

中学生英语学习天地

中学生 百科英语

第2册

LINDA LEE
BARBARA BUSHBY

THOMSON
LEARNING

中学生英语学习天地

中学生 百科英语

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LINDA LEE
BARBARA BUSHBY

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内 容 简 介

《中学生百科英语》是为广大中学生专门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、发明等专题百科知识为线索，循序渐进地引导读者在愉快的阅读、思考、练习、听录音带、欣赏 CNN 节目、做游戏的过程中逐步提高阅读能力，迅速扩大单词量。

本教材选材丰富生动、课程编排科学完整、版式活泼新颖、配套课件原汁原味，是不可多得的中学阅读教材。本系列教材共分三级，可供不同层次的学生选用。本书是其中的第二级，适用于词汇量在 800 个左右英语词汇的学生使用。学生在学完本书后，词汇量可达到 2000 个以上。

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出版说明

《中学生百科英语》是为广大中学生专门引进出版的一套知识性、趣味性很强的阅读教材。它既可用于课堂教学使用，同时又是很好的课外训练图书。该教材共分三级，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。以下是本系列教材的结构：

级别	适用水平	学习后水平	配套音带	CNN 节目 VCD	教学训练参考书
第一级	300 个单词量	800 个单词量	1 盘	1 盘	全一册
第二级	800 个单词量	2000 个单词量	1 盘	1 盘	
第三级	2000 个单词量	3000 个单词量	2 盘	1 盘	

总体来说，本书具有以下特点：

* 围绕单元主题编排课文，循序渐进提高阅读能力。本系列的每个单元 (unit) 都有一个明确的主题，单元内的每一课 (lesson) 的课文都是围绕该主题选材的。在任何一个单元中，课文是按照难度由浅入深编排，内容也是从人们最熟悉的事物扩展开来，有利于增强学生的信心和兴趣，同时也更便于教学。

* 系统重现生词，反复加强训练。学生学习英语的一个重要环节就是增加单词量。《中学生百科英语》非常注重单词的重复学习和使用，所有生词均在课文中系统地重复出现若干次，最大限度地利用阅读扩大学生的单词量。课文中的生词以黑体标注，在课文右侧的空白处注明了标有下划线的生词的图示或解释。在每一本书后的词汇表 (Vocabulary) 中可以检索到该单词首次出现的页数，以备学习查阅。

* 教学设计科学完整，注重学与练的结合。《中学生百科英语》的中心任务是培养学生在生活、工作和科研中的阅读思考能力。为此，每一课都设置了课前问答 (Pre-reading Question)，在课文后又有的放矢地设置了一系列练习以巩固所学内容，在有限的时间内将学习效果最优化。

《中学生百科英语》的教学设计非常完整，充分利用每一个环节，必将事半功倍地提高教学和学习效果。下面是根据教学设计对本教材使用的简单说明。

Context Clues (课文线索)：是设置在每一个单元 (unit) 最开始的词汇热身训练，

使学生熟悉课文中将出现的一些词汇。

Pre-reading Questions (课前问题): 是设置在每一课 (lesson) 最开始的思考问题。其中, 包括一些只需观察课文所配图画便可回答的是非问题。有些问题是学生必须阅读课文后才能回答的。这些问题有效地将课文的内容与学生所掌握的常识联系起来, 充分调动他们的思维活动。

Vocabulary (词汇练习): 阅读课文后的第一个练习。其中包括了所学课文中出现的全部生词。它利用课文中的句子训练学生阅读和拼写所学的新词汇。

Vocabulary (new context) (词汇练习——新的内容): 这是词汇练习的第二步, 利用课文以外的句子练习课文中学习的生词。

Vocabulary Review (词汇复习): 是为了使学生进一步巩固所学词汇而设置的练习。它将学过的单词及新学的单词进行同义词或反义词的填空或搭配练习。

Comprehension (阅读理解): 这是根据课文内容设置的是非选择题或多项选择题。其中加*的题是需要分析或讨论才能得出答案的。

Questions (问答): 是根据课文内容设置的问答题。一般来说, 这些问题可以直接从课文中找到答案, 加*的需要分析或讨论才能得出答案。本练习既可作为课上口头练习, 又可作为学生自己的写作训练。

Main Idea (课文大意): 要求学生从提供的三个总结性的句子中选出最能体现课文大意的一个。

Word Study (单词学习): 设置在每个单元最后。它通过多种练习巩固与单词相关的语法知识, 如动词的时态变化、代词的使用、形容词比较级、名词的复数变化。这项练习的目的是为了将复杂的语法转化为单词逐步使学生适应。配套的《教学训练参考》对这些语法进行了详细的讲解。

