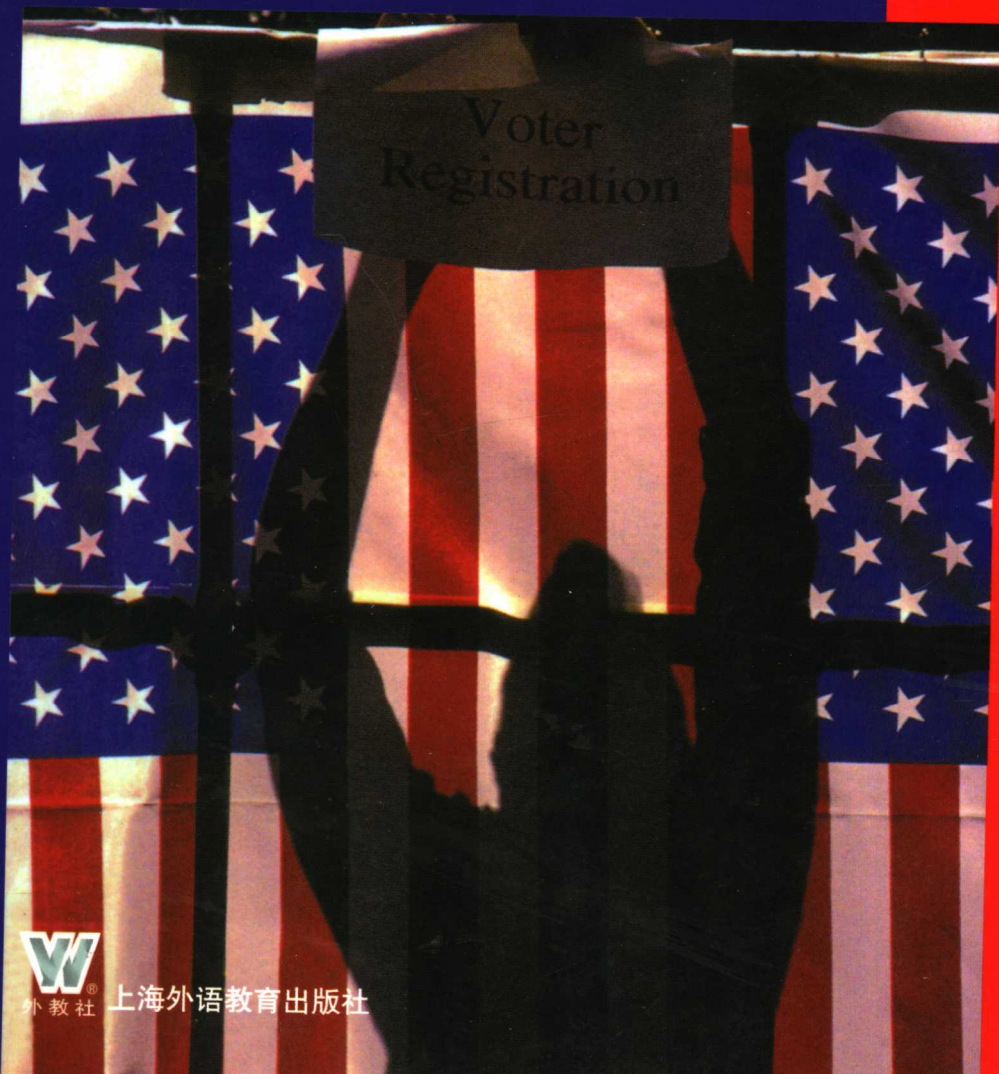


# READING FOR CONCEPTS

BOOK D

## 英语新概念阅读

第四册



Mc  
Graw  
Hill



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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”系列中的第四本，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三个基本概念展开：第一，世界各地人们的生活方式不同；第二，不同群体需要和使用不同的方法达到同样的目的；第三，群体建立自己的行为方式。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，涉及艺术、历史、生物学、经济学、生态学、工程学、社会学、考古学、数学以及地理等学科。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。

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2003年11月

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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.

Three basic underlying concepts are reflected in this book. They are: *Different patterns of life are found in the world; Different communities need and use different ways to reach the same goal; and Communities establish patterns of behavior.* The overriding concept in this book is ways in which things organize to allow for change. To illustrate these concepts, stories have been written around intriguing pieces of information that reflect these ideas. Content has been drawn from disciplines of art, history, biology, economics, ecology, engineering, sociology, anthropology, mathematics, and geography. In this way, a wide array of content for meeting various interests has been assured.

