

清 华 中 学 英 语 分 级 读 物



3

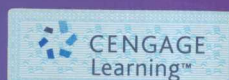
Reading & Vocabulary Development

中学生百科英语

# Cause & Effect

CNN®

Patricia Ackert | Linda Lee



清华大学出版社

## 中学生百科英语

Cause  
& Effect

Patricia Ackert | Linda Lee

新版《中学生百科英语》以提高学生阅读理解能力、稳步扩大词汇量为核心，兼顾语法、听说、写作和思维与情感的发展。本套读物对阅读技能的训练层层递进，并配有大量精心编排的由浅入深、循序渐进的练习，可供学生自学使用，亦可作为课堂教学的辅助教材。第1册可供初中低年级的学生使用，4册学完后，达到并超过高考要求水平。

- \* 科学严谨的教学法，切实提高学生阅读理解能力。
- \* 最新的主题阅读材料（每单元5篇），注重词汇、句型和文章内容的复现。
- \* 新增词语搭配练习和更新的词典使用功能练习，扩大学生词汇量。
- \* 新增单元测试，帮助学生自测或教师检验学生的进步。
- \* 清晰优质的原版朗读CD，提供阅读的语音材料。
- \* CNN电视短片，提供真实的语言输入，扩充内容及词汇。

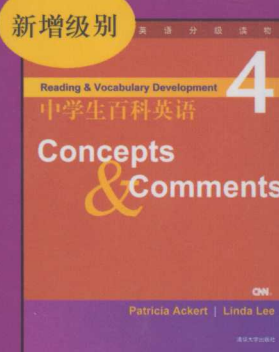
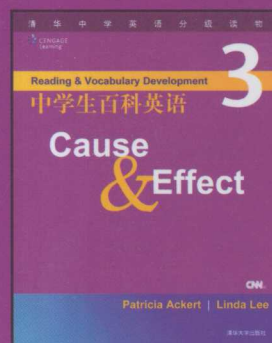
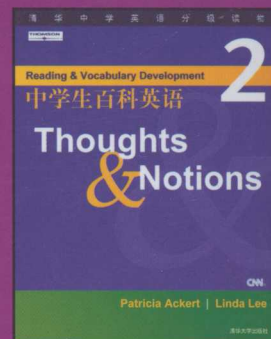
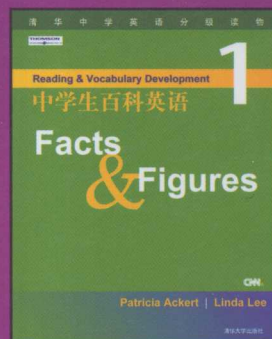
## Cause and Effect

主课本（含单元测试）

配套CD

练习答案（含CNN电视片文字材料）

《中学生百科英语》系列共4个级别



新增级别

《中学生百科英语》是为广大中学生朋友引进出版的一套知识性很强的阅读教材。它以动物、植物、音乐、探险、发明等百科知识专题为线索，循序渐进地引导读者在愉快的阅读、思考、练习、听朗读、欣赏CNN节目、做游戏的过程中逐步提高阅读能力，迅速扩大词汇量。

本教材选材丰富生动、课程编排科学完整、版式新颖活泼、配套课件原汁原味，完美匹配我国中学英语现行教学要求，是不可多得的中学英语阅读教材。

CENGAGE  
Learning
<http://www.cengageasia.com>

ISBN 978-7-302-15115-9



9 787302 151159 &gt;

定价：35.00元（含光盘）



清华大学英语分级读物

Reading & Vocabulary Development

中学生百科英语

3

Patricia Ackert | Linda Lee

# Cause & Effect

地址：清华大学图书馆A座  
邮编：100084

联系电话：010-62786544  
客服电话：010-62786669

页数：16

印次：2008年3月第1次印刷

清华大学出版社  
北京

定价：35.00元

印数：1-5000

交：2008年3月第1版

(附光盘1张)

开：303×224

册：全国新华书店

售：三河市燕郊镇

厂：清华大学出版社

社：010-62786612

址：010-62786612

http://www.cup.com.cn

出版发行：清华大学出版社

中学生百科英语 3——Cause & Effect

Patricia Ackert, Linda Lee

Copyright © 2005 by Thomson Heinle, a part of Cengage Learning.

