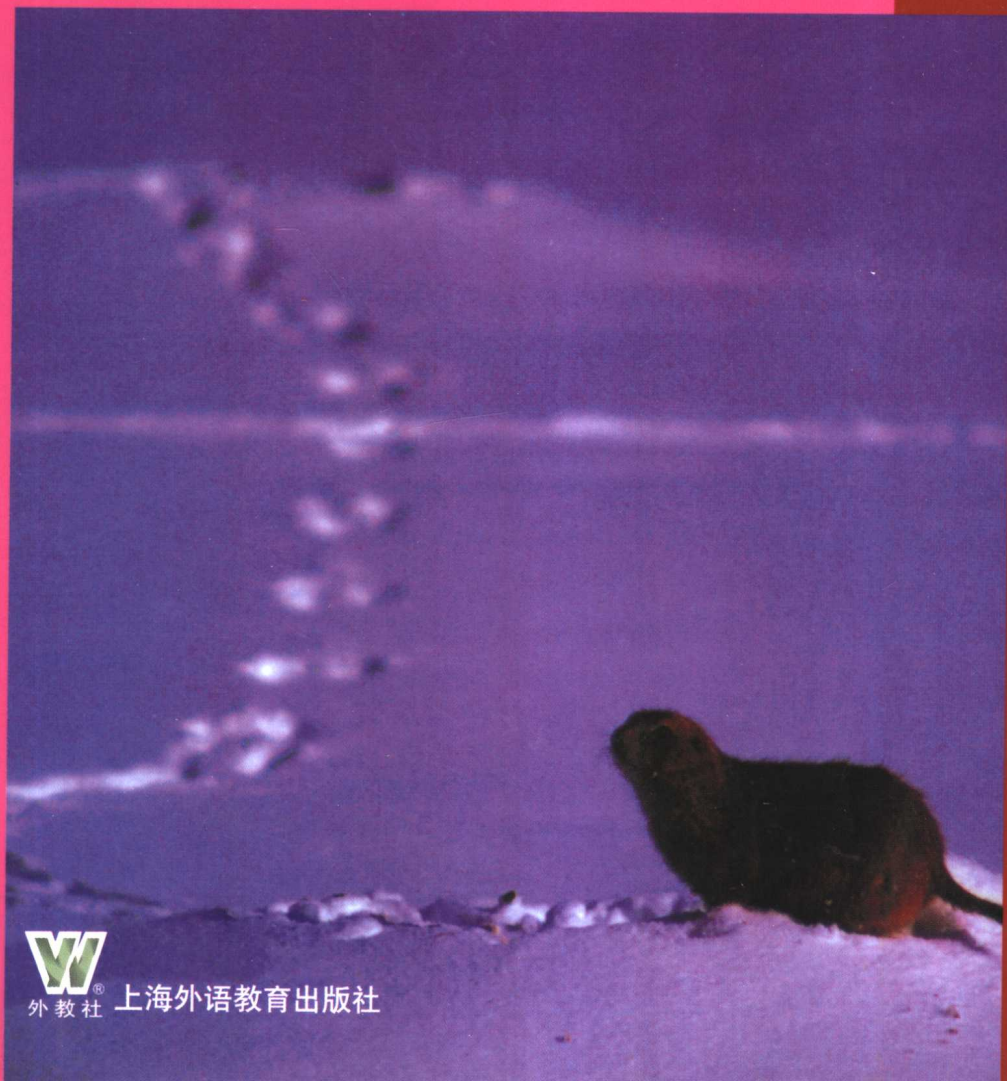


READING FOR CONCEPTS

BOOK B

英语新概念阅读

第二册



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2册(英)巴顿(Barton, L.)等编.

—上海:上海外语教育出版社, 2004

ISBN 7-81095-160-2

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(2004)第007327号

图字: 09-2003-605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), 35051812(发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflap.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflap.com.cn> <http://www.sflap.com>

责任编辑: 张 宏

印 刷: 常熟高专印刷厂

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4月第1版 2004年4月第1次印刷

印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-160-2 / G · 103

定 价: 16.50 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

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”系列中的第二本，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，人们向过去学习知识；第二，古今中外世界各地都可发现新的或是不同的做事方法。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、考古学、数学、艺术以及地理等学科。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。

上海外语教育出版社

2003年11月

出版说明

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Of Doing Things Are
Found All Over***

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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.

