

标准英语分级读物·学生卷·第1级

# 暴风骤雨

## STORMY WEATHER



原版美国阅读教程

内附全套教学指导及练习

用英文阅读，学百科知识

完美实现国家新课程标准要求

童趣出版有限公司编译 人民邮电出版社出版

权威  
英语教材主编  
刘道义  
特别推荐

Photo Credits

Cover, Title Page, 7, 15: Aaron Horowitz/CORBIS  
Page 3a: Maurice Nanno/Frank Lane Picture Agency/CORBIS  
Page 3b: DeWitt Jones/CORBIS  
Page 3c: Richard Hamilton Smith/CORBIS  
Page 3d: Tom Bean/CORBIS  
Page 4: Jim McDonald/CORBIS  
Page 6: Richard Kaylin/Tony Stone Images  
Page 9: Charles Mauzy/CORBIS  
Page 10: The Purcell Team/CORBIS  
Page 11: CORBIS  
Page 12: AFP/CORBIS  
Page 13: Kevin Laubacher/FPG International  
Page 14: Annie Griffiths Belt/CORBIS  
Page 19: Kevin R. Morris/CORBIS  
Pages 20, 22: Bettmann Archives/CORBIS  
Page 21: Natalie Forbes/CORBIS  
Illustrations by Albert Hanner

标准英语分级读物·学生卷·第1级

暴风骤雨

责任编辑: 孙蓓 封面设计: 曹爱华

童趣出版有限公司编译

人民邮电出版社出版

北京市崇文区夕照寺街14号(100061)

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

北京慕来印刷有限公司印制

北京汉魂图文设计有限公司制版

开本: 787 × 1092 1/16 印张: 2.5

2002年12月第一版 2002年12月第一次印刷

图字: 01-2002-3581 印数: 1-5,000册

书号: ISBN 7-115-10689-4/G · 904

本辑定价: 27.60元(共四册)

# 最佳学习安排

## 训练正确阅读习惯，提高理解分析能力

- 第一步， 正式的学习开始之前，请先认真阅读封面封底，以了解本书的特点。
- 第二步， 在开始阅读某一本书时，首先阅读目录页，然后粗略翻阅全书各页，看一看照片和图表，根据以上粗读所获信息判断出本书的基本内容和主题
- 第三步， 想一想你已经掌握了多少关于本书主题的知识
- 第四步， 开始阅读。阅读的重点放在与主题相关的新知识上。哪些是你通过阅读本书获得的新知识，用简洁的方式做上标记
- 第五步， 边读边标出你有切身体会的地方，你喜欢或支持的观点或做法
- 第六步， 遇到当页注释中没有的生词，要尽量根据上下文猜出它的意思，而不要马上查词典，以免打断阅读。将这些生词标出来，读后查词典印证你的猜测。
- 第七步， 读完后，总结文章主要讲的是什麼，并在文中找出具体内容支持你的判断

## 写作

- 第八步， 完成阅读后，写出本书提要
- 第九步， 分析本书文章的写作方法，按要求完成“教学指导与练习”中的写作练习。

## 口语讨论

- 第十步， 与同学们就本书主题展开讨论，并提出自己的观点和结论。

## 付诸行动

- 第十一步，行动起来，完成“教学指导与练习”中设计的全部活动，包括科学实验和社会活动！

# 重要提示

## 利用词汇注释巩固和扩充词汇量

为扩充学生词汇量，超出高中课本范围的词汇在读本各页中做了注释，并汇总在书后词汇表和索引中，以方便学习和记忆。

## 利用音标学习单词发音

为规范本读物的音标标注方法，并更充分地体现美式发音的特点，本读物采用标准的Jones国际音标和K.K音标，Jones在前，K.K在后，同时标注同一个单词。此两种音标为目前使用最多的音标系统，而K.K音标又能充分体现美式发音的特点。音标查证以商务印书馆的《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》（第四版）为准。



# STORMY WEATHER

## 暴风骤雨

By Natalie Lunis

王金玉 注

### 目 录

1. Storms Ahead .....	2
2. Thunderstorms .....	4
3. Hurricanes .....	10
4. Tornadoes .....	15
5. Blizzards .....	20
Glossary .....	23
Index .....	24
指导与练习 .....	25

# STORMS AHEAD!

## WEATHER SYMBOLS

**Meteorologists**, scientists who study the weather, use special symbols for different kinds of storms and weather. Watch for these weather symbols the next time you look at a weather map on television or in the newspaper.



lightning



hurricane



sunny



cloudy

**Y**ou can't see them, but you are surrounded by huge masses of hot air and huge masses of cold air. These masses float above the earth. Sometimes, they meet and clash. When they do, storms can form. You can learn a lot about the weather just by looking up at the clouds.

