

标准英语分级读物·学生卷·第2级

地震之后 AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

原版美国阅读教程

用英文阅读，学百科知识

完美实现国家新课程标准要求

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特别推荐

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地震之后

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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，看一看照片的图表。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。

掌握地道英文写作，学习纯正英语表达

- 第八步，完成阅读后，分析本书文章的写作方法，写出本书提要。
- 第九步，与同学们就本书主题展开讨论，并提出自己的观点和结论。

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。



地震之后

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

BY WILLIAM McCAY

王金玉 李毅 注

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Earthquake!

Have you ever been on a plane during a storm? You shake and bounce around, and you wish you were back on solid ground. Think how scary it is when you are on solid ground, and the ground begins to shake! That's what happens during an earthquake.

During a small earthquake, you will feel a little shaking. Pictures hanging on the walls might move back and forth. Dishes

might rattle inside the kitchen cabinet. A lamp might possibly fall and break. In all likelihood no one will be hurt.

In a very strong earthquake, you might be thrown upward or down to the ground. Cracks might appear in the ground. Windows might shatter. Buildings and bridges might collapse. People might be injured or even killed.

scary ['skeəri, 'skəri] a.引起恐慌的
shatter ['ʃætə(r), 'ʃætə] v.砸碎
shift [ʃift, ʃɪft] v.移动

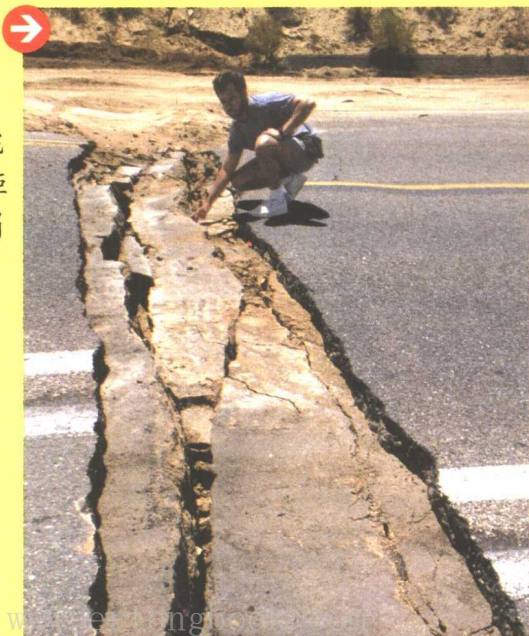
A strong earthquake caused the crack in this highway. The white lines show how far the ground shifted.

bounce ['baʊns, baʊns] v.弹起, 跳
cabinet ['kæbɪnɪt, 'kæbənɪt] n.橱柜
collapse [kə'leɪps, kə'leɪps] v.倒塌
crack [kræk, kræk] n.裂缝

earthquake ['ɜ:θkweɪk, 'ɜ:θkwek]
n.地震

in all likelihood 十之八九
likelihood ['laɪklɪhʊd, 'laɪklɪhʊd]
n.可能性

rattle ['rætl, 'ræt!] v.发出格格声



A parking garage collapses after an earthquake in California in 1994.

Strong earthquakes often snap electrical wires. That means electric lights and machines will not work. Water pipes sometimes break, so people have no water to drink. Pipes that carry natural gas, and tanks that hold gasoline and dangerous chemicals, can break and start fires.

