

标准英语分级读物·学生卷·第1级

美洲土著人 NATIVE AMERICANS

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

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特别推荐

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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么，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。



Native Americans

美洲土著人

BY JERI CIPRIANO

王金玉 注

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The First Americans

Who were the first people to live in North America? If you said Native Americans, you're right! Native Americans were here long before Christopher Columbus came to the "New World."

Each Native American tribe can trace its culture and history to the area, or region, where its ancestors first lived.

The famous chief Sitting Bull

Christopher Columbus

[kə'lambəs] 克里斯托弗·哥伦布，美洲新大陆发现者

tribe [traɪb] n. 部落

trace [treɪs, tres] v. 追踪

ancestor ['ænsəstə, 'ænsəstə]

n. 祖先

region ['ri:dʒən, 'rɪdʒən] n. 地区





The first Native Americans lived in many different regions. The way they lived depended on the land around them.

Some Regions Where Native Americans Lived

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The tribes of the Pacific Northwest were surrounded by ocean and rushing rivers.

PLAINS

Tribes of the Great Plains lived among grasslands, valleys, streams, and hills.

SOUTHWEST

Cactus-covered deserts stretched over the land of the Southwest tribes.

EASTERN WOODLANDS

Eastern Woodland tribes lived in forests.

cactus ['kæktəs] n. 仙人掌



The Pacific Northwest



Some tribes, including the Tlingit, Chinook, and Kwakiutl, lived in the Pacific Northwest. This is now Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and northern California.

Fishing and hunting were important to the survival of these tribes. They hunted deer and bear. In the summer, they fished from the banks of streams. In the winter, fishermen went out into the ocean in wooden canoes.

The tall trees of the northwestern forests provided these Native Americans with wood to build their homes. Some homes were more than 1,000 feet long. They were big enough to hold a whole village.

survival [sə'vaɪvəl, sə'vaɪv] n. 生存

canoe [kə'nu:, kə'nu] n. 独木舟

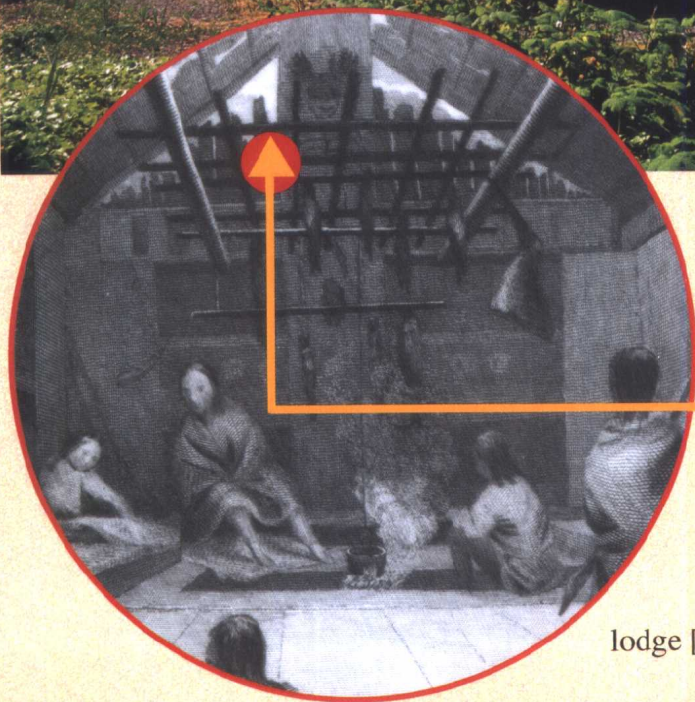
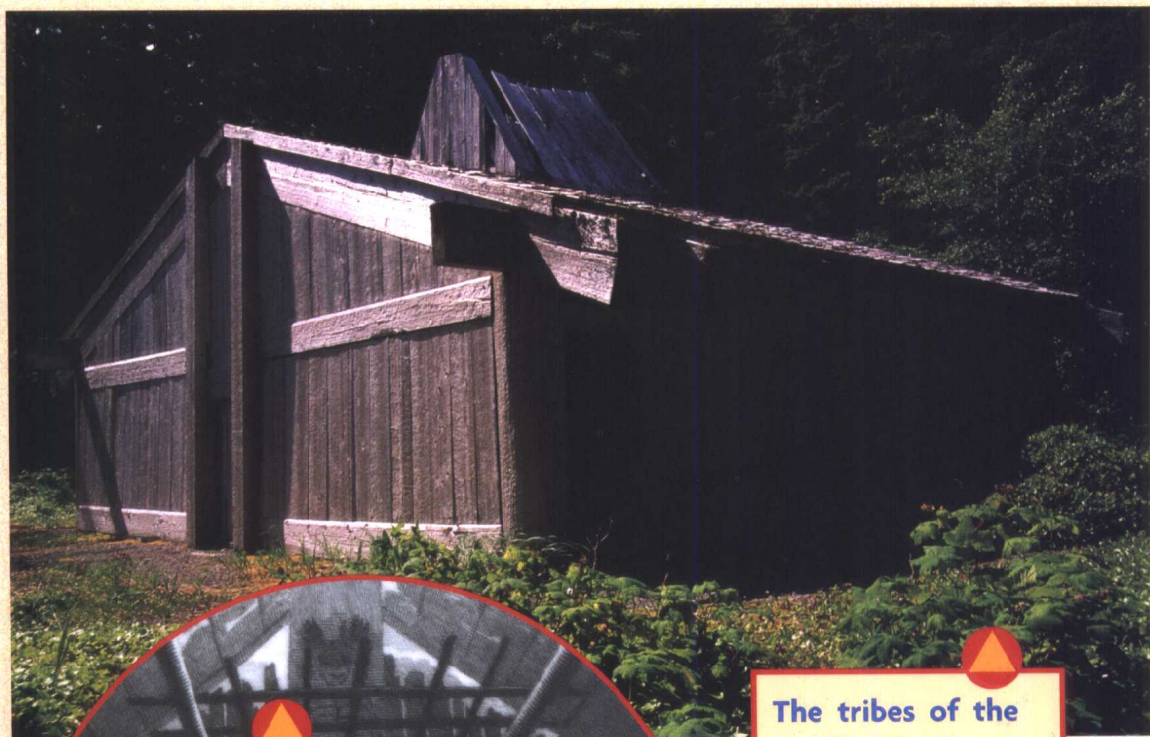
stream [stri:m, strɪm] n. 小溪