As you read on, you'll find out about storms that happen in your area. You'll also learn about storms that happen in other parts of the world.

clash [klæʃ] v. 碰撞

meteorologist [mi:tə'ɒlədʒɪst, mitə'ɒlədʒɪst]

n. 气象学家

hurricane ['hʌrɪkən] n. 飓风



# TYPES OF CLOUDS



## Cirrus

These are the highest clouds. They are thin and wispy and predict fair weather.



## Cumulus

These are called tall clouds. They are puffy and thick and



## Stratus

These grayish clouds are the lowest in the sky. They cover a wide area and bring light mist or drizzle.



Big, dark clouds are a sure sign that a storm is coming.



cirrus ['sɪrəs] n. 卷云

wispy ['wɪspi] a. 模糊的

predict [prɪ'dɪkt] v. 预报

cumulus ['kju:mjʊləs, 'kjʊmjələs]

n. 积云

puffy ['pʌfi] a. 膨胀的

stratus ['streɪtəs, 'stretəs] n. 层云

mist [mɪst] n. 薄雾

drizzle ['drɪzl] n. 细雨

# THUNDERSTORMS

**I**t is a hot summer day. Suddenly, the sky turns dark. You hear a rumbling sound from far away. Big, heavy raindrops hit the ground. At first, there are just a few. Then they start coming down faster and faster.

Quickly, you gather up your things and rush into your house. Your eyes turn toward the window, and you see a flash of light. A few seconds later, you hear a loud CRACK!

## IS IT HERE?

Count the seconds between a flash of lightning and a clap of thunder and divide by five. That gives you a pretty good idea of how many miles away the storm is.

rumbling

['rʌmblɪŋ, 'rʌmbliŋ]

a. 隆隆的



## TRUE OR FALSE?

According to an old saying, lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Is this true or false?

**False!** Skyscrapers like the Empire State Building in New York City are hit many times a year. Special equipment protects the buildings from damage.

Storms that bring heavy rain, flashes of lightning, and the rumble of thunder are called thunderstorms.

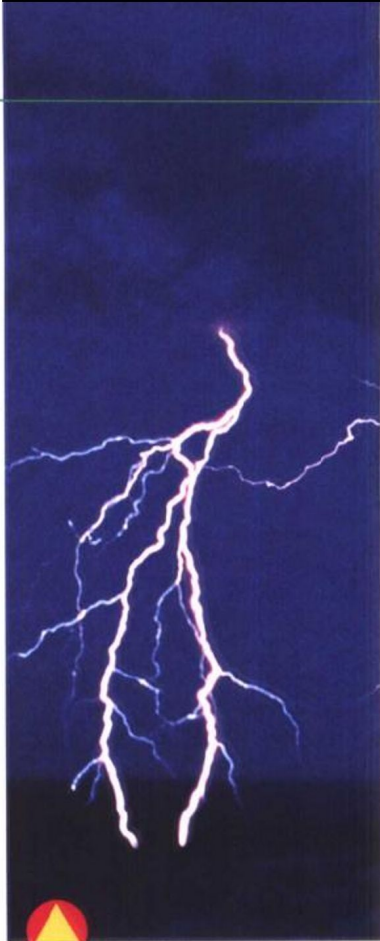
Thunderstorms occur almost everywhere on Earth. In fact, as you read this page, there are about 2,000 thunderstorms going on all over the world. Tropical places, places that stay very warm all year long, have the most thunderstorms. Only the very coldest parts of the world, found near the North and South Poles, do not have thunderstorms.



This photo shows a thunderstorm in Florida. Florida has more thunderstorms than any other state.



Thunderstorms usually take place on days that start out warm and sunny. Warm air is lighter than cold air, so it rises quickly. Water from Earth's surface evaporates and rises high in the sky.



Lightning heats the air, causing thunder. Lightning is really a spark of electricity.



**A thundercloud can be up to ten miles in height.**

evaporate

[i'væpəreit, i'væpəret]

v. 蒸发



All this motion causes static electricity to build up. Finally, a giant spark jumps from the cloud. The flash of lightning that you see during a thunderstorm causes the roar of thunder that you hear. Here's what happens.