Original edition published by Cengage Learning. All rights reserved. 本书原版由圣智学习出版公司出版。

版权所有,盗印必究。

Tsinghua University Press is authorized by Cengage Learning to publish and distribute exclusively this reprint edition. This edition is authorized for sale in the People's Republic of China only (excluding Hong Kong, Macao SAR and Taiwan). Unauthorized export of this edition is a violation of the Copyright Act. No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

本书英文影印版由圣智学习出版公司授权清华大学出版社独家出版发行。此版本仅限在中华人民共和国境内(不包括中国香港、澳门特别行政区及中国台湾)销售。未经授权的本书出口将被视为违反版权法的行为。未经出版者预先书面许可,不得以任何方式复制或发行本书的任何部分。

北京市版权局著作权合同登记号 图字 01-2006-4668 号

本书封面贴有清华大学出版社防伪标签,无标签者不得销售。

版权所有,侵权必究。侵权举报电话:010-62782989 13701121933

本书封面贴有 Cengage Learning(圣智学习出版公司)防伪标签,无标签者不得销售。

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中学生百科英语 3——Cause & Effect=Reading & Vocabulary Development 3: Cause & Effect / (美)阿克特(Akert, P.), (美)李(Lee, L.)编著. —影印本. —北京:清华大学出版社,2008.3

(清华中学英语分级读物)

ISBN 978-7-302-15115-9

I. 中… II. ①阿… ②李… III. 英语课—中学—课外读物 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 058815 号

责任编辑:崔珣丽

责任校对:袁芳

责任印制:李红英

出版发行:清华大学出版社

<http://www.tup.com.cn>

[c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn)

社总机:010-62770175

投稿咨询:010-62772015

地址:北京清华大学学研大厦 A 座

邮编:100084

邮购热线:010-62786544

客户服务:010-62776969

印刷者:清华大学印刷厂

装订者:三河市漂源装订厂

经销:全国新华书店

开本:203×254

印张:20.5

插页:16

(附光盘 1 张)

版次:2008 年 3 月第 1 版

印次:2008 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~6000

定价:35.00 元

本书如存在文字不清、漏印、缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题,请与清华大学出版社出版部联系调换。联系电话:010-62770177 转 3103  
产品编号:020769-01

# 出版说明

《中学生百科英语》(Reading & Vocabulary Development)是一套畅销世界各地的英语阅读与词汇训练丛书。该丛书2002年在中国内地面世以来,受到全国各地教师与学生的好评。读者一致反映该丛书内容丰富有趣、具有很强的知识性与科学性,练习题目设计完善,符合中国学生学习的要求。随着国外原版教材的改版更新,我们及时引进了新一版教材,推出《中学生百科英语》第二版。新一版的《中学生百科英语》保留了原书的框架,但在阅读材料、教学法和练习题目上都有所改进,更加符合教学需要和认知规律。它既可以用于课堂教学使用,同时又是很好的课外训练图书。

《中学生百科英语》(第二版)一套4册,可供不同层次的学生选用。如果从低级到高级连续使用,学习效果会更好。第1册可供英语程度较好的初一学生使用,第2、3、4册依次递进。全部4册学完后可达到或超过高考水平。以下是本系列阅读教材的结构:

级 别	总词汇量 (个)	重点学习词汇 (个)
第1级 Facts & Figures	1380	500
第2级 Thoughts & Notions	1800	500
第3级 Cause & Effect	2500	700
第4级 Concepts & Comments	3000	500

每个级别除了主课文和练习外,还包括练习答案、CNN录像文字、单元测试题及答案以及课文朗读CD。CNN录像DVD由于版权关系,仅提供给用此书作教材的学校,请选用此教材的学校或教师同我社联系(c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn),在出具相关证明后,我们将免费提供一份录像资料。学生个人使用,可以利用提供的录像文字材料,做阅读理解练习。

最后,祝使用本套图书的读者在获得知识、开阔视野的同时,英语学习取得长足进步!