A narrative follows stories 24, 48, 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, on page 65 for Concept II, and page 117 for Concept III.

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 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.

### *Looking for the Big Idea*

The first 24 stories in this book lead you to see one big idea, which we call a concept. Before each group of 24 stories, there is an opening page. This page asks you a few questions to keep in mind as you read. Think about the way each story might be pointing out the big idea. Do you agree with the idea? Do you find places that suggest it could be wrong?

### *Just for Fun*

Your book has three longer stories that are just for fun. These stories, beginning on pages 62, 114, and 166, are from old folktales. There are no questions to answer.

### Answers for Practice Test, page 15

- |      |           |                   |
|------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. c | 2. charge | 3. Indian stirrup |
| 4. b | 5. d      | 6. No             |
| 7. b | 8. a      | 9. b              |

## Vocabulary Words and Definitions

### PAGE 14

**force** power; strength

**invention** discovery of something

**spears** sticks with a sharp point at the end

**stirrups** parts of a horse's saddle that hold the rider's feet

### PAGE 16

**borrowed** learned from

**evergreens** trees whose leaves stay green all year long

**recent** not many years ago

**science** studying or inventing new things

**waterfall** streams of water that fall from a higher place

### PAGE 18

**alphabet** the letters of a language that make up words

**alphabetic** writing that uses letters instead of pictures

**centuries** one hundred years

**easily** not difficult; without any trouble

**manner** the way of doing something

**traders** people who buy and sell things

**travels** trips

### PAGE 20

**beetle** a small insect or bug

**dragonfly** an insect with big wings

**praying mantis** an insect that puts its front legs together and looks like it is praying

**scoop** to pick up

**stinger** sharp part of an insect

**stun** to hurt and make sleepy

**victims** animals or people hurt by others

**wasp** an insect like a bee

### PAGE 22

**moss** a plant that looks like very short grass

**motions** movements

**sly** smart and sneaky

**spiders** small animals with eight legs

**webs** homes that spiders make; webs look like lace

### PAGE 24

**echoes** sounds that come back so you hear them again

**ink-black** very, very dark black

**ledge** a narrow piece of rock, like a shelf

**oilbird** a kind of bird that flies at night

**owl-like** like an owl, a bird that flies at night

### PAGE 26

**barter** trading something you don't want to get something you do want

**Congo** a country in southern Africa

**game** animals used for food

**goods and services** things and help that you need to live

**Mbuti** (ðm bōō'tē) native people of the Congo

### PAGE 28

**exporting** selling things you make to people in other countries

**famous** well-known

**grown** got bigger; became an adult

**importing** buying things you need from other countries

**industry** business; making things

**products** things people or a country makes

**steel-making** putting iron together with other things to make the metal steel

### PAGE 30

**communities** groups of people who live together

**reservations** places where Native Americans live together

**themselves** those people

**travel** moving from place to place

**wealth** riches; a lot of money or other things

### PAGE 32

**language** the words people use to talk and write

**photograph** a picture taken with a camera

**products** items made by people

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

**smog** a weather condition mostly found in cities, consisting of heavy smoke combined with fog in the air

**PAGE 34**

**chat** (shat) the French word for "cat"

**example** one of a group of things

**per** each one

**probably** likely but not for sure

**spoken** said out loud

**syllables** parts of a word; each syllable has a different sound

**television** a machine that shows pictures with sound

**throughout** in all places

**vocabulary** all the words of a language

**PAGE 36**

**announcers** people who tell what will happen

**automobile** car

**freight car** part of a train that carries things but not people

**overpass** a road that goes over another road

**pronounce** say

**subway** a train that travels under the ground

**PAGE 38**

**colorful** with a lot of different colors

**curving** rounded; not straight

**decorate** to make pictures on

**decoration** pictures

**designs** pictures

**imaginations** ideas and thoughts

**Middle East** part of the world that includes Iran, Iraq, and Arabia

**palm** tree with large