Tlingit ['tlɪŋɡɪt] n. 特林基特人

Chinook ['tʃɪnu:k, 'tʃɪmʊk] n. 奇努克人

Kwakiutl [kwa:kɪ'u:təl, kwəki'utəl] n. 夸扣特尔人





The tribes of the Pacific Northwest lived in wooden lodges like this. The lodges did not have windows.

There was a hole in the roof to let in air.

lodge [lɒdʒ, lɑdʒ] n. 山林小屋



Totem poles stood outside some houses. A totem pole is a log from a tall tree with paintings of animals and spirits. There were also carvings to show people and events in a family's history.

Women would tell the stories of their family's history over and over. Children had to remember the stories so that they could pass them down to their own children.

totem ['təʊtəm, 'tɒtəm] n. 图腾

totem pole 图腾柱

pass down 流传

event [ɪ'vent, ɪ'vent] n. 事件, 大事

over and over 反复



Create Your Own Totem Pole

Draw animals that represent important qualities in you and other members of your family. What family stories can you tell?

The Southwest

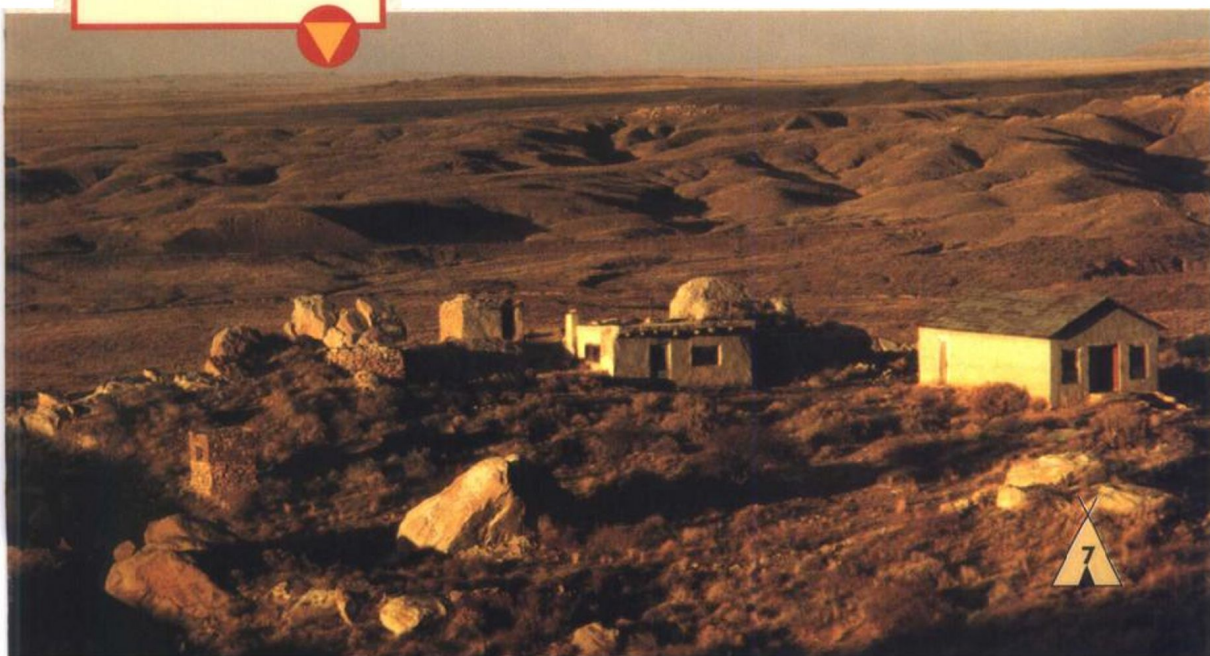


The Southwest includes what is now Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Utah, Colorado, Texas, and California. Much of the Southwest is hot, dry desert. Yet some tribes, such as the Hopi, were able to grow corn, beans, and squash. They stored water and were very careful about using it, because they needed it for the crops. If the crops dried out, there would be no food to eat.