清华大学出版社

2008年2月

# 本书使用说明

《中学生百科英语3——Cause & Effect》注重扩大学生的词汇量和提高阅读理解能力。重点提高学生理解文章主旨大意和通过上下文猜测词义的能力。使用本书的学生需要已经掌握1500个左右基础单词。本书词汇量2500个，其中重点学习单词700余个。

## 《中学生百科英语3——Cause & Effect》的指导思想

- 主题式阅读。本书的5个单元每个单元都围绕一个主题，如探险、世界大事、科学、健康等。
- 系统地呈现和复现词汇。处于英语学习初级阶段的学生的首要任务之一是构建一个常用的基础词库。本书每课约有24个新词，用粗体表示。其中下划线的单词页边有图示或文字注释。所有这些生词都在本课（包括练习）中多次出现，并在以后的课文中系统地复现。
- 教学设计思想。阅读能力高低对学生今后的学业发展、个人生活、事业生涯都有重要影响。Cause & Effect一书的核心目标是培养学生的阅读能力。基于这一目标，本书设计了丰富多样的练习形式：阅读理解、扩大词汇量、根据文章内容推理、找出文章主旨大意、确定因果关系、快速阅读、归纳、释义、理解事情发展的过程等。本书还注重技能的练习，如对短语动词、复合词、关联词语和代名词的练习。

## 《中学生百科英语3——Cause & Effect》的体例结构

本书共分5个单元，每个单元有5课，含有大量的练习和活动。

- 设问导读（“Before You Read” Questions）。阅读前的问题，充分调动学生思维活动，激发学生阅读兴趣。
- “望文生义”（Context Clues）。每单元开始都有一个词汇热身训练：通过上下文推断词义。预习一些课文中将出现的重点词汇。



• 词汇练习 (Vocabulary)。共有两道大题。利用课文以外的句子练习课文中学习的生词。

• 词汇复习 (Vocabulary Review)。通过填空、同义词、反义词等练习形式, 综合复习以前学过的词汇。

• 阅读理解 (Comprehension)。首先是根据课文内容设置的正误判断或多项选择题, 然后是问答题。有些问答题需要学生进行推理和讨论。这些题目也可以留作书面作业, 练习学生写作能力。

• 主旨大意 (Main Idea)。学生要能够用一句话概括一个段落的大意。

• 词形变化 (Word Study)。每课后都有“词形变化”栏目, 强化(而非完整系统地解释)一些语法点, 如动词的形式、短语动词、冠词的用法等。本书还介绍了名词复数和动词词尾的拼写规则以及单词不同词性的词形变化。

• 写作 (Writing)。每课最后一个栏目是写作练习, 针对本课的阅读内容, 提出几个问题供学生思索、调研、抒发己见。大多数写作问题都为学生发表自己的观点提供了舞台, 教师可以选择一些题目进行课堂讨论, 既提高学生口语能力, 又帮助学生形成健全的情感、态度、价值观。

• 扩展活动 (Extension Activities)。每个单元的最后部分都有一组趣味性强、互动式、开放式的活动, 帮助学生使用新学的词汇与技能。这些活动包括以下三项内容:

**CNN 聚焦录像 (CNN Video Highlights)**: 这是扩展活动的核心部分, 由一段从CNN所有真实录像材料中精心选出的短片及练习组成。这段短片与本单元的阅读属同一主题。练习活动共分三部分:

*Before You Watch* 鼓励学生回想自己原有的经验或从课文阅读中获得的背景知识。

*As You Watch* 要求学生在观看短片时注意短片的话题和主要内容。

*After You Watch* 要求学生掌握录像片中的要点, 并将其与课文内容、自己已有的经验、个人观点和看法相联系, 在提升语言能力的同时, 获得更多情感体验。

**我们一起做游戏 (Activity Page)**: 这是一个愉快的游戏栏目。它使学生在轻松愉快的氛围中复习本单元所学的词汇和结构。

**词典好帮手 (Dictionary Page)**: 帮助学生熟悉并学会充分利用词典功能。本部分作为例子的词条引自 *The Newbury House Dictionary of American English* 词典。

• 技能索引 (Skills Index)。书后所附的 Skills Index 能够让教师和学生很方便地查出本书所有的阅读与写作技能以及课文中出现的所有的语法点。