leaves

**PAGE 40**

**ceremonies** things done on a special day; a wedding is a kind of ceremony, and so is a birthday party

**cowhide** the skin of a cow

**materials** things

**medicine man** a doctor who is also a priest

**Southwest** the part of the United States consisting of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona

**watercolors** paints made with water and dyes

**PAGE 42**

**cedar** a kind of tree

**dugout canoes** boats made by digging out the inside of a tree trunk

**objects** small things

**totem pole** a tall piece of wood that has animals and faces carved in it

**PAGE 44**

**canvas** a kind of cloth that artists paint pictures on

**complicated** not simple; with many parts

**customs** ways of doing things

**professional** doing work you get paid for

**routes** ways to get from one place to another

**settlement** a place where people live

**style** the way something looks

**PAGE 46**

**materials** things needed to do something

**medical center** a hospital; place where sick people go to get better

**stadium** a place where teams play sports

**turban** a scarf wound around the head

**PAGE 48**

**celebrating** having a party

**festive** very happy; like a party

**treasure** to make special; to remember

**PAGE 50**

**archeologists** scientists who dig up and study the remains of people and places from long ago

**chemicals** natural and man-made things, like sugar, salt, air, water; everything is made of chemicals

**coffin** a box to bury someone in

**decaying** rotting; falling apart

**moisture** water

**mummies** bodies of dead people that have not decayed

**Osiris** (ō sī'rds) Egyptian god of the underworld, where people went after death

**preserved** kept in one piece; not falling apart

**tomb** (tūm) place where dead people are buried

**underworld** place where Egyptians believed people went after death

## PAGE 52

**diseases** sicknesses

**jungles** hot, wet places with lots of plants and trees and animals

**malaria** a disease spread by mosquito bites

**mosquitoes** insects that sting; some insects carry diseases

**shortcut** a shorter way to get from one place to another

## PAGE 54

**approaching** getting closer to

**state** a part of a country

**towers** tall buildings

## PAGE 56

**ancestors** people who lived long ago

**decide** choose to do something

**reborn** born again

**secret** not told to anyone else

**sneeze** to blow air out of the nose

**spirits** the souls of dead people

## PAGE 58

**appointment** a date to meet someone

**exact** correct

**programs** music or talk shows

## PAGE 60

**almonds** nuts

**dragon** a make-believe animal like a giant lizard with fire coming out of its nose

**fireworks** exploding colors in the sky

**harvest moon** a full moon in September

**reunions** parties of family members from far away

**pastries** cookies and cakes

**traditional** the way things were done in the past

## PAGES 62-64

**chariot** a cart with wheels pulled by animals

**fierce** powerful and angry

**ointment** a cream that is rubbed on the skin

**sacred** very important to a religion

**succeed** to do something correctly

**warriors** fighters; army

## PAGE 66

**abacus** a Chinese tool for adding numbers

**accurately** correctly; all right

**East Asia** China, Japan and other countries

**engineers** people who build things

**marketplaces** places where things are bought and sold; malls

**merchants** people who sell things

**monuments** buildings and statues to honor important people

## PAGE 68

**architect** someone who decides how houses and buildings will look

**depth** distance

**Middle Ages** the years from A.D. 500 to 1500

**overlapped** one on top of the other

**realistic** lifelike; the way things really are

**Renaissance** the years from 1300 to 1600, when there was a lot of art in Europe

**stylized** shapes and colors that don't look like real things

**technique** a way of drawing or painting

## PAGE 70

**container** a can or box to hold something

**corked** put a top on a bottle

**gases** not liquids or solids; air is a gas

**germs** things that make people sick

**Napoleon** a ruler of France many years ago

**soldering** using melted metal to seal a can

**spoil** rot; go bad

## PAGE 72

**female** girl

**stickleback** a kind of fish

**wolves** wild animals that are related to dogs

## PAGE 74

**badgers** small, furry animals

**chimpanzees** small monkeys

**chorus** singing together

**howl** to yell loudly

**otters** furry animals that live in the water and like to play

**rhythm** a beat, as in music

**sundown** late afternoon when the sun sets

**PAGE 76****flocks** groups of birds**rattling** a sound like marbles in a tin can**PAGE 78****generations** many years**livestock** animals raised on a farm**plot** a