Writing (写作): 这是每一单元最后的练习。它包括相关单元内容的三个问题, 学生可以自己选择笔头回答其中的一个、两个或全部问题。

Extension Activities (扩展活动): 在每个单元 (unit) 最后都有这部分。它通过一些非常有趣的活动帮助学生练习使用所学的单词和其他知识, 使他们的思维更开阔。该部分包括 CNN Video Activity (CNN 节目活动) 和 Activity Page (游戏活动) 两部分。

CNN Video Activity (CNN 节目活动): 这是根据节选自真实生动的 CNN 专题节目的片段而设置的视听说练习。它包括以下三个步骤:

Before You Watch: 鼓励学生回想日常生活中或所学课文中的相关知识。

As You Watch: 让学生观看相关 CNN 节目。

After You Watch: 鼓励学生将节目内容与课文中的内容及他们的常识、经历和想法结合起来思考。

Active Page: 这是一个愉快的游戏栏目。它使学生在轻松的游戏练习所学的词汇和

语法。

Skills Index (技能检索): 它在全书的最后部分, 为学生和老师查阅书中读写技能和语法知识提供了方便。

作为一套系统培养学生阅读能力的教材, 《中学生百科英语》完整的教学理念、科学的教学步骤、丰富生动的内容使之成为英语教学领域非常实用、有效的教材, 我们衷心地希望它能成为更多同学们的良好益友!



序

中学英语教育是为今后打基础的一步，应该为广大中学生提供丰富的教材和读物，让他们能根据自己的兴趣挑选。《中学生百科英语》是一套适用于中学生选用的阅读教材。它共分三级，可供不同层次的学生选用。这是一套从国外引进的教材，从选材、课程编排、版式设计、配套课件上都很有特色。

《中学生百科英语》在选材上突出了“百科”，注重知识教育。书中的课文以知识为线索，按照专题分类成章，如：动物、植物、音乐、探险、食物、发明等。这样，学生可以在学习知识的过程中学习英语，在学习英语的同时增长了见识，同时课文的趣味性也提高了学生的学习积极性。现在，我们提倡素质教育，而素质教育是要渗透到各门学科的学习中的，英语教学也不例外。

《中学生百科英语》的编排注重教学的启发性。它的每一课的课文前都有一张反映课文主旨或帮助理解课文的图片、图画或是照片以引起学生的兴趣。在课文前有与课文内容相关的课前思考题（Pre-reading Questions），引导学生热身从而进入与课文相关的思考。课文后的练习有步骤地帮助学生掌握所学的内容，这些生动活泼的辅助练习有效地强化了知识点，第三册中的写作训练（Guided Writing）更是利用丰富的想象训练学生的综合能力。在每一章最后都有词汇学习（Word Study）、聚焦录像（Video Highlights）及我们一起做游戏（Activity Page）栏目在活跃了课堂的同时温习了单词并考察了学习效果。全书最后的总词汇表（Vocabulary）在每个词汇后都注明了该单词在课文中出现的页数以方便学生学习。

《中学生百科英语》的版式设计很有特色。它不同于一般的课文设计，它的课文在左侧，右侧留出一部分注解课文中必要的单词，扫除学生的阅读障碍，增强学习信心。同时，也为学生作笔记留下了空间，方便他们学习课文，使学生感到很亲切。

《中学生百科英语》的课件配备是比较完善的。它配有诵读课文的录音带和配合聚焦录像（Video Highlights）的CNN节目录像带。录音带语音清晰标准，适于学生

模仿；录像带中的节目丰富有趣，可以拓展学生的视、听、说能力。

学习英语是一个持续不断的艰苦工作，书、录音带、录像带是学习过程中的帮手。《中学生百科英语》是一套比较适于中学阶段使用的教材。不同的人有不同的学习习惯，《中学生百科英语》是否合适你，这里不能下结论，但不妨试试看。或许它会成为你学习道路上的一位良师益友。

