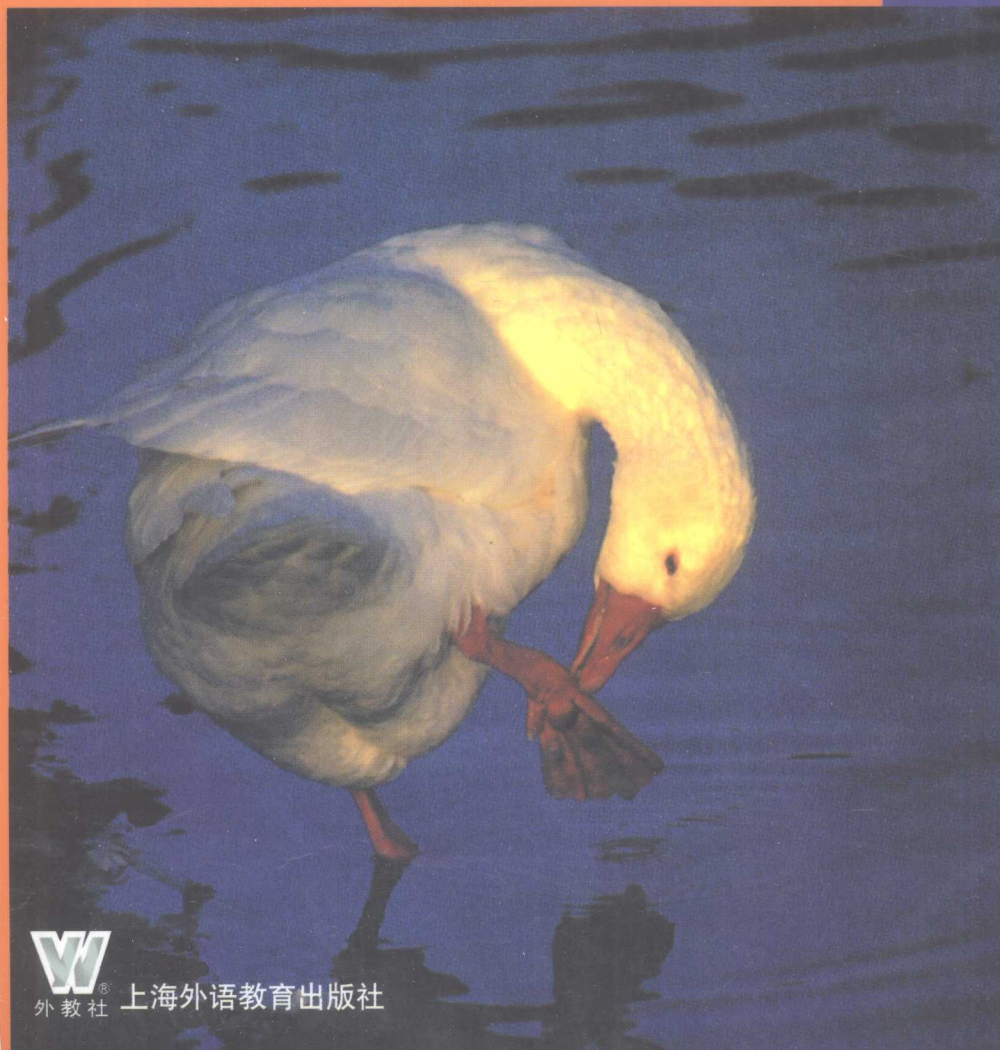


# READING FOR CONCEPTS

BOOK A

## 英语新概念阅读

第一册



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

Mc  
Graw  
Hill

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语新概念阅读. 第1册 / (英) 巴顿 (Barton, L.) 等编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2005