## 新版变化说明

这套深受教师学生喜爱的阅读教材更加完善了！新版（第4版）*Cause & Effect*包含了新的阅读材料、新的教学理念和新的辅助材料。

- 更换了4篇文章，使学生体验更引人入胜的话题。新换的文章如下：

Unit 1, Lesson 5: Into the Deep: Ocean Exploration

Unit 2, Lesson 5: The Garbage Project

Unit 3, Lesson 3: Languages and Language Diversity

Unit 5, Lesson 4: Medicine: From Leeches to Lasers

- 全书每篇课文都对内容的真实性 and 时效性重新进行了审核，保留的旧版文章全部进行了改写，使词汇和语法项目的分布更为合理。

- 新的教学设计、照片、图示帮助学生增强理解、降低阅读难度。

- 单元测试题帮助教师评估学生的进步，学生也可以用来自测。

- 新网站 (<http://elt.thomson.com/readingandvocabulary>) 提供词汇抽认卡、填字游戏、小测验等多种手段帮助学生复习。



# Contents

出版说明 iii

本书使用说明 iv



## Unit 1 Explorers 1

- Lesson 1 Burke and Wills: Across Australia 2  
 Lesson 2 Alexandra David-Neel: A French Woman in Tibet 10  
 Lesson 3 Vitus Bering: Across Siberia to North America 20  
 Lesson 4 Robert Scott: A Race to the South Pole 29  
 Lesson 5 Into the Deep: Ocean Exploration 40

### Extension Activities

- Video Highlights: CNN Video, *Deep Sea Exploration* 50  
 Activity Page: Adventure Trail 52  
 Dictionary Page: Understanding Definitions 53



## Unit 2 World Issues 55

- Lesson 1 World Population Growth 56  
 Lesson 2 Changes in the Family 68  
 Lesson 3 Women and Change 78  
 Lesson 4 Rain Forests 88  
 Lesson 5 The Garbage Project 98

### Extension Activities

- Video Highlights: CNN Video, *Lalita's Story* 107  
 Activity Page: Crossword Puzzle 109  
 Dictionary Page: Working with Word Forms 110



## Unit 3 A Mishmash, or Hodgepodge 111

- Lesson 1 Roadrunners 112  
 Lesson 2 Afraid to Fly 122  
 Lesson 3 Languages and Language Diversity 132  
 Lesson 4 Skyscrapers 143  
 Lesson 5 Left-Handedness 153

### Extension Activities

- Video Highlights: CNN Video, *The Green Skyscraper* 163  
 Activity Page: Familiar Phrases 165  
 Dictionary Page: Understanding Grammar Codes 166



## Unit 4 Science 167

Lesson 1	Biospheres in Space	168
Lesson 2	Earthquakes	177
Lesson 3	Snow and Hail	189
Lesson 4	Photovoltaic Cells: Energy Source of the Future	198
Lesson 5	Biological Clocks	209

### Extension Activities

Video Highlights: CNN Video, <i>Ozone Depletion</i>	220
Activity Page: Chemical Crossword Puzzle	222
Dictionary Page: Doing Dictionary Research	223



## Unit 5 Medicine and Health 225

Lesson 1	Headaches	226
Lesson 2	Sleep and Dreams	236
Lesson 3	Health Care and Epidemics	246
Lesson 4	Medicine: From Leeches to Lasers	258
Lesson 5	Cholesterol and Heart Disease	268

### Extension Activities

Video Highlights: CNN Video, <i>The Singing Doctor</i>	281
Activity Page: Who Said What?	283
Dictionary Page: Learning About Word Stress	285

Unit Quiz	286
Vocabulary	310
Skills Index	313
Video Transcripts	315

# Explorers

unit

1

*One doesn't discover new lands without consenting  
to lose sight of the shore for a very long time.*

