

# 跨学科分级阅读

Reading Explorations

(美) Tony Napoli 著  
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机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press

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长久以来，英语学习者都有一个误区：学习者有地或无意地陷入无穷的题型和枯燥的单词记忆中，疲惫而低效。即使单词记住了，各种题会做了，英语水平仍未提高，仍然是不会说，不会写，更谈不上用英语思维。英语语言作为一种工具，没有附着在一定的内容上，没有同掌握知识和汲取信息结合起来。学校的学生更是如此。英语作为基础技能性的课程，课本中的内容有的明显滞后于学生思维的发展，涉及的知识面较窄，教学中机械式的识记活动较多，加之大量的应试练习，使学生在英语学习中缺乏信心和兴趣。随着学生年龄的增长和知识的丰富，他们渴望获得更多的信息，满足其求知欲，获得精神上的满足。鉴此，北京华章图文信息有限公司引进并出版了《跨学科分级阅读》(Reading Explorations)。

在众多的英语阅读教材中，《跨学科分级阅读》有其显著的特点。原版引进，学生能在纯正的英语环境中增长知识，提高英语水平。本书涉猎了人文、自然、社会、数学以及与生活相关的各种技能知识。内容丰富、有趣，由浅入深，循序渐进，符合初、中级英语

学习者的知识水平、认识水平和心理发展水平。极大地丰富学生知识的同时，深化了学生的思想观念、文化观和价值观，使学生在思想上更深地理解人与人，人与社会，人与自然之间的关系，从而认识到三者之间应亲切、和谐地生存和发展。

全书分为六册，每册有四个独立的章节：

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# Contents

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<b>Social Studies</b>	<b>1</b>
John Zenger's Trial	2
Loyal Citizens	7
Clarence Gideon's Trial	13
A President's Downfall	18
<b>Science</b>	<b>25</b>
The Sea Is His Life	26
Coral Reefs	32
The Worst Oil Spill	39
The Chernobyl Disaster	45
<b>Math</b>	<b>51</b>
Miles per Gallon	52
Supply and Demand	57
The Ratings	63
Scale Models	69
<b>Life Skills</b>	<b>73</b>
Becoming a U.S. Citizen	74
Using Your Library	79
Restaurant Jobs	83
Living Without a Car	88

# Social Studies

**These stories are about people who change the law and who break the law. One is about citizens who were treated unfairly.**



# John Zenger's Trial

## **WORDS TO KNOW**

**trial** /' trail / a time when a court of law decides guilt or innocence

**critical** /' kritikəl / finding fault with or saying bad things about

**publisher** /' pʌblɪʃə / someone who prints something for the public to read

**revolt** /ri' vɔʊlt / a refusal to accept authority; rebellion

**jury** /' dʒʊəri / group of people who decide if someone is guilty during a trial

This story is about a famous **trial**. Because of John Zenger, newspapers in the United States can print the truth.

**John Peter Zenger** was born in 1697. At the age of 13, he came to America. He settled in New York. At the time, New York was one of the 13 colonies. England, a country in Europe, ruled the American colonies.

Zenger went to work for a printer named William Bradford. He taught Zenger the printing business. Zenger worked hard for Bradford for eight years.

In 1726, Zenger set up his own printing shop. He printed many books and articles. Some of his articles were **critical** of the colony's government. In them, Zenger pointed out what the government was doing wrong.

By the early 1730s, there was a strong group in New York. They were interested in how the colony was ruled. They were against the colony's new governor, William Cosby. The King of England had made Cosby governor. Cosby was allowed to rule New York as he liked. He answered only to the King.

The group thought that Cosby was not honest. The group's leaders wrote articles

saying that Cosby did not know enough to be governor. They wanted Zenger to print them in his newspaper, the *New York Weekly-Journal*.

1. What did Zenger do for a living?
2. What did the New York group say about Governor Cosby?

Zenger printed the *Journal's* first issue on November 5, 1733. A few people wrote articles critical of the governor. They wrote them without signing their names. Zenger himself didn't write anything. But he was the **publisher** of the paper. He was the one who printed it. So he took full responsibility.

The governor was very angry. Still, the group kept writing articles. Zenger kept printing them. This went on for a year.