A flash of lightning produces not only light but also a lot of heat. The heat makes the surrounding air expand, or take up more room. When the air cools back down, it crashes back together and makes an exploding sound.

static ['stætɪk] n. 静电  
 spark [spɑ:k, spɑ:k] n. 火花  
 roar [rɔ:, rɔ:r] n. 轰鸣声

expand [ɪk'spænd] v. 膨胀  
 explode [ɪks'pləʊd, ɪk'splɒd]  
 v. 爆炸

Lightning can be very dangerous since it is a form of electricity. And electricity is a powerful force.

Lightning kills or seriously injures hundreds of people every year. Lightning can also cause damage to places and things. It can split apart tree trunks, bring down power lines, and even cause forest fires.

### **LIGHTNING SAFETY RULES**

- Get out of the water if you are swimming.
- Go indoors if possible.
- If you are caught outdoors, don't stand under a large tree or near a metal fence.
- If you are in an open area, crouch down on the ground. You don't want to be the tallest "target" around.
- If you are indoors, stay away from the telephone, the television, and other things that use electricity. Turn off any computers as soon as the storm starts.
- Stay away from sinks, bathtubs, radiators, and other things connected to metal pipes.

#### **Question:**

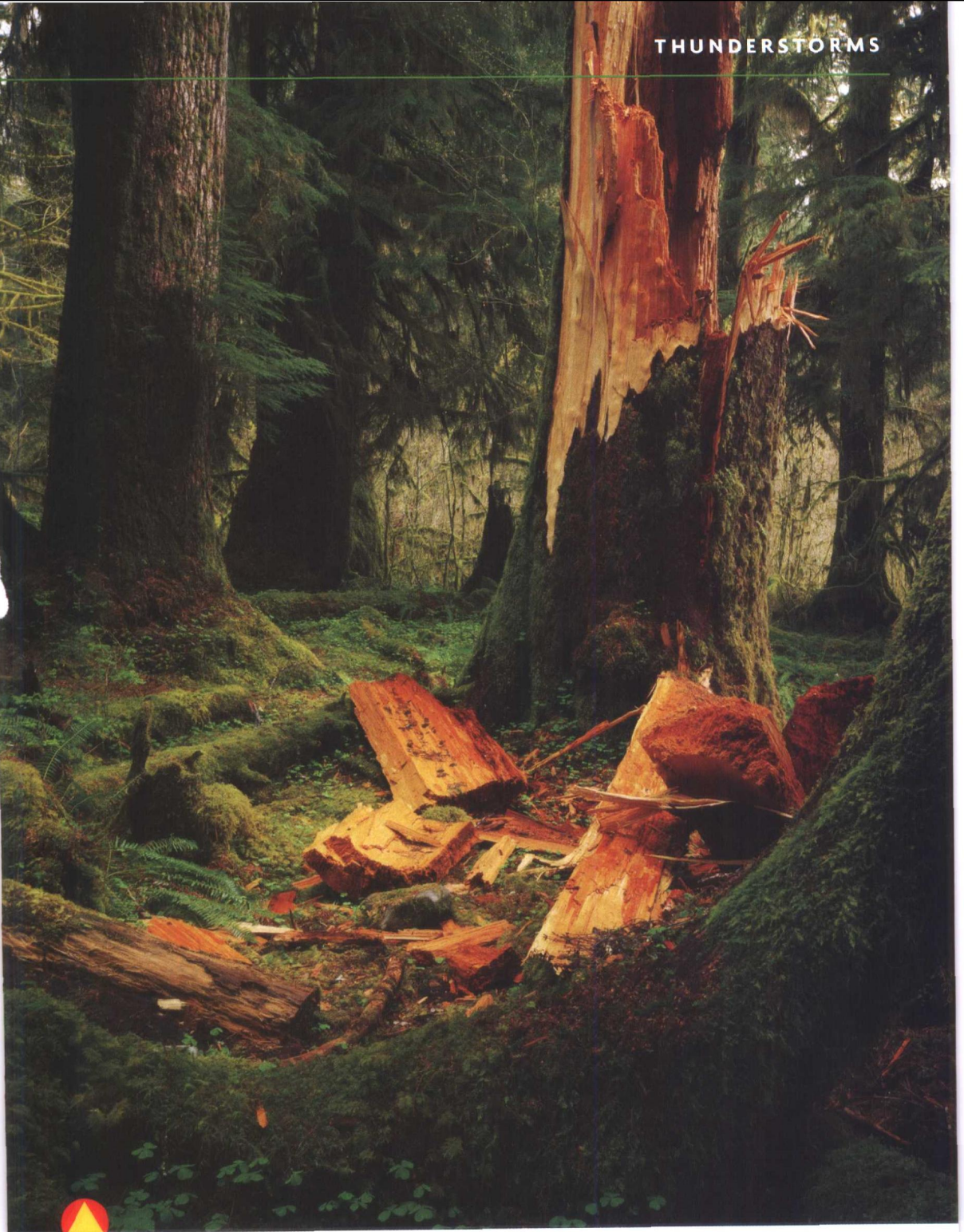
Have you ever been scared by a thunderstorm? Write a story about the experience.