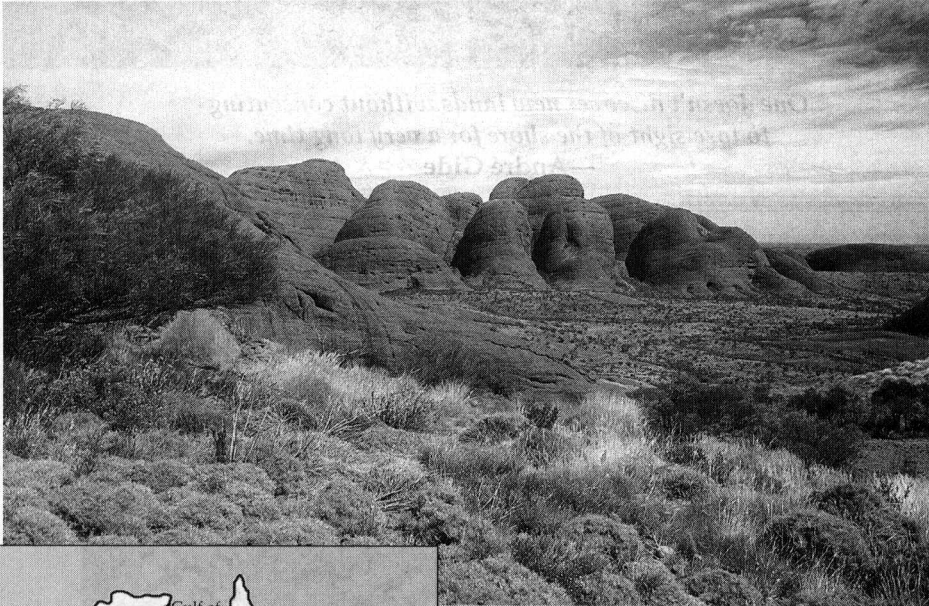
—André Gide



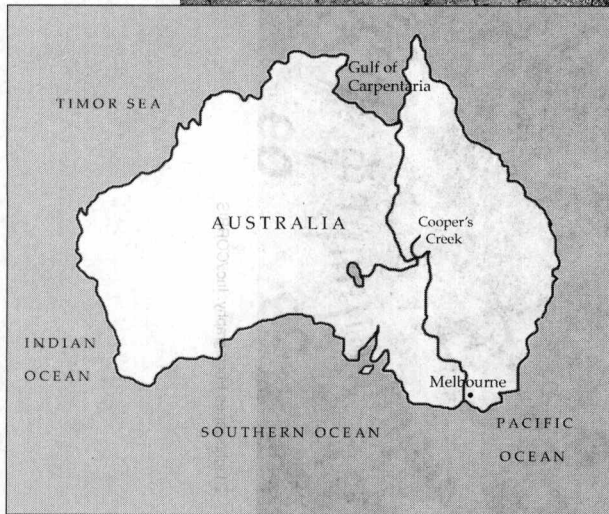
© Lightscapes Photography, Inc./CORBIS



# Burke and Wills: Across Australia



© Howard Davies/CORBIS



## Before You Read

1. What information about Australia do the map and the photograph give you?
2. Is Australia larger or smaller than your country?
3. What else do you know about Australia?



# 1 Burke and Wills: Across Australia



Australia is a huge country, and the outback (the Australian word for the **interior** of the country) is desert. In some years, it rains only eight centimeters in the outback, but in other years, rainstorms **turn** the desert **into** sandy swamps.

inside; away from the coast

turn into = change (something); become

Until the eighteenth century, only **aborigines** lived in Australia. These are the first people who lived in Australia. When Europeans went there to live, they **built** towns on the coast. However, in the 1850s, people began thinking more about the interior.

In 1860, Robert O'Hara Burke, a police officer from Ireland, was **chosen** to lead an **expedition** across the continent from south to north. He took with him William John Wills and eleven other men, camels, horses, and enough **supplies** for a year and a half. They left Melbourne for the Gulf of Carpentaria on August 20, winter in the southern **hemisphere**.

past participle of choose

food and other necessary things

half of the Earth or any other sphere

The expedition had problems from the beginning. Burke had no experience in the outback. The men fought and would not follow **orders**. Twice they left some of their supplies so that they could move faster and later sent one of the men, William Wright, back for them.

commands; directions

**Finally**, a small group led by Burke moved on ahead of the others to a river named Cooper's Creek and set up their **base** camp. They were **halfway** across the continent, but it was summer now, with very hot weather and sandstorms.

at last

They waited a month for Wright, and then Burke decided that four from his small group, with three months' supplies, should travel the 1,250 kilometers to the north coast as quickly as possible. They told the others to wait for them at Cooper's Creek.

The journey across the desert was very difficult, but at the end of January, they reached the Flinders River



35 near the Gulf of Carpentaria. They started their return  
journey, but now it was the rainy season and traveling  
was slow and even more difficult than on their trip  
north. They did not have enough food, and the men  
became hungry and sick. Then one of them died. Some  
40 of the camels died or were killed for food.

Finally, on April 21, they arrived back at Cooper's  
Creek, only to find that no one was there. The rest of the  
expedition had left the day before because they thought  
Burke must be dead.