small piece of land**supplies** provides; grows**wealthy** rich**PAGE 80****climate** weather; how cold or hot and how wet or dry a place is**inland** away from the ocean**pioneers** the first people to live somewhere**rangeland** large areas of land where cows and other animals live**regions** areas of a country**similar** a lot alike**temperatures** how hot or cold it is**PAGE 82****operates** works**scientific** using science or facts**whereas** but; on the other hand**PAGE 84****although** no matter that; even though**code** pictures or symbols that stand for letters**imagine** pretend**injured** hurt**invented** made up; was the first to think of**inventor** someone who invents things**struck** hit**workshop** place where things are made**PAGE 86****communicate** to share ideas**forefinger** the finger next to the thumb**movements** actions of the body**PAGE 88****characters** pictures that stand for words**difficult** hard; not easy**PAGE 90****beaded** with small balls attached**flutes** hollow tubes with holes in them that you blow into to make music**headdresses** big hats**pretend** make believe**statues** stones, wood, or metal in the shape of people**PAGE 92****instruments** things that people use to make music; pianos and drums are instruments**musical** like music; with a pretty sound**popular** well liked**reed** a plant with a long, hollow stem**strum** to move the fingers over strings on an instrument**PAGE 94****ability** knowing how to do something**actors** people who pretend to be other people in plays**eyebrows** the hair above the eyes**perform** act; pretend to be someone else**wigs** make-believe hair**PAGE 96****birch** a kind of tree**furnace** an oven that heats a room**perspire** to sweat**relax** to sit down and rest**sauna** a room full of hot steam**PAGE 98****air-conditioned** cooled with cold air**midday** noon; 12 o'clock**restaurant** a place that serves food**PAGE 100****aside** apart**geysers** hot air and water that shoot up from deep in the Earth**hike** to take a long walk**Northwest** part of the United States that contains Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana

**PAGE 102**

**account** (takes into) thinks about  
**apply** use; put on  
**data** facts; information  
**ensure** make sure that something happens  
**fertilizers** chemicals put on plants to make them grow better

**PAGE 104**

**cartons** boxes  
**electric** using electricity  
**gallons** amounts equal to four quarts

**PAGE 106**

**adults** grown-ups  
**habitat** a place in nature where animals live  
**medicine** something that cures disease  
**territory** an area owned or used by a group of people or animals

**PAGE 108**

**bank accounts** money in a bank that belongs to different people  
**bonds** promises to pay back loans, plus extra money  
**businesses** stores and other places that do work to earn money  
**convince** to make someone agree with you  
**interest** the extra money you get back when you make a loan  
**invest** to buy part of a company  
**loans** money given to someone for a short time; they must return it, plus extra money  
**producers** people who make things  
**profit** earning more money than is spent  
**stock** a piece of paper that says you own part of a company

**PAGE 110**

**exhaust** (ig zöst') blow out smoke  
**fumes** (fyümz) smoke that smells bad and makes people sick  
**pollution** dirt in the air or in water  
**U.S. Congress** a group of people who are elected to make laws  
**waste** garbage; trash; things people throw out

**PAGE 112**

**entire** whole; all of  
**ourselves** us  
**scars** marks left by cuts

**PAGES 114–116**

**gobbled** ate very quickly  
**parrot** a big bird with colorful feathers  
**polite** use good manners  
**raisins** small, sweet fruits  
**sidewise** not straight ahead

**PAGE 118**

**castes** classes of people showing how important they are  
**create** make; bring about  
**religious** believing in God

**PAGE 120**

**afford** have enough money  
**collects** gets; takes  
**Colonial** the early days of the United States, the 1600s and 1700s  
**education** learning; going to school  
**property** what you own or what belongs to you  
**usually** most of the time

**PAGE 122**

**boundary** where one person's land ends and another person's land begins  
**crime** an act that breaks the law  
**earliest** times very long ago  
**guilty** committed a crime; did something wrong  
**jury** people who decide if someone broke a law  
**thief** (thēf) someone who steals; robber  
**trial** test to decide if someone has committed a crime  
**witnesses** people who saw what happened or know the facts

**PAGE 124**

**females** women or girls  
**social** friendly; like to be with others  
**termites** insects that eat wood  
**wasp** a stinging flying insect