Two basic underlying concepts are reflected in this book. They are: *We learn from the past*, and *New or different ways of doing things are found all over*. The overriding concept in this book is how things 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 history, biology, economics, anthropology, mathematics, art, 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 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, 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 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 eight. 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. The question asks you to find the word that means the same as the words in slanting type. When the question gives you a paragraph or a sentence number, read that part again to be sure you have the right word.
- 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 looked at the sky? Who saw the stars and planets? The *people*. You can see that *they* means people. 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 one 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 second paragraph. Read the fifth sentence again. Write the word that is the opposite of *took*.

8. This question asks you to find the word in the story that means the same as the words in slanting type. When the question gives you a paragraph number, read that part again to be sure you have the right word.

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. a

2. telescopes

3. people

4. b

5. c

6. a

7. gave

8. plan

Vocabulary Words and Definitions

PAGE 14

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

planets spheres in space that move around the sun; there are nine planets, including Earth, Mars, and Jupiter

telescopes tools that make things far away look closer

trips going from one place to another

PAGE 16

peddler a person who comes to people's houses to sell things

Yankee someone who comes from or lives in New England, in the northeastern United States

PAGE 18

Kon Tiki (kän tē' kē) the name of a raft Thor Heyerdahl built; he sailed the raft across the Pacific Ocean

proved showed that something is true

PAGE 20

artifact something made by people long ago; artifacts are usually buried in the ground

buried under the ground

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

jewelry objects made of gold or silver, and sometimes colored stones; necklaces, earrings, rings

pottery things made of hardened clay, such as cups and bowls

treasure something very old and valuable

valuable worth a lot of money

PAGE 22

fireflies small insects whose bodies light up in the dark

flashlight a light that you can hold in your hand and turn on and off

heat something warm

scientists people who study how things work

tiny very, very small

PAGE 24

ancient thousands or millions of years old

clay material like mud that can be made into different shapes; clay hardens in the sun or in an oven

holy special; blessed by God

priests important people in the church; leaders of a religion

special very important or different

Sumerians people who lived in the Middle East 6,000 years ago

temple a religious building; a place where people pray

tower a tall building

ziggurats pyramids that have steps going up their sides

PAGE 26

alligator an animal like a big lizard

curtain a piece of cloth at the front of the stage in a theater

stage the part of a theater the actors stand on

PAGE 28

age a period of time

artists people who make art

itself alone; without help

metal a hard material, such as gold, silver, iron

mobiles art in different shapes that hang from the ceiling and can move

modern new or recent

museums buildings that have a lot of art and interesting things to show

sculptures art in many shapes, made of clay, stone, or metal

PAGE 30

curved with a round shape

models small copies of things

sharp with a point on the end

smooth not bumpy; even

streamlined long and smooth, without sharp edges or corners

tests tries to see if something works

tunnels long tubes under the ground or under the water that people and cars can move through

PAGE 32

fibers long, thin pieces of string that can be woven to make cloth

flax a plant that can be made into fibers and then into cloth

linen a cloth made from the flax plant

manufactured made by people or by machines

rough not smooth; bumpy

satins shiny cloths used for fancy clothes

thread long, very thin, string used for sewing

weaving making cloth out of threads or fibers

woven made into cloth

PAGE 34

bamboo a plant with a long, hollow stem

flute a long, hollow tube you blow into to make music

goddess a female god

hollow empty; with nothing inside

Pan a Greek god in charge of animals and plants

reed a plant with a long, hollow stem that grows near water

shepherds people who take care of sheep

PAGE 36

Aztec Native American group that lived in Central America hundreds of years ago

Central America the area between North and South America

continue to keep doing something

mosaic (mō zā' ik) a picture made of tiny pieces of colored glass or stone glued together