45 The men continued south, but without enough food,  
both Burke and Wills died. Aborigines helped the last  
man who was still alive, and a **search party** found him  
in September 1861. He was half crazy from hunger and  
**loneliness**.

a group of people  
who look for  
someone who is lost

50 There were many reasons that the expedition did not  
go as planned. It had an inexperienced leader, the men  
made bad decisions, some did not follow orders, and  
they did not **get along**. But it was the first expedition to  
cross Australia, and Burke and Wills are still known as  
55 **heroes of exploration**.

be friendly;  
not fight

(484 words)





## a Vocabulary

In this book, difficult words are repeated several times in the exercises. These words are also repeated and reviewed in other lessons. It is not necessary to list new English words with their meanings in your own language. You will learn them just by practicing. In each lesson, when you read the text the first time, underline the words you don't know. Then you can give yourself a test when you finish the lesson. Look at the words you underlined and see if you understand them. If you don't know them yet, this is the time to memorize them.

*In the Vocabulary exercises in this book, write the correct word in each blank. Use a word only once. Use capital letters where they are necessary.*

exploration	built	hemisphere	halfway
finally	orders	expedition	loneliness
aborigines	gets along	base	heroes

1. The captain of a ship gives \_\_\_\_\_, and the sailors must follow them.
2. In baseball, a player hits the ball and runs to first \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The first Australians are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Most of the Earth has been explored. Now we are in the age of space \_\_\_\_\_, searching for more information about the stars, the moon, and other planets besides Earth.
5. Kumiko \_\_\_\_\_ well with everyone. She is always nice and never fights with people.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ our new home from the wood and stone on our land.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a common feeling when you are far from your friends and family.
8. Asia is in the northern \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The writer Jane Austen said, "\_\_\_\_\_ doings never prosper." I think she meant that it's important to complete things.
10. People who win in the Olympic Games are \_\_\_\_\_ in their countries.



## b Vocabulary

Do this exercise the same way you did Exercise a.

chosen expedition party explored  
build interior got along finally  
searching supplies swamps turned into

1. Burke and Wills led an \_\_\_\_\_ into the interior of Australia.
2. The explorer Christopher Columbus was \_\_\_\_\_ for a new way to go to India.
3. Burke and Wills \_\_\_\_\_ the interior of Australia.
4. Birds like to live in \_\_\_\_\_ because there is a lot of water and food.
5. We use one kind of paint for the \_\_\_\_\_ of a house and another kind for the exterior.
6. After three days of driving, I \_\_\_\_\_ arrived at the coast.
7. A search \_\_\_\_\_ was sent to find the Burke and Wills expedition.
8. The president of the United States is \_\_\_\_\_ by the people who vote.
9. The secretary ordered paper, pens, and other \_\_\_\_\_ for the office.
10. Carlos started to study hard, and he eventually \_\_\_\_\_ a good student.



## C True/False

Write **T** if the sentence is true. Write **F** if it is false. If a sentence is false, change it to make it true or explain why it is false. An asterisk (\*) before an item means that the answer is either an **inference** or an **opinion**. You cannot find the answer in a sentence in the text. You have to think about the information in the text and things you already know and then decide on the answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The first Europeans in Australia built villages in the outback because there were too many aborigines on the coast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Burke and Wills expedition crossed Australia from south to north.
- \_\_\_\_\_ \*3. December is a summer month in Australia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Much of the interior of Australia is swampy all year long.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Eleven men crossed Australia with Burke and Wills.
- \_\_\_\_\_ \*6. Burke and Wills did not have enough food for their journey back to Cooper's Creek because the rain slowed them down.
- \_\_\_\_\_ \*7. The aborigines could help the last man still alive because they understood how to live in the desert.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Burke was a good leader for this expedition.

## d Comprehension Questions

Answer these questions in complete sentences. An asterisk (\*) means that the answer is either an **inference** or an **opinion**. You cannot find the exact answer in the text.

1. Where did the first Europeans live when they went to Australia?
- \*2. Why were camels good animals for this expedition?
3. Why did the men leave some of their supplies behind?
4. Why was it difficult to travel in the interior of Australia?
5. What happened to some of the camels?
6. Give two reasons why this expedition had so many problems.
- \*7. Do you think Burke and Wills should be called heroes of exploration? Why?