ISBN 7-81095-323-0

I. 英… II. 巴… III. 英语—语言读物

IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2005) 第009952号

图字: 09-2003-604号

**出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

**电 话:** 021-65425300 (总机)

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**责任编辑:** 张 宏

---

**印 刷:** 常熟高专印刷有限公司

**经 销:** 新华书店上海发行所

**开 本:** 787×960 1/16 印张 11.25 字数 277 千字

**版 次:** 2004 年 12 月 第 1 版 2004 年 12 月 第 1 次印刷

**印 数:** 10 000 册

---

**书 号:** ISBN 7-81095-323-0 / G · 213

**定 价:** 16.50 元

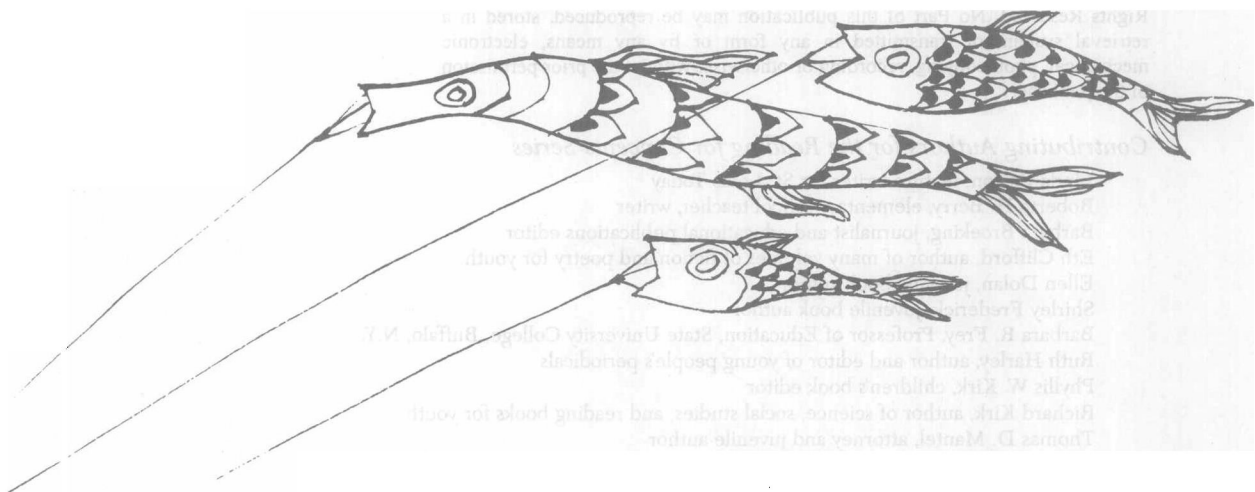
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# **BOOK A**

## **READING FOR CONCEPTS**

**"We learn to read in order to read to learn."**

# BOOK A READING



# FOR CONCEPTS

Third Edition

**McGraw-Hill**

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## **READING FOR CONCEPTS – A, 3/E**

International Editions 1999

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"I'm a Lucky Dog" on page 124 printed with permission of The Guidedog Foundation for the Blind, Smithtown, New York

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Published by arrangement with McGraw-Hill Education.

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仅供在中华人民共和国境内销售。

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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”系列中的第一本，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两个基本概念展开：第一，变化是生活的一部分；第二，某些变化比其它变化发生得快。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、生物、经济学、地球科学、考古学、数学及地理等学科。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。

上海外语教育出版社



## 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.

Two basic underlying concepts are reflected in this book. They are: *Change is a part of life*, and *Some changes happen faster than others*. The overriding concept in this book is the fact of change as a part of our lives. 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, biology, economics, Earth science, anthropology, mathematics, and geography. In this way, a wide array of content for meeting various interests has been assured.

A narrative follows stories 18, 36, and 54. 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 two 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, and on page 93 for Concept II.

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 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 seven. 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 will make the sentence say what the story says? Choose that statement.
- 2. This question asks you to find the word in the story that means the same as the words in slanting type.
- 3. This question asks you to find a word that is pointed out by a smaller word. Words like *he*, *they*, and *it* stand for words that have been written before. Read Question 3. Who was playing cards? The Earl. You can see that the word *He* means the *Earl*. There are clues to the right answer. Think about your answer.
- 4. This question wants you to think about the story. The answer is not in your book. Read the choices. Choose the sentence that is the very best guess you might make from the ideas you have read in the story.
- 5. This question requires much care. You must match the test sentence *word for word* with the one in the story. Does your choice begin like the one in the story? Are all the words in the same place?
- 6. This 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.
- 7. The question points out the place in your story where you will find the right word. You must find a word that is the opposite of the one in Question 7. Think about the meaning. For the first story, count the sentences from one to five in the first paragraph. Read the fifth sentence again. Write the word that is the opposite of *go*.

- 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?
- G. Turn to page 170. 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 for your notebook.