public open to anyone; for example, most libraries and museums are public

PAGE 38

adopted took from somewhere else and made your own

Midwest the part of the United States west of the Mississippi River

rust a disease or sickness of wheat plants

PAGE 40

difference not the same

disease something that makes people, animals, or plants sick

PAGE 40 continued

gardeners people who grow plants, usually flowers

harmful able to hurt something or make it sick

insects small animals with eight legs; bugs

partly a little bit; not all

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

silkworms worms that make silk thread, which can be made into cloth

spray to pour water on

PAGE 42

cultured made by people; not made by nature

oyster an animal with a hard shell that lives in the ocean

pearls pretty stones made by oysters, used for jewelry

PAGE 44

crab an animal with a hard shell that lives in the ocean

fuzzy not clear; hard to see

horseshoe shaped like the shoe of a horse; U-shaped

invented thought of, or made, something new

million very many; 1,000,000

Surveyor I a spaceship that went to the moon

PAGE 46

auks black-and-white birds that eat fish from the ocean

bison buffalo; animals like big cows

laws rules that people must obey

ostrich a big bird with long legs that runs but can't fly

passenger pigeons pigeons that made their homes in different places; all passenger pigeons are dead and there are none left

shores areas of land near water

whooping crane a tall bird with long legs that lives near water

PAGE 48

apricot a small, round fruit with an orange-colored skin

berries small, sweet fruits, such as strawberries and blueberries

PAGES 50-53**cure** to make healthy**hardly** very little**judge** someone who decides who is right and who is wrong**medicine** something that makes sick people better**PAGE 54****cash register** a machine in a store to hold money**grocery** a store that sells food**knots** bumps in string**machines** things with moving parts that do something faster or easier than people can do it**record** a list of what you have done**PAGE 56****atomic power** very great strength**cargo** things carried on ships and planes**clipper** a ship with sails that moves very fast across the ocean**furs** the skins of animals**steamships** ships that move because water is boiled to make steam, and the steam is used as energy**tons** very heavy amounts; a ton equals 2,000 pounds**PAGE 58****assembly line** workers stand in a line, and each worker has a special job to do**cotton gin** a machine that cleans cotton plants; the cotton then can be made into cloth**violin** a musical instrument**PAGE 60****iceboxes** metal boxes to keep food in; a big piece of ice in the top keeps the icebox cold; refrigerators**icehouses** special places where big pieces of ice were kept**iceman** a man who used to bring ice to people's homes long ago**sawdust** wood chopped into very tiny pieces like dust**tin** a kind of metal**PAGE 60 continued****tongs** a tool used to hold things, instead of using hands**PAGE 62****orbit** the path a planet takes around the sun**predict** to say what you think will happen**satellite** something that stays in space for a long time**thousands** large amounts; more than 1,000**PAGE 64****crops** plants that are grown for food**electricity** power that makes machines run and lamps give light**mirror** a piece of glass with shiny metal behind it; you can see yourself in a mirror, and light that hits a mirror bounces back**oven** a box that heats and cooks food**power** energy; something that makes something else happen**provide** to give**reflect** to send back; for example, when light hits a mirror, it doesn't go through the glass but bounces back**solar** from the sun**PAGE 66****faraway** not near; a very big distance from here**language** the words people use to talk to each other**traveling** going from one place to another place**PAGE 68****frame** the outside of something; pictures are often inside picture frames**gyroscope** a wheel like a top that spins around and keeps ships and planes steady**spin** to turn around and around very fast**steady** straight; not falling over**tips** leans to one side**PAGE 70****canals** long holes in the ground that let water move to places that are dry**control** to keep in the right place

PAGE 70 continued

cotton a plant used to make cloth
desert a hot, dry place that gets very little rain
squash a yellow or green vegetable

PAGE 72

Captain Cook an explorer who sailed to Australia and New Zealand
Captain Magellan an explorer who was the first person to sail around the world
flights trips in the air on airplanes or spaceships
taken made with a camera

PAGE 74

Antarctica an ice-covered continent; the South Pole
blizzards heavy snowstorms
globe a ball that shows the places on Earth
Ice Age a time long ago when everything was covered with ice
ice cap a layer of ice on top of land
South Pole the continent of Antarctica; the "bottom" of Earth
toward in the direction of
weigh push very hard on

PAGE 76

soil the dirt plants grow in
Southwest the part of the United States that contains Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico