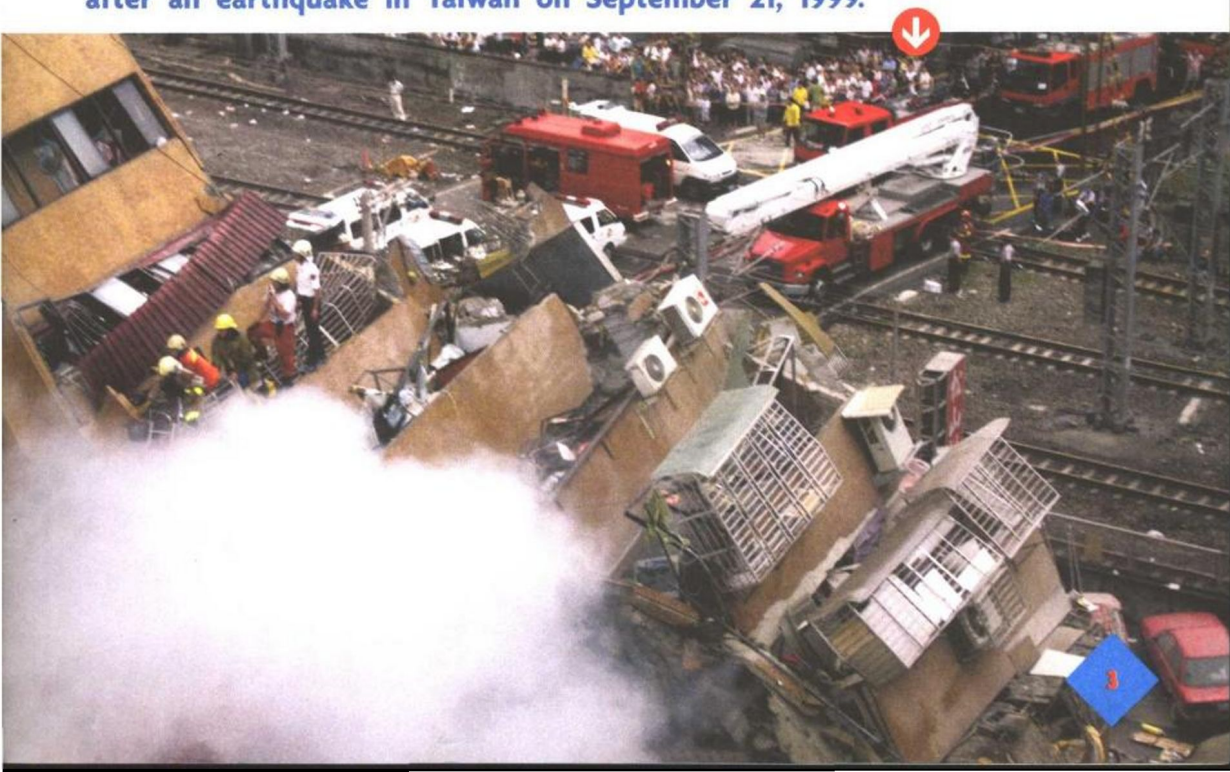


firefighter ['faɪə(r)faɪtə, 'faɪrfaɪtə]

n. 消防人员

snap [snæp, snæp] v. 拉断, 折断

Firefighters try to put out a fire in a collapsed building after an earthquake in Taiwan on September 21, 1999.



This map shows the tectonic plates that form Earth's surface. Earthquakes are caused by shifting plates.

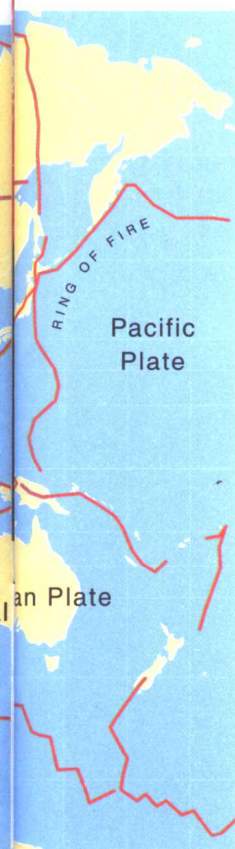
What causes the shaking during an earthquake? The surface of our planet is made of pieces of rock that fit together like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. The pieces of rock are called tectonic plates. When these plates move, the ground shakes.



jigsaw ['dʒɪɡsɔː, 'dʒɪɡ, sɔ] n. 拼板玩具
tectonic plate 构造板块

tectonic [tek'tɒnɪk] a. 地壳构造的

This photo shows where two plates meet on the west coast of the United States. It is called the San Andreas Fault.



San Andreas Fault 圣安德列亚斯断层（由美国加利福尼亚向西南部延伸的地壳活动断层，长约966公里）



Aftershocks are mini-quakes that come after the main part of an earthquake is over. They can cause even more damage. Aftershocks are especially dangerous for rescue workers who have gone into wrecked buildings to help people who are trapped inside. The buildings can collapse, trapping the rescue workers along with the people they are trying to help.



seismogram

An earthquake is measured by a seismometer that records vibrations in the ground. The seismometer produces a visual record called a seismogram.

One scale used to measure the magnitude, or strength, of an earthquake is called the Richter scale.

aftershock ['ɑ:ftə(r)ʃɒk, 'æftəʃɒk] n. 余震

magnitude ['mægnɪtju:d, 'mægnə,tud] n. 震级

Richter scale 里氏震级

scale [skeɪl,skel] n. 尺度

seismogram ['saɪzməgræm, 'saɪzmə,græm]

n. 震波图

seismometer [saɪz'mɒmɪtə(r), saɪz'mamɪtə]

n. 地震表

vibration [vaɪ'breɪʃn, vaɪ'breɪʃən] n. 震动

visual ['vɪʒuəl, 'vɪʒuəl] a. 形象化的, 视觉的

wreck [rek,ræk] v. 遭受破坏

HOW STRONG IS AN EARTHQUAKE?