### *Looking for the Big Idea*

See page 13 for big ideas to think about as you read.

### *Just for Fun*

Your book has three longer stories that are just for fun. These stories, beginning on pages 50, 90, and 130, are from old folktales. There are no questions to answer.

#### Answers for Practice Test, page 15

1. c

2. sandwich

3. Earl

4. c

5. a

6. c

7. stop

## *Vocabulary Words and Definitions*

### **PAGE 14**

**cards** a game that uses pieces of paper with numbers and pictures

**Earl** in England, an important person

**sandwich** two pieces of bread with meat, cheese, or vegetables inside

**wonderful** very good

### **PAGE 16**

**masks** pictures of people or animals worn over the face

**medicine men** healers or doctors

**totem poles** tall pieces of wood with pictures of people and animals carved in them

### **PAGE 18**

**collectors** people who pick up things that are thrown away

**scientists** people who study the way we live

**tools** what people use to do a job

**trash** things that are thrown away

**treasures** very beautiful or rare things

### **PAGE 20**

**cables** strong wires that hold something up

**kites** pieces of cloth or paper with a long string, moved by the wind

**lightning** a flash of light in a rainstorm

**wire** a long, thin, round piece of metal

### **PAGE 22**

**beaver** a furry animal that lives in the water and on land

**dams** piles of dirt and rocks that go across a river and slow the water

**streams** small rivers

**trapped** caught

### **PAGE 24**

**calculators** machines that do arithmetic

**facts** things that are true

**grapes** small, sweet fruit

### **PAGE 26**

**acorn** a small seed from an oak tree; if you plant an acorn, an oak tree will grow

**dug** took from the ground

**shoot** a small part of a plant

**squirrel** a small animal with a long, furry tail

### **PAGE 28**

**ancestor** a parent or grandparent; a person or animal that lived long ago

**hunters** people who kill animals for food

**jobs** work; things we are supposed to do

**Stone Age** a time millions of years ago when people learned to make tools out of stone

**tame** friendly, well behaved

**wolf** a wild animal related to the dog

### **PAGE 30**

**forest** a place with a lot of trees where many animals live

**hoof** a horse's foot

**millions** very many; more than 1,000,000

**running** moving very quickly

### **PAGE 32**

**hummingbird** a very small bird with a long beak that makes a noise like a hum

**liquid** something that is wet, like water or juice

**nectar** something sweet that flowers and plants make; birds and insects eat nectar

**peas** small, round, green vegetables

### **PAGE 34**

**giant** very, very big

**rot** fall apart

**PAGE 36**

**pads** small, soft spots

**snore** a loud noise some people make  
when they sleep

**sticky** like glue or paste

**whistles** makes a high noise through the  
mouth

**PAGE 38**

**farmed** grew vegetables

**useful** helpful; solves a problem

**PAGE 40**

**machine** something that does work for  
people

**marbles** small, round pieces of glass

**threads** long, thin pieces of cloth

**PAGE 42**

**families** the people you live with; fathers,  
mothers, children

**skills** things we know how to do

**Swiss** people who live in or come from  
Switzerland

**Switzerland** a country in Europe

**Afghanistan** a country in southwest-central Asia

**Afghans** people who live in or come from  
Afghanistan

**PAGE 44**

**ads** pictures and words describing  
something to buy

**advertising** talking about or showing  
pictures of things so that people will  
want to buy them

**later** at some time in the future

**newspapers** pages that tell what is  
happening in the world; newspapers  
have ads

**printing** making letters and words with a  
machine, instead of writing by hand

**PAGE 46**

**cannot** is not able to do something

**cereal** a breakfast food made of corn, rice,  
or wheat, usually eaten with milk

**vote** to choose the person you like best

**PAGE 48**

**adobe** bricks made of mud that are dried  
in the sun

**clay** a material that is soft like mud and can  
be made into many shapes; clay hardens  
in the sun or in an oven

**dirt** earth or ground

**mesa** a high, flat piece of ground

**pueblo** a group of houses that some Native  
Americans live in

**PAGES 50-53**

**redbud** a kind of tree with red and pink  
flowers

**PAGE 54**

**airplanes** machines that fly and carry  
people from place to place

**breathe** to take in air through the nose

**dizzy** silly or mixed up

**heart** a part of the body that keeps us alive  
by moving the blood

**lungs** parts of the body that help us  
breathe