This is part of a Hopi village built in the Arizona desert.

squash [skwɔʃ, skwɑʃ] n. 南瓜

Hopi ['həʊpi, 'hɒpi] n. 霍皮族人





Corn was a major source of nourishment. The Hopi women laid corn on rooftops to dry. Then they put the dried corn kernels in a wooden bowl and used a rock to pound and grind them into a powder called cornmeal. The cornmeal was used to make crispy flat breads and many other dishes.

The Hopi women built houses out of stone and clay. Long ago, Hopi houses had no doors or windows. The Hopi would climb ladders to enter their homes through holes in the ceilings. This protected them from their enemies.

This photo of a Hopi woman grinding corn was taken almost one hundred years ago.



Question:

How many foods made from corn can you name?

kernel ['kɜːnl, 'kɜːn] n. 谷粒

pound [paʊnd, paʊnd] v. 捣碎

grind [graɪnd] v. 磨碎

crispy ['krispi] a. 松脆的

nourishment ['naʊʃmənt] n. 营养品, 食物



pueblo ['pju:bləʊ, 'pjublo] n. 印第安人村庄

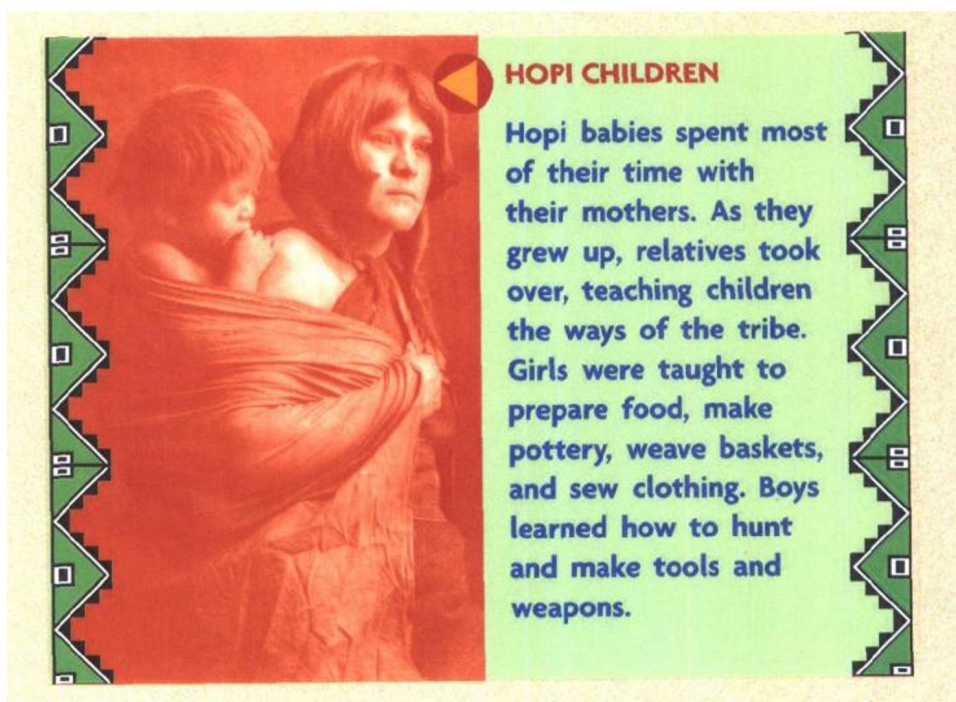


 Traditional Hopi houses look like apartment buildings. They are two to five floors high. Combined, these houses are called a pueblo.