PAGE 78

begun started in the past
New Amsterdam The first name of New York City; named after Amsterdam, a city in Holland

PAGE 80

growth getting bigger
log a piece of a tree that has been cut down; logs are used to make wood to build things

PAGE 82

ballot a piece of paper that shows who you want to vote for

PAGE 82 continued

booth a small room with three walls and a curtain instead of a door, in which people vote
raising putting up in the air
states parts of the United States; there are 50 states
vote to choose who will do something; people vote to elect the president of the United States
voters people who vote

PAGE 84

free not ruled by anyone else
nation a country in the world; the United States, France, and Mexico are examples of nations
president the person who is in charge of a country; the leader
ruled was in charge of; was the leader
World War II a war in Europe from 1939 to 1945

PAGE 86

dip to put a pen into ink
fountain pen a kind of pen that you dip into ink
holders things that hold other things; for example, a pencil holder is a box or cup you put pencils in
Latin a language used many years ago by people who lived in Italy

PAGE 88

buzzing making a sound like bees: "buzz"
mosquitoes small insects that bite people
pests things that bother us
poison something that kills people, animals, or plants

PAGES 90-92

camels animals with humps on their backs that live in the desert
diamonds stones that are worth a lot of money; diamonds are used as jewelry
sandstorm a storm with a lot of wind that blows sand all around
searched looked for

PAGES 90-92 continued

servant someone who helps you do something
shouting yelling very loudly
sparkled with a lot of light moving around
wise very smart
yourself all alone; only you

PAGE 94

aunts your mother's or father's sisters
guest someone who visits you in your home
marries becomes the husband or wife or someone
Pueblo Indian (pwe' blō) a Native American who lives in the southwestern United States
scolded yelled at
tribes groups of Native Americans who live together

PAGE 96

jungle gyms bars attached together that children climb and play on
waterfall water that moves over the side of something from higher up

PAGE 98

burying putting the bodies of dead people in the ground
canoes small boats
caves big holes underground
mounds big piles of earth
Northwest part of the United States that contains Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana
platforms floors that are built above the ground
pyramids large stone buildings with sides in the shape of triangles
tombs (tüms) places where dead people are buried

PAGE 100

chariots wagons with large wheels and open tops, pulled by horses
simple plain; without a lot of different things
warlike eager to fight
weapons things used to fight, such as spears

PAGE 102

curtsy to bend down in front of an important person

PAGE 102 continued

greet to meet someone
greeting things that are said and done when you meet someone, such as "Hello"
hail a word used as a greeting; it means you hope the other person is healthy
joyful very happy
peace a time when there is no fighting and people are happy
tips takes off a hat and raises it a little bit

PAGE 104

ceilings the tops of rooms
fold to bend paper over itself to make different shapes
furniture things in homes, such as beds, chairs, and tables
lamps pieces of furniture that give light
wigs fake hair that people wear on their head
wore put on the body as clothes

PAGE 106

cowardly afraid; not brave
scarecrow a big doll that looks like a person; farmers use scarecrows to scare away crows, birds that eat their vegetables
windstorm heavy wind that blows things around
Wizard a person who does magic things

PAGE 108

entrance the way into a place
travel to go from one place to another
walkway a place where people walk and there are no cars

PAGE 110

brick a kind of stone used for buildings
decoration something pretty added
shadows dark places where there isn't sunlight
steel a very strong metal used to hold up buildings

PAGE 112

elevator a machine in a building that takes people up and down
ramp a floor that keeps getting higher, but without steps

PAGE 114

parlor the living room of a house
waltz a slow dance

PAGE 116

collected put things together in the same place
desalting taking the salt out; for example,
taking the salt out of ocean water so people
can drink it
iceberg a big piece of ice floating in the ocean
separate to take apart
vapor steam; when you boil water, you see
steam

PAGE 118

known famous
South the part of the United States that
contains Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South
Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi,
Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee

PAGE 120

bother to annoy or make angry
cattle cows
hump a bump on the back of an animal; camels
have humps

PAGE 122

barley a plant grown as food; barley is a grain,
like rice
experiments tests
irrigated put water on