**PAGE 126****defended** made safe from enemies**selected** chosen; decided to live in**supply** amount; how many**PAGE 128****carefully** paying close attention**contest** game to see who is stronger**perch** place to sit**whatever** of any kind at all**PAGE 130****craft** job; what someone does for a living**guilds** (gildz) groups of people who do the same work; labor unions**labor** work**makers** people who make something**skilled** able to do something very well**unions** groups of people who do the same work**PAGE 132****chained** tied to with metal ropes**cruel** very mean**factories** buildings where things are made or produced**government** the people who make the laws**PAGE 134****band** to come together as a group**conditions** how people are treated**demand** insist; say you must have**PAGE 136****concerned** worried; unhappy**control** keep order; make students behave**disciplines** school subjects**license** permission to do something, such as teach or drive a car**pranks** silly jokes**PAGE 138****automatic** done by a machine, not by people**customers** people who do business with a bank**identification** something that tells who someone is; a name is a kind of identification**signatures** names written in script**tellers** people who work in banks**PAGE 140****forum** a place where people talk to each other**status** importance; power**PAGE 142****remind** make you think of or remember something**Southwest** area of the United States that includes Arizona and New Mexico**PAGE 144****capital** the most important city**collection** a lot of the same thing**colony** a place that doesn't have its own government and is ruled by a nation far away**governor** a person elected to be in charge of an area**lawmakers** people who decide what laws you must obey**museum** a building that contains art or other things; museums are open to the public**Rockefeller, John D., Jr.** a very rich businessman**PAGE 146****midwestern** a town in the middle of the United States**New England** states in the northeastern United States**sheriff** a person who makes sure that people obey the laws**someday** at some time in the future**study** learn about**studios** places where movies are made**PAGE 148****Lake Erie** a lake between Canada and New York and Pennsylvania**sources** beginnings; where things come from**PAGE 150****creations** things people make**dyed** changed the color**elaborate** very fancy**featuring** showing off**literally** really; in fact

**PAGE 150 continued**

**noblemen** important people, such as kings and princes

**pageboy** a hairstyle that is shoulder-length and curled under, sometimes with bangs on the forehead

**Roman Empire** all the countries ruled by Rome, Italy, two thousand years ago

**upper-class** rich and important people

**variety** differences

**PAGE 152**

**adopt** take care of

**careless** not paying attention

**credit** thanks

**Department of Transportation** part of a state or national government that deals with roads, trains, planes, etc.

**highway** a large road

**public-spirited** caring about other people

**recognition** praise

**sponsor** pay people to do something

**trash** garbage; things people don't want and throw away

**PAGE 154**

**designated** certain places decided in advance

**electronically** through computers

**instantly** right now; without waiting

**post** letters sent by mail

**relays** people taking turns

**satellite TV** the way worldwide television receives signals, through orbiting manmade space objects

**PAGE 156**

**Bolivia** a country in central South America

**model** copy

**mold** shape with the hands

**sculptors** people who make things out of stone or clay

**wander** walk all around

**PAGE 158**

**electricity** power to make machines work

**invisible** cannot be seen with the eyes

**PAGE 158 continued**

**Newfoundland** Canada's easternmost province

**receive** hear from far away

**signals** sounds

**wireless** without electric wires

**PAGE 160**

**Africa** the continent south of Europe

**differently** in another way

**Eskimos** group of native people who live in Canada and Alaska; Eskimos are also called Inuit

**evil** bad

**misfortune** bad luck

**polar** living near the North Pole

**spirit** ghost

**PAGE 162**

**castle** a big stone house

**fuss** trouble

**hereby** now

**knights** men from long ago who fought; armies

**serious** important

**squire** an important person in England

**PAGE 164**

**community** people living together

**host** a person who has guests

**invited** asked to join

**manners** ways of behaving

**PAGES 166-169**

**awoke** stopped sleeping

**dragging** pulling behind

**stupid** not smart

**wrestler** a person who fights without hitting



# I

## *Different Patterns of Life Are Found in the World*

In this section, you will read about new and different patterns of life that are found in the world. You will read about these things from the standpoint of history, biology, economics, sociology, art, geography, engineering, and anthropology.

Keep these questions in mind when you are reading.

1. How does life in the United States differ from life in Europe?
2. How do different life patterns affect people in our country?
3. Do these differences affect you?
4. Do our life patterns affect people in other countries?
5. Is it good that there are differences in life patterns?

Look on pages 6-8 for help with words in this section you don't understand