Hopi women also made beautiful jewelry, baskets, and clay bowls. The men hunted, planted crops, and harvested crops. They also wove cloth to make belts, clothing, and blankets.

Men wore short skirts tied with belts. Women wore long dresses, also with belts. Everyone wore **moccasins** made from animal skins to protect their feet from the hot ground.



moccasin ['mɒkəsɪn, 'mɒkəsən] n. 兽皮鞋

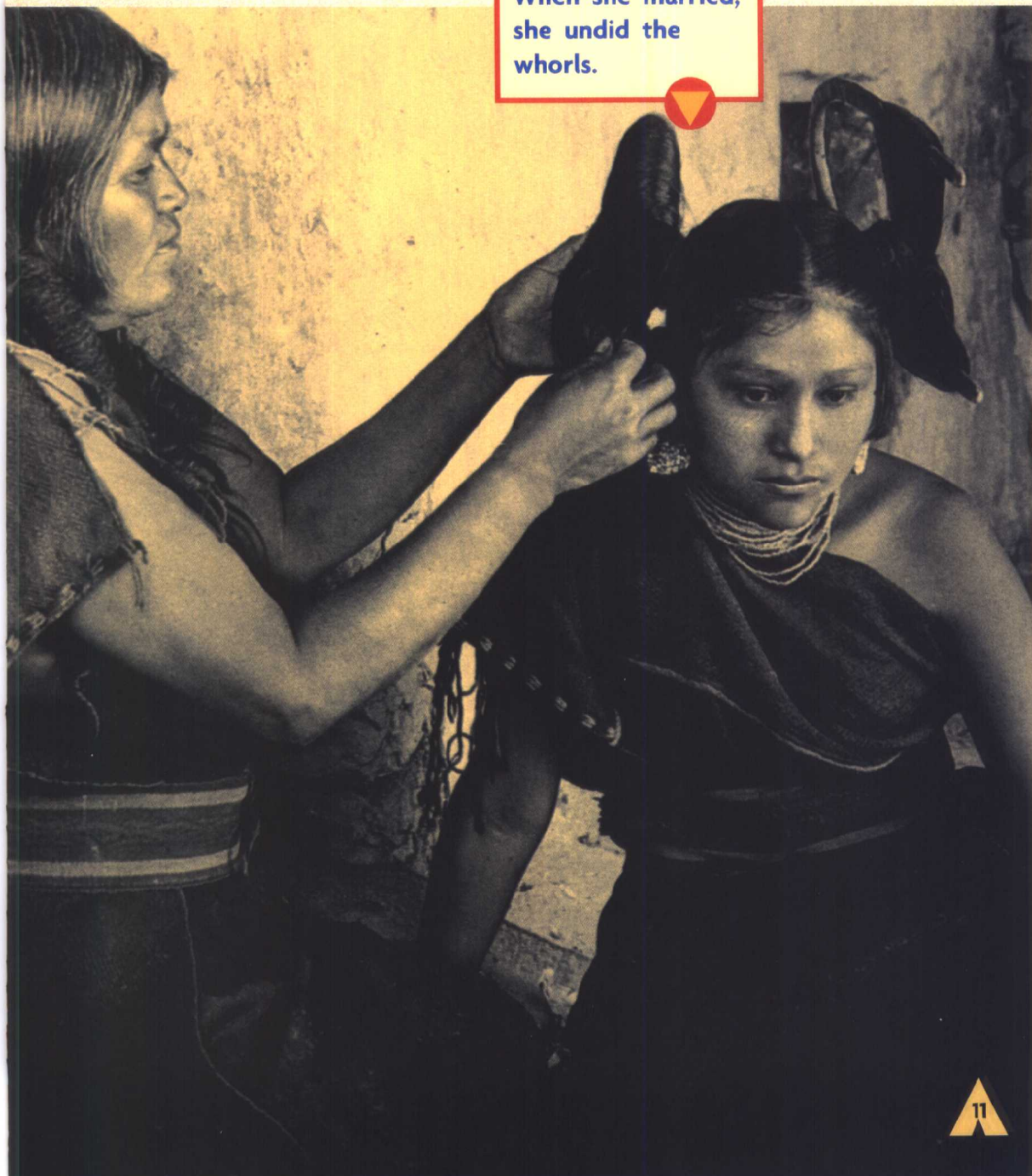




horl [hwɜ:l, hwɜ:l] n. 螺旋状的发卷

un [bʌn] n. 小面包状的卷发

An unmarried Hopi woman wore two big whorls, or buns, in her hair. When she married, she undid the whorls.





The Hopi believed in many gods, called **Kachinas**. The Hopi sometimes sang and danced to ask these gods for rain.

The Hopi were a peaceful people. Their religion taught them to love all living things. If someone was mean, the villagers would simply stop speaking to that person.

The Hopi made wooden Kachina dolls to teach their children about the gods.

mean [mi:n, min] a. 卑鄙的, 低劣的
Kachina [kə'tʃi:nə, kə'tʃinə] n. 克奇纳人



The Plains



The Native Americans of the Plains lived in the region stretching west from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains and south from Canada to southern Texas. These tribes included the Sioux, Blackfoot, Comanche, Mandan, and Pawnee.