PAGE 124

sailors people who work on ships and boats
sauerkraut a food made with cabbage; it tastes
sour
sour a taste that is not sweet, like lemons or
pickles
vitamin a part of food that makes you healthy

PAGE 126

cable a strong metal rope that can hold up very
heavy things
narrow thin; not wide
skiers people who go skiing on snow or water

PAGE 128

chimney a part of a house on the roof; smoke
from a fireplace goes up the chimney

PAGE 128 continued

dive to fly or swim down very fast
funnel something that looks like a cone, bigger
on top and smaller on the bottom
saliva the liquid your mouth makes

PAGES 130-133

argued didn't agree
mixed up two things together so you can't tell
them apart
price what something costs; how much you pay
whispered spoke very quietly

PAGE 134

floating on top of the water
vegetables foods such as carrots, peas, lettuce,
and celery

PAGE 136

dike walls that keep out water
IJsselmeer (i səl mer') a large lake in the
Netherlands separated from the ocean by a
dike
pumped removed with a machine
windmill a machine that uses the wind to move
its parts

PAGE 138

veterinarians doctors who take care of sick
and hurt animals

PAGE 140

buffalo large animals whose meat is used for
food and whose skin is used for clothing
eagle a large bird
elk an animal like a large deer
hawk a large bird that eats small animals
herd a group of animals
honor respect for a person who has done
something special
Lakota a Native American tribe in Arizona
prairie land that is used for farming; prairie
land is flat and doesn't have many trees
tipis (tē' pēz) homes that some Native
Americans lived in, with animal skins for
walls
trophy something given to the winner or a
special person

PAGE 142**quickly** at a fast speed**PAGE 144****certain** some; not all**shoemaker** someone who makes and sells shoes**supermarket** a big store that sells all kinds of food**PAGE 146****breathe** to take air into the lungs**dumped** threw away**Jacques Cousteau** (zhāk kù stō') a scientist who explored the ocean**scuba tank** a can with air worn on your back so you can breathe underwater**waste** things we throw away**PAGE 148****demand** ordered**seasick** sick from the movement of a boat**PAGE 150****sinking** getting lower; falling under the water**tides** the movements of the ocean**PAGE 152****gentle** quiet; soft**steam** hot water that has turned into a gas**volcanoes** mountains that fire comes out of**PAGE 154****busiest** where the most things are happening**ports** cities on rivers or the ocean**PAGE 156****broken homes** families that don't have a father and a mother**respect** to think someone is a good person**trust** to believe someone will not lie to you**PAGE 158****invited** asked to visit someone's house**library** a place where books are kept**promise** something you will be sure to do**taxes** money people pay to the government**PAGE 160****domestic** tame; kept as pets**gerbils** small, furry animals that are kept as pets**hamsters** small animals like gerbils, kept as pets**laboratory** a place where scientists work**license** a piece of paper that says you can do something**parakeets** small birds kept as pets**scientific** having to do with science**PAGE 162****docks** reaches land and stops moving**ferry** a kind of boat that can carry a lot of people; ferries usually travel only short distances**lanes** places where cars can drive**PAGE 164****fire department** a group of people who fight fires**firefighters** people who work for the fire department**fireplugs** pipes on the sidewalk that firefighters can get water from**main** most important**PAGE 166****brand** letters or words put on a cow's skin to show who owns it**calves** baby cattle**helicopter** a machine like a small airplane that can move up and down and front and back**ranches** large areas where people raise horses and cattle**roundup** time when all the horses and cattle are caught and moved indoors**PAGE 168****brake** something on a skate or car to make it stop moving**costume party** a party where you wear special clothes to look like someone else**hockey** a game played by two teams who skate on ice**similar** almost the same**spools** round wooden shapes to wind things on

I

We Learn from the Past

In this section, you will read about many things that come from the past. You will read about these things in the areas of anthropology, art, biology, economics, geography, mathematics, and history.

Keep these questions in mind when you are reading.

1. What do I know about the past?
2. Are people the same now as they were in the past?
3. Has the past affected me? In what ways?
4. Have we progressed because of knowledge of the past?
5. How does the past affect the future?

Look on pages 6-10 for help with words in this section you don't understand