RICHTER SCALE

2.5	Generally not felt
3.5	Felt by many people
4.5	Some local damage possible
6.0	A destructive earthquake
7.0	A major earthquake
8.0 AND UP	A great earthquake

Very strong earthquakes can cause tsunamis, or tidal waves, on the ocean. These monster waves are gigantic ripples caused by earthquake shocks underwater. As these ripples reach the shore, they turn into giant waves as high as sixty feet.

This row of parking meters was bent almost to the street by the force of a tsunami that struck Hawaii in 1963. The tsunami was caused by an earthquake that took place in Chile.

It's a
FACT!

During the great Alaska earthquake of 1964, a big fishing boat was caught by a tsunami. The tsunami lifted the boat and set it down in a schoolyard two whole blocks from the ocean shore!

Alaska [ə'læskə] n. 阿拉斯加

Chile [tʃɪlɪ] v. 智利

gigantic [dʒaɪ'gæntɪk, dʒaɪ'gæntɪk] a. 巨大的, 庞大的

monster ['mɒnstə(r), 'mɒnstə] a. 极大的

ripple ['rɪpl, 'rɪp] n. 细浪, 小流

tidal ['taɪdl, 'taɪd] a. 潮汐的

tsunami [tsu'nɑ:mi] n. 海啸

Earthquakes can cause landslides. In a landslide, dirt and rocks slide down the sides of a mountain. A landslide can damage buildings and hurt people.

This aerial photo shows the results of a landslide in El Salvador on January 18, 2001.

aerial ['eəriəl, 'eriəl] a. 空中的

El Salvador [el'sælvəðɔ:(r)] 萨尔瓦多

landslide ['lændslaɪd, 'lændslaid] n. 山崩



Earthquakes can also cause avalanches. In an avalanche, ice and heavy snow slide down a mountainside. An avalanche can be just as dangerous as a landslide.

avalanche ['ævələ:ns, 'æv].æntʃ] n. 雪崩

Snow and ice crash down the side of this mountain during an avalanche.



To the Rescue!

Most earthquakes are over in fifteen seconds. As soon as an earthquake is over, people spring into action. Police officers and firefighters go out to rescue people who are hurt or trapped. Hospital workers help people who have been injured.

The army, navy, marines, and the National Guard also help with rescue work. They send people to fight fires, drive ambulances, and bring medical supplies. Specially trained helicopter teams carry people and supplies to help earthquake victims. They also bring injured people to hospitals.

ambulance ['æmbjuləns, 'æmbjələns]

n.救护车

lollipop ['lɒlɪpɒp, 'lɒlɪpɒp] a.棒棒糖

marine [mə'ri:n, mə'ri:n] n.海军陆战队

National Guard (美) 国民警卫队

navy ['neɪvɪ, 'nevi] n.海军

spring [sprɪŋ, sprɪŋ] v.跳, 跃

spring into action 立即行动起来

Turkish ['tɜ:kɪʃ, 'tɜ:kɪʃ] a.土耳其的

victim ['vɪktɪm, 'vɪktɪm] n.受害者

A U.S. Marine gives a lollipop to a Turkish girl who has survived an earthquake.



Groups like the Red Cross send people who are specially trained for rescue work. The Red Cross also provides tents, blankets, food, water, and medicine.

Red Cross 红十字会

During the India earthquake of 2001, the Red Cross brought 5,000 blankets to wrecked towns.



