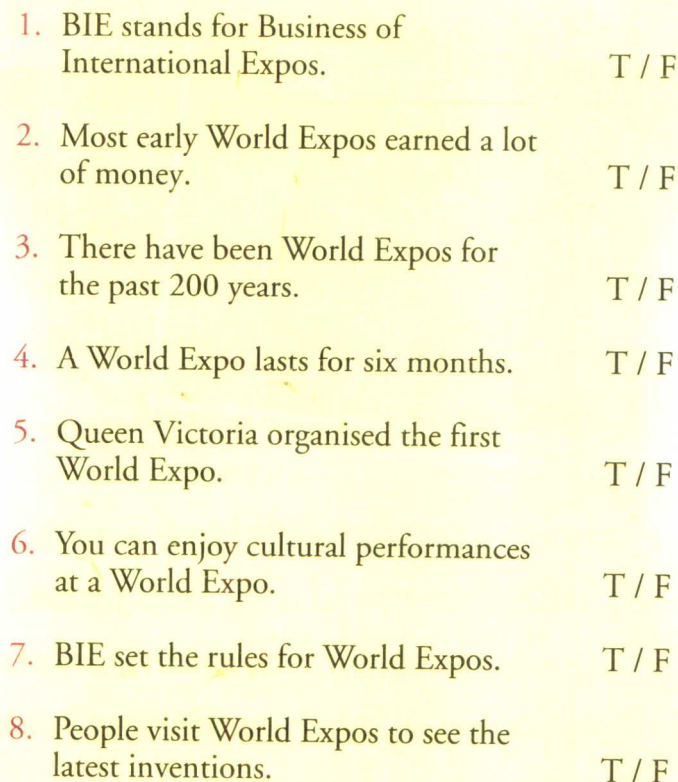
attention / ə'tenʃən / 注意, 关注

local economy / 'ləʊkəl ɪ'kɒnəmi / 本地经济



## World Expo facts

Circle T for true or F for false.

- 
1. BIE stands for Business of International Expos. T / F
  2. Most early World Expos earned a lot of money. T / F
  3. There have been World Expos for the past 200 years. T / F
  4. A World Expo lasts for six months. T / F
  5. Queen Victoria organised the first World Expo. T / F
  6. You can enjoy cultural performances at a World Expo. T / F
  7. BIE set the rules for World Expos. T / F
  8. People visit World Expos to see the latest inventions. T / F

Answers: 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F; 6. T; 7. T; 8. T