程穆胜

2002年2月8日

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keys

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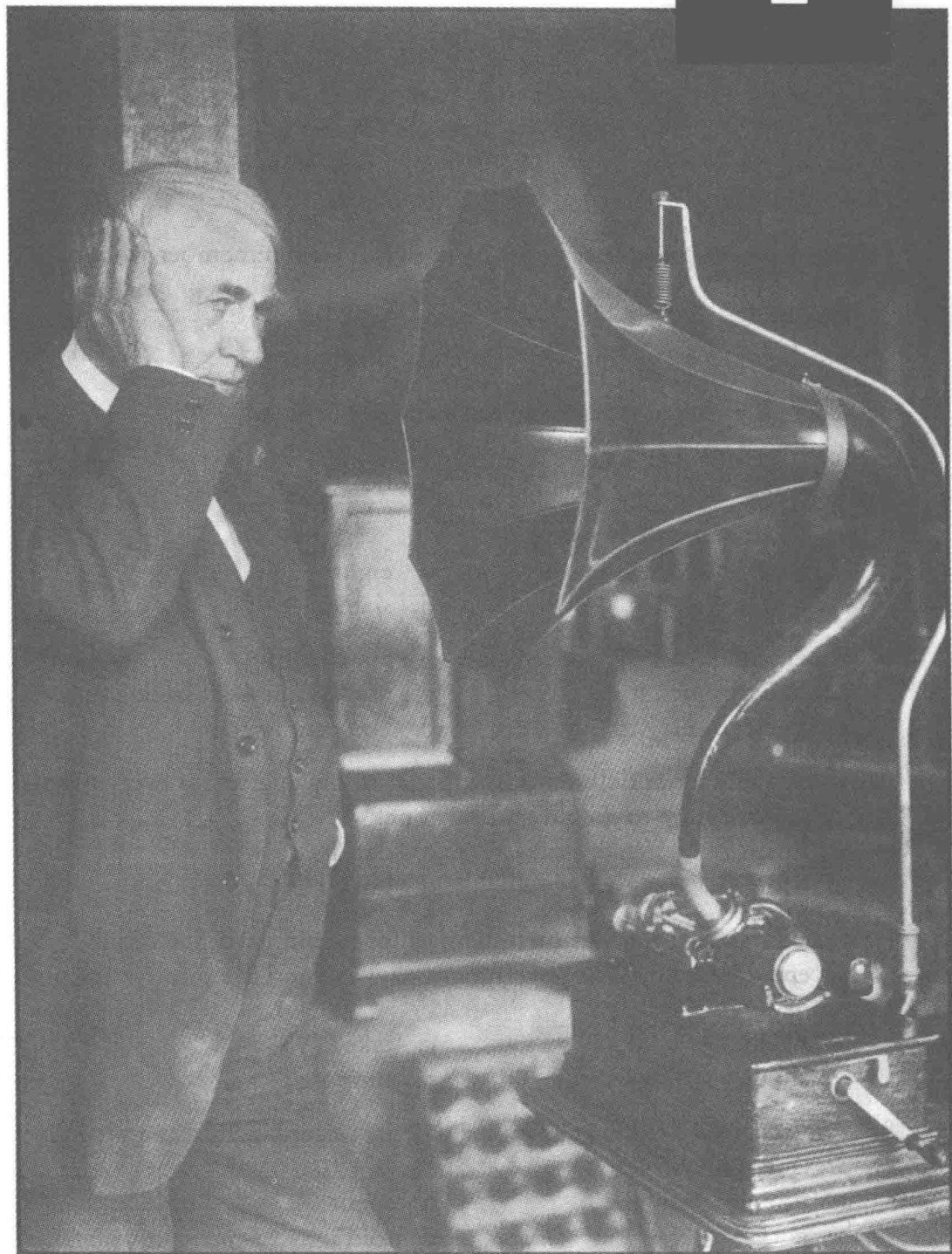
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Inventions and

Inventors

Unit

1





Context Clues

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Tony and Ann got married three years ago. Then they started fighting a lot. Now the couple are living **apart**. They live in different apartments.
a. above
b. among
c. not together
d. agree
2. Ali put a **strip** of paper in his book so he could remember what page he was on.
a. heavy piece
b. dark piece
c. long thin piece
d. dirty piece
3. There is a **row** of trees along each side of our street.
a. line
b. forest
c. jungle
d. beard
4. Half a **dozen** eggs is six eggs.
a. fourteen
b. twelve
c. eight
d. sixteen
5. Paper is **flexible**. Wood and stone are not **flexible**.
a. You can pick it up.
b. You can carry it.
c. You can move it back and forth.
d. You can hit it.
6. The paper carrier **delivers** a newspaper to my apartment every morning. I don't have to go out and buy one.
a. hurries
b. brings
c. defeats
d. buys
7. I tried to pay the government worker for helping me. She didn't **accept** the money. The government pays her and she didn't want my money.
a. bring
b. shoot
c. take
d. suppose
8. Sam **received** a package from his parents yesterday. It was a birthday present.
a. brought
b. got
c. spent
d. told