split [splɪt] v. 劈开

bring down 刮倒

crouch [kraʊtʃ, kraʊf] v. 蹲伏





This tree was struck by lightning.



# HURRICANES

## DIFFERENT NAMES IN DIFFERENT PLACES

Hurricanes occur in many parts of the world, but they are not always called hurricanes. In areas near the Pacific Ocean, they are called typhoons. In areas near the Indian Ocean, they are called cyclones.

**H**urricanes are huge. These storms, full of fierce winds and heavy rains, start over tropical ocean waters, usually in late summer. For days, they grow and grow. By the time they reach full size, they stretch out over hundreds of miles.

Some hurricanes stay over the ocean until they die out. Unfortunately, others hit land. When they do, disaster may be in store.

disaster [di'zɑ:stə, diz'æstə] n. 灾难

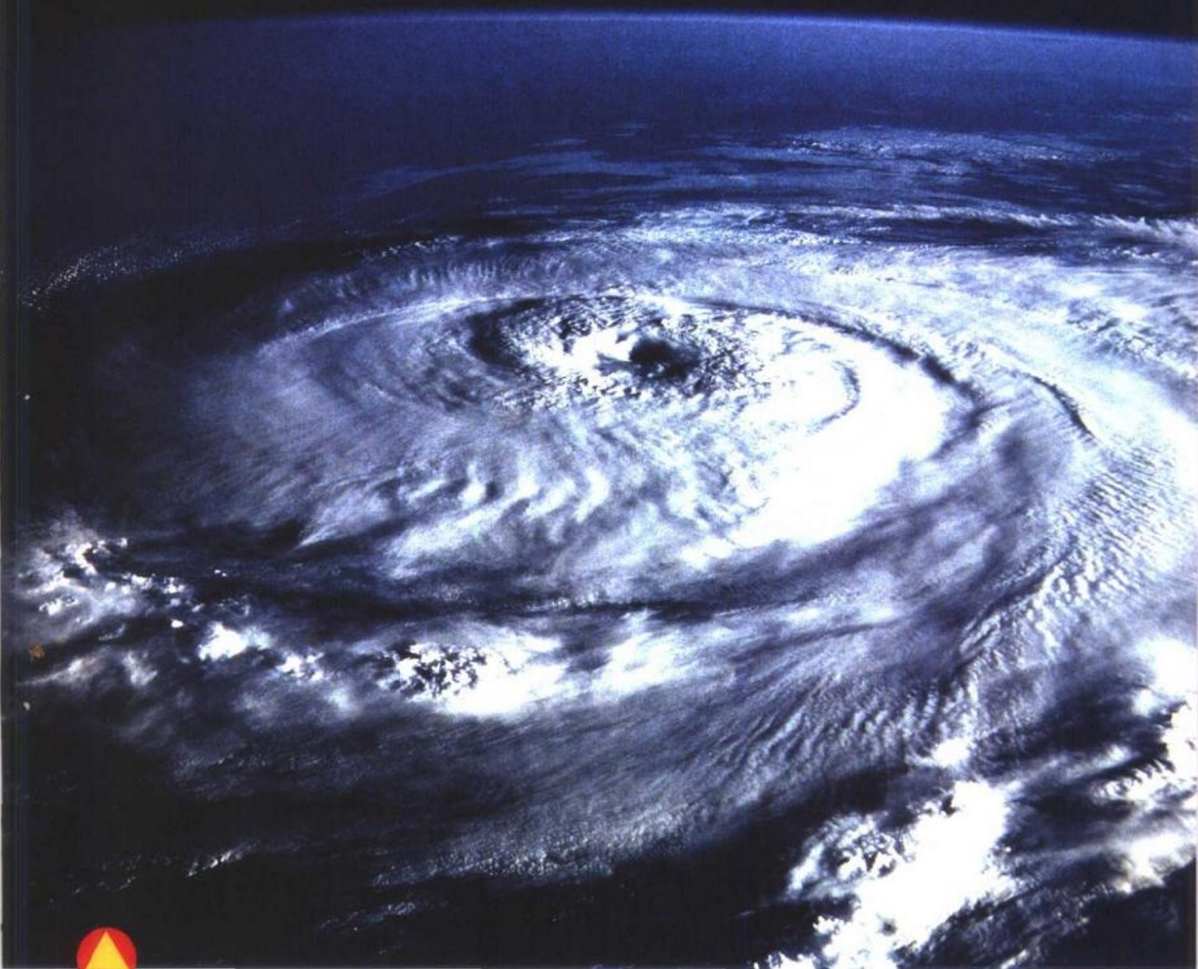
in store 就要到来, 准备着

typhoon [tai'fu:n, tai'fun] n. 台风

cyclone ['saɪkləʊn, 'saɪklɒn] n. 气旋, 暴风



Hurricane winds bend these trees.



 This satellite photo of a hurricane was taken from space.

Seen from above, a hurricane looks like a thick ring of clouds with a hole in the center. The hole is called the **eye**. Powerful winds swirl around the ring, while the air within the eye of the storm is calm.

swirl [swɜ:l, swɜ:l] v. 打旋

eye [aɪ] n. 风眼



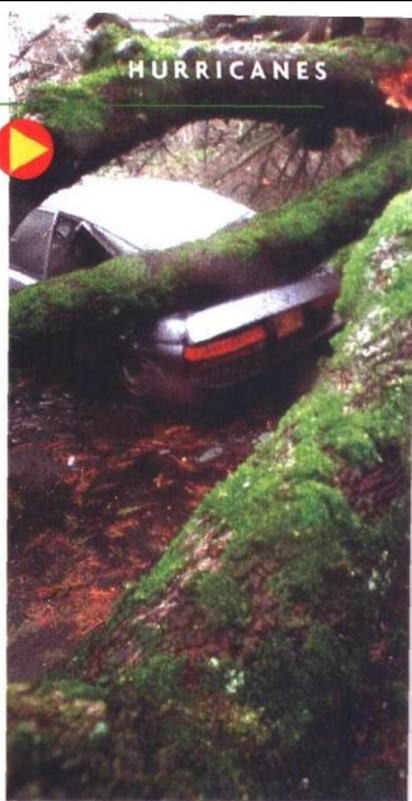


This home in Honduras was destroyed by Hurricane Mitch in 1998, the worst hurricane in the last 200 years.

Honduras [hɒn'dʊərəs, hən'dʊərəs]

n. 国名，洪都拉斯

**A tree knocked over  
by hurricane winds  
crushed this car.**