belonging [bi'lonŋ, bæ'lonŋ] n. 所有物, 行李

roam [rəʊm, rom] v. 漫步, 游历

Sioux [su:, su] n. 苏族人

Blackfoot ['blækfʊt, 'blækfʊt] n. 黑脚族人

Comanche [kə'mæntʃi] n. 科曼切人

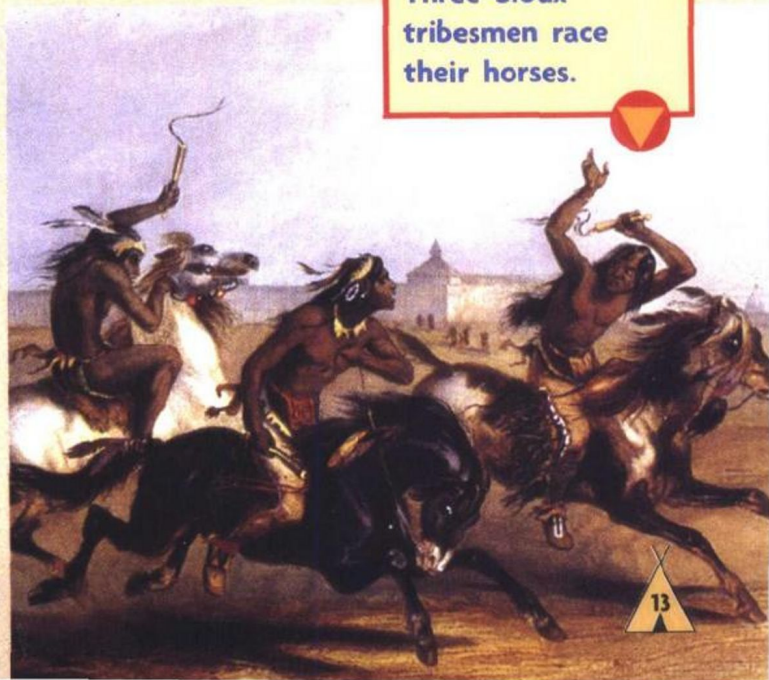
Mandan ['mændæn] n. 曼丹人

Pawnee [pə:'ni:, pə'ni] n. 波尼人

**It's a
FACT!**

Native Americans of the Plains didn't have horses until the 1700s. Before then, they often used dogs to carry their belongings from place to place. Horses allowed the Plains tribes to hunt and roam over greater distances. Horses became very important to the tribes' way of life.

**Three Sioux
tribesmen race
their horses.**





Hunting buffalo was important for Native Americans living in the Plains. They ate buffalo meat and made clothing from the skin. They used the bones to make tools and weapons, and the horns for cups and spoons. No parts were wasted. Even the cleaned-out stomach was used to carry water. And the tail served as a whip or fly swatter!

buffalo ['bʌfələu, 'bʌfəl,o] n. 水牛, 野牛

horn [hɔ:n, hɔrn] n. 角

whip [wɪp, hwɪp] n. 鞭子

swatter ['swɒtə, 'swatə] n. 蝇拍

Native Americans
hunt buffalo on
the Great Plains.