Then, in November 1734, the governor had Zenger arrested. The governor said that Zenger was trying to harm him by printing false things about him. He also said that Zenger was trying to start a **revolt** against the colony's government.

#### 4 Social Studies

Zenger was in jail for nine months. In August 1735, his trial began. His lawyer's name was Andrew Hamilton.

Hamilton surprised the court. He said that Zenger had printed the articles. But he denied that they said false things. He defended Zenger's right to print things that were true.

The judge was on the governor's side. He did not want to accept Hamilton's argument. If he did, he'd have to order a review of what the governor had done in office. He said that the **jury** would only decide if Zenger had printed the articles. He, the judge, would decide if Zenger was guilty of saying false things about the governor.

Hamilton would not agree. He spoke right to the jury. He said they should decide whether Zenger's paper had lied about the governor. He said the jury had the right to decide this. He also called on them to give Zenger a new right. Zenger should have the freedom to write the truth about people in power.

The jury decided that the things Zenger had printed were true. Zenger was not guilty. He was set free the next day.

The trial was a great victory. John Peter Zenger could continue to publish articles. He could continue to be critical of the governor. His trial made sure that Americans would always learn the truth. Because of John Peter Zenger, Americans have the right to a free press.

3. Why did some people not sign their names to articles that were critical of the governor?
4. Why did Zenger take responsibility for the articles?
5. Why did the judge not want to accept Hamilton's argument?
6. In what ways did John Peter Zenger's trial make sure that Americans would always get the truth from their newspapers?

# Loyal Citizens

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## WORDS TO KNOW

**Japan** /dʒə'pæn/ a country in the Pacific Ocean

**Hawaii** /ha:'wai/ a state of the United States consisting of a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean

**Germany** /'dʒə:məni/ a country in Europe

**Italy** /'itəli/ a country in Europe

**interned** /in'tə:nd/ kept inside a special area

**loyal** /'lɔiəl/ faithful or true to someone or something

This is a story about World War II. It's not about a famous battle, though. It's about a group of people who had to leave their homes and live in a kind of prison camp.

It was December 1941. People in the United States were very angry. On December 7, **Japan** had attacked a U.S. naval base in Pearl Harbor, **Hawaii**. The attack had come without warning. More than 2,400 people were killed. Dozens of ships and planes were destroyed.

On December 8, the United States went to war against Japan. **Germany** and **Italy** had agreed to help Japan. The United States was now at war with those countries, too. The United States had entered World War II.

For weeks after Pearl Harbor, people were in shock. Many people were not only angry. They were also afraid. Wild stories began to spread. Many of the stories were about Japanese Americans.

Some people thought the Japanese Americans were spies. People who had Japanese relatives were accused of helping the enemy. The bombing of Pearl Harbor created much fear and hatred.

1. What happened on December 7, 1941?
2. What kinds of stories were told about Japanese Americans after the bombing of Pearl Harbor?

The U.S. government forced more than 100,000 Japanese Americans to leave their homes. They had to give up most of their belongings. They had to sell their houses and businesses at a great loss.

The government **interned** Japanese Americans in special camps. The first camps were army bases changed into living areas. Then other camps were built. Most of them were in desert areas in the West. They were kept under armed guard from 1942 until almost the end of the war. The idea was to keep all Japanese Americans together. This way they couldn't harm the United States.

The first camps were terrible. Whole families had to live together in one large room. People slept on army cots. The food was very bad. Many people got sick. People had to do without many things.



Slowly, the camps got better. Living areas became larger. Each camp built schools and churches. People started their own gardens. There were stores, movie theaters, and police and fire departments. In some ways, the camps began to look like small towns. Still, there was a big difference. The people in these towns could not leave when they wanted to.

Of course, many people thought this was unfair. The United States was not only at war with Japan. It was fighting Germany and Italy, too. There were millions of German Americans and Italian Americans living here. No one talked of putting them into camps.

In 1942, a Japanese American woman filed suit. She said putting her in a camp was against U.S. law. In December 1944, the Supreme Court agreed. It said the government cannot hold **loyal** citizens against their will.

The government said it would begin to close the camps. It said Japanese Americans could go back to their homes. Of course, that