**PAGE 56**

**fossil** parts of a plant or animal that died  
many years ago

**leaf** a green part of a plant or tree that  
grows from the stem

**PAGE 58**

**mountaintops** the tops of very high hills

**seashells** the hard, outside parts of some  
animals that live in the ocean

## **PAGE 60**

**Canada** a large country north of the United States

**glacier** a very, very big piece of ice that moves slowly over land

**melt** to change from ice to water

## **PAGE 62**

**Colorado** a state in the midwestern United States

**dug** cut a hole in

**Grand Canyon** a giant hole in the ground in Arizona, a state in the midwestern United States

**layers** flat pieces laid one on top of the other

**mules** animals that people can ride; they look like small horses

## **PAGE 64**

**cone** a tall, round shape that is bigger at the bottom than at the top

**lava** hot, melted rock, that comes out of a volcano

**Mexico** a country in Central America, south of the United States

**volcano** a mountain with a hole in the top that lava comes out of

## **PAGE 66**

**factories** buildings where people work to make things

**villages** small groups of houses where people live together

## **PAGE 68**

**aren't** are not

**coughing** trying to get something out of the throat

**dishcloth** a cloth used to dry dishes

**pepper** a black-colored spice used in food

## **PAGE 68 continued**

**string** a long, thin piece of material used to tie things together or to pull something

**warts** hard bumps on the skin

## **PAGE 70**

**language** the words people use to talk to each other

**pupils** students in school

**Romans** people who live in or come from Rome, a city in Italy

**Rome** the capital of Italy, a country in Europe

## **PAGE 72**

**cinnamon** a spice used to make desserts taste good

**spices** things added to food to make it taste better

## **PAGE 74**

**armies** groups of people who fight against other people

**drum** a musical instrument that you hit with a stick

**message** words sent from one person to another

**pigeons** birds that remember where they live and can find their way home

**runner** someone who runs from one place to another to give people messages

## **PAGE 76**

**benches** seats that two or three people can sit on together

**berries** small fruits

**dunce** someone who is not smart

**ink** liquid used in a pen for writing

**odd** strange or unusual

**PAGE 76 continued**

**pioneer** the first person to do something  
or go some place

**slates** pieces of stone you can write on with  
chalk

**PAGE 78**

**California** a state in the west part of the  
United States, on the Pacific Ocean

**cloth** material clothes are made of

**gold** a yellow-colored metal that is worth a  
lot of money

**mine** to dig underground for gold

**miner** someone who digs for gold

**wagon** a wooden truck without a roof,  
usually pulled by horses

**PAGE 80**

**exactly** just right

**knot** a lump in a piece of string

**numerals** numbers, such as 1, 2, 3

**PAGE 82**

**Egypt** a country in the north of Africa

**rule** to be in charge of a country, like a  
king or a president

**ruler** someone who rules or is in charge of  
a country

**PAGE 84**

**calendar** a list of the days and dates of the  
weeks and months of a year

**PAGE 86**

**dots** very small colored-in circles

**Egyptians** people who live in or come  
from Egypt, a country in Africa

**Mayans** native people who live in Central  
and South America

**South America** the continent to the south  
of the United States

**PAGE 88**

**ancient** very old; from a long time ago

**subtract** to take away from; to make  
smaller

**PAGES 90-92**

**bushy** having lots of fur or hair

**hop** jump up and down

**stretch** to get longer

**PAGE 94**

**elk** large deer with horns

**soil** dirt that plants grow in

**Yellowstone Park** a big area in western  
United States, that has forests,  
mountains, and wild animals

**PAGE 96**

**built** made or constructed

**butterflies** beautiful insects whose wings  
are different colors

**Illinois** a state in central United States

**insects** small animals with eight legs; bugs

**sprays** liquids that come out of small holes  
in a bottle, like rain or a shower

**PAGE 98**

**museum** a building in which things are  
kept; for instance, an art museum has  
pictures in it

**PAGE 100**

**chess** a game played on a board; you win if  
your 16 pieces capture the other player's  
16 pieces

**prices** how much money things cost

**spaceship** a kind of airplane that flies in  
outer space

**spell** to write a word correctly

**write** to put letters and words on paper