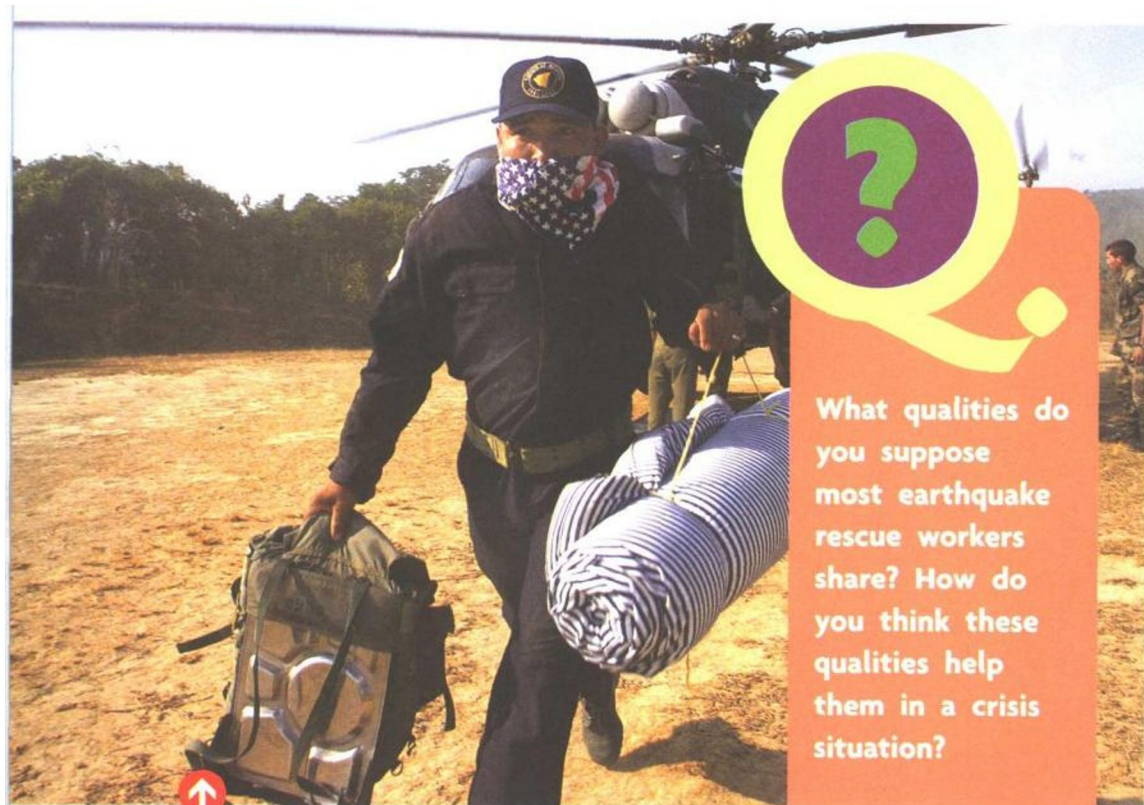
Often, it is very hard for rescue workers to get to the places that need the most help. Earthquakes often destroy roads, bridges, and airports. Cars and trucks

carrying rescue workers and supplies can't get through. Planes must land many miles away. Sometimes rescue workers reach a disaster area by helicopter.

cut off 使……隔绝

crisis ['kraɪsɪs, 'kraɪsɪs] n. 危机

helicopter ['helɪkɒptə(r), 'helɪkɒptə] n. 直升飞机



What qualities do you suppose most earthquake rescue workers share? How do you think these qualities help them in a crisis situation?

A small town only seventeen miles from El Salvador's capital was cut off during an earthquake in 2001. Rescue workers used helicopters to bring supplies to people.

THE INDIA EARTHQUAKE OF 2001

On January 26, 2001, a 7.9 magnitude earthquake rocked western India. After the quake, people from all over the world came to help. The International Red Cross sent tons of food and medical supplies. Doctors came from Norway and Finland. A French group called Doctors Without Borders also sent a medical team. Denmark sent a whole portable hospital. Rescue teams came from Britain, Germany, and Switzerland. The United States sent a jumbo jet with equipment to purify, or clean, drinking water. Even Pakistan, a country that has fought wars with India, sent tents and blankets for people whose homes had been destroyed.



This front-page story about the earthquake appeared on January 29, 2001, in an Indian newspaper.

Doctors Without Borders 医生无国界
 jumbo ['dʒʌmbəʊ, 'dʒʌmbɒ] a. 特大的
 jumbo jet 巨型喷气式飞机
 portable ['pɔ:təbl, 'pɔrtəbl] a. 可以移动的



Western India was the site of the 2001 earthquake.

A Swiss rescue team helps Indian army personnel search for survivors.



personnel [ˌpɜ:sə'nel, pɜ:sn'el] n. 全体人员
 purify ['pjʊərɪfaɪ, 'pjʊrə,faɪ] v. 使洁净

Afterward

For the first four days after an earthquake, searchers try to find and rescue trapped people. Sometimes they use dogs to help in the search. Dogs can smell people trapped in the rubble.

This specially trained dog is searching for trapped people.

rubble ['rʌbl, 'rʌb!] n. 碎石, 破瓦



It's a
FACT!

Four days after the earthquake in India in 2001, rescuers dug out a mother and baby. They had been buried when their apartment building collapsed, but they came through without being badly hurt.