9. Stop talking **immediately!** The test started five minutes ago.
- a. soon
 - b. possibly
 - c. daily
 - d. right now
10. Mr. Brown is a **pilot** for British Airways. He flies airplanes all over the world.
- a. businessman
 - b. carpenter
 - c. driver of an airplane
 - d. writer for a newspaper
11. There are no classes this afternoon. You have no homework. You can do **whatever** you like.
- a. anything
 - b. anywhere
 - c. anytime
 - d. anyone
12. Saudi Arabia has a desert **climate**. Canada has a cold **climate** in winter. The **climate** in Indonesia is tropical.
- a. the way the weather is all the time
 - b. the changes in the weather every day
 - c. hot and dry
 - d. snow and ice



The Zipper



LESSON

1

Pre-reading Questions

1. Are you wearing a zipper?
2. What do you do when you break your zipper?
3. Do you have clothing without zippers? How does it close?



1



The Zipper

The **zipper** is a wonderful invention. How did people ever live without zippers? They are very common, so we forget that they are wonderful. They are very strong, but they open and close very easily. They come in many colors and sizes.

In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with a long **row** of buttons. Women's clothes often had rows of buttons too. People wanted an easier way to put on and take off clothes.

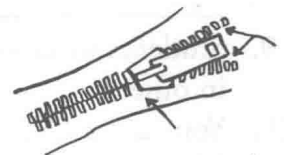
Whitcomb L. Judson invented the zipper in 1893. He was an engineer in Chicago. He called the zipper a **slide fastener**. However, it didn't stay closed very well. This was **embarrassing**, and people didn't buy many of them. Then Dr. Gideon Sundback from Sweden solved this problem.

A zipper has three parts: 1. There are **dozens** of metal or plastic **hooks** (called *teeth*) in two rows. 2. These are fastened to two **strips** of cloth. The cloth strips are **flexible**. They **bend** easily. 3. A fastener slides along and fastens the hoods together. When it slides the other way, it takes the hooks **apart**.

Dr. Sundback put the hooks on the strips of cloth. The cloth holds all the hooks in place. They don't come apart very easily. This solved the problem of the first zippers.

line

a dozen = 12



zipper



A Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

zipper	embarrassing	hooks	dozens
sizes	fastener	flexible	slide
bend	apart	strips	row

- In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with a long _____ of buttons.
- There are _____ of metal or plastic _____ (called *teeth*) in two rows.
- The _____ is a wonderful invention.
- The cloth strips are _____.
- He called the zipper a _____.
- When it slides the other way, it takes the hooks _____.
- This was _____ and people didn't buy many of them.
- They _____ easily.
- These are fastened to two _____ of cloth.

B Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

embarrassed	strips	flexible	zippers
hooks	rows	fasteners	bend
apart	dozen	slide	size

- Icy roads are dangerous because cars _____ on them.
- Pam cut a piece of paper into _____.
- Sometimes your face gets red when you feel _____.
- A pencil is not _____. Paper is.
- People catch fish with _____.
- Hooks, buttons, and zippers are all _____.
- American supermarkets sell eggs by the _____.
- Tony and George had an apartment together, but now they live _____.
- Students sit in a circle in some classes. They sit in _____ in others.
- You _____ your knees when you sit down.
- Most pants and jackets have _____.



C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in the blanks.

leaves	axe	froze	spirits
map	shells	might	history
canoe	Current	over	death
navy	jungle	independent	shoot

- Mary's father was in the _____ for twenty years.
- Did you ever cut wood with an _____ ?
- What time does the meeting begin, and when will it be _____ ?
- Carl put water in the freezer part of the refrigerator. It _____.
- Giraffes live in grasslands. Some tigers live in the _____.
- Carlos had to go back to his country because of a _____ in his family.
- Most trees have hundreds of _____.
- The Labrador _____ brings cold water from eastern Canada to the east coast of the United States.
- Students usually have to memorize dates when they study _____.
- Ann and Paula took a long _____ trip on a quiet river during their vacation.
- Tom is very _____. He likes to think and do things for himself.
- Soldiers have to learn to _____ guns.

D Comprehension

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

- Zippers open and close by _____.
a. shooting b. sliding c. bending d. choosing
- The hooks are _____.
a. plastic b. metal c. cloth d. a and b
- Mr. Judson was an _____.
a. engineer b. inventor c. American d. a, b, and c
- Mr. Judson didn't sell many zippers because _____.
a. it was hard to open and close them
b. people liked rows of buttons
c. they came open very easily
d. they had cloth strips