When a hurricane hits land, it brings wild weather. Winds blow furiously, at speeds from 74 miles to 150 miles per hour or more. Up to a foot of water rains down in just a few hours. In coastal areas, waves up to 20 feet high crash into the shore.

These hurricane conditions usually cause terrible damage. Floods destroy homes and cars. Winds knock down trees and tear roofs off buildings. Waves break up boats. The worst hurricanes cause many deaths. People also may be killed by mudslides and flooding after the storm. Hurricanes can also leave thousands of people homeless.

**A IS FOR ALICE,  
B IS FOR BOB...**

Meteorologists make up alphabetical listings of boys' and girls' names for hurricanes. Some of the most famous hurricanes in recent years were named Andrew, Gloria, and Mitch.

furiously ['fjuəriəsli, 'fju:nəsli] ad. 猛烈地  
coastal ['kəʊstl, 'kɒstl] a. 沿海的  
mudslide ['mɒdslaɪd] n. 泥坡, 泥流



## HURRICANE ALERTS

Meteorologists issue two kinds of alerts when a hurricane heads for land.

A hurricane watch means that a hurricane may hit within the next two days.

A hurricane warning means that a hurricane will probably hit within the next twelve to twenty-four hours. When there is a hurricane warning, people might be told to leave until the storm passes.



Hurricane Felix slammed into houses in Virginia in 1995.

Meteorologists know how dangerous hurricanes are. That's why they carefully track their movements and put out warnings about hurricanes that might strike.

No wonder people who live in areas that can be hit by hurricanes stay tuned to the weather report. They know that staying informed is the first step in staying safe.

track [træk] v. 跟踪

stay tuned to 随时收听, 保持联系

slam [slæm] v. 猛烈拍打, 猛击