

# 跨学科分级阅读

Reading Explorations

(美) Joanne Suter 著  
Sandra Widener

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机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press

Level A

# 跨学科分级阅读

Reading Explorations

江苏工业学院图书馆

藏书章

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# 出版说明

长久以来，英语学习者都有一个误区：学习者有意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。在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：

社会知识（Social Studies）——涵盖了世界历史、文化、经济、政治、重大事件以及重要人物等各方面的知识。

科学（Science）——包括物质科学、地球科学、生命科学等领域，简明易懂，突出专业知识的通俗性、实用性。

数学（Math）——涉及到一般的数学计算、计量、数据的核算等，题材均来源于生活，没有纯数学的枯燥，使学生能轻松地掌握一般的数学技能。

生活技巧（Life Skills）——包括健康问题、休闲旅游、消费指南等一系列与生活息息相关的常识，在学习外语的同时，可获取一些实用的生活技能。

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# Social Studies

**History can open up new worlds.  
You are about to read stories  
about great journeys of the  
past. You will also find out  
about life in the 1920s and 1930s.**



# Trail of Tears

## WORDS TO KNOW

**Cherokee** /'tʃerəki:/ a tribe of Native Americans, or American Indians

**tribe** /'traib/ a group of people living together under a leader or chief

**Georgia** /'dʒɔ:dʒjə/ a state in the southeastern part of the United States

**Oklahoma** /,əuklə'həumə/ a state in the middle part of the United States

**shelter** /'ʃeltə/ a safe place

**trail** /treil/ a path where people walk

The **Cherokee tribe** had a law. They called it the Blood Law. It said they could not sell or give away their land. One day, the Cherokee had to break the Blood Law.

In the early 1800s, the Cherokee tribe lived in the state of **Georgia**. They had lived there a long time.

They grew cotton on the rich land. They built schools. They learned to read and write. They were proud of what they had done.

They lived by themselves. The whites lived around them. They tried to live side by side with the whites.

The Cherokee had their own laws. One of their laws was the Blood Law. It said they must not sell their land. They must not give it away.

But the state of Georgia said the Cherokee must give up land. White settlers wanted it. They wanted to move onto it.

"Move the Cherokee out!" cried the whites. Then gold was found. The whites wanted the land even more. Their cries grew louder.

"There is gold in that land!"

In 1830, the United States made a law. It said the Cherokee had to leave their land. Other tribes had to go, too. They had to move west to **Oklahoma**. That land was not good.

That is why the whites wanted them to go there.

1. What did the Cherokee Blood Law say?
2. Why did the Cherokee and other tribes have to leave their land?

The great move began. One by one, tribes went west. The trips were long. There was no food. Many died. The Cherokee watched. They did not want this to happen to them.

The U.S. Army said, "You must go by 1839!" Some Cherokee went west. But most did not. They stayed on their land.

In 1838, soldiers drove the Cherokee from their homes. They put them in camps. The camps were hot. They were dirty. Many Cherokee got sick. They couldn't make the trip west.

"You can wait for fall," the army said. "Then you will move." That summer, 2,000 Cherokee died in the camps.

Fall came. It was October 1838. Some 15,000 Cherokee began the long move west.

#### **4 Social Studies**

Some went in wagons. Others walked. The trip was over 800 miles. It took most of the winter.

They carried big packs. They walked on hard, cold ground. There was no **shelter**. They slept outside. Nothing covered them. Many were sick.

Many died. They were buried on the way. Many graves were by the **trail**. Their trip was very sad. They called their path the Trail of Tears.

At last, the Cherokee reached their new home. It was March 1839. They built houses. They farmed the new land. They set up schools.

But one fourth of the tribe was gone. Thousands died in the camps. Thousands more died on the path called the Trail of Tears.

3. What were the camps like where the soldiers put the Cherokee?
4. Tell about the Cherokee's trip west on the trail.
5. What did the Cherokee do in their new home?

# Chief Joseph

---

## WORDS TO KNOW

**Nez Perce** /'nez.pə:s/ a tribe of Native Americans

**Oregon** /'ɔrɪgən/ a state in the northwestern part of the United States

**Canada** /'kænədə/ the country north of the United States

Chief Joseph was a great leader. His tribe fought those who were taking their land. He was a brave fighter. But he was also a man of peace.

**The chief of the Nez Perce spoke to his son Joseph. "I am dying. This land will hold my body. Do not sell my grave. Do not sell our home."**

**"Father," said Joseph, "I will protect this land with my life."**

**Joseph's father died. Joseph became chief of the Nez Perce. His tribe lived in the state of Oregon.**

**The tribe knew Joseph was smart. They were ready to listen. But Joseph had a hard job. The whites were taking his lands.**

**The Nez Perce were peaceful. They did not make war. Joseph wanted to keep his home. But he wanted to keep peace, too.**

**"You must leave your land," said the U.S. Army. "Chief Joseph, you have 30 days. Then you must move your people."**

- 1. What did Joseph promise his father he would do?**
- 2. Who told the Nez Perce to leave their land?**

"We will not leave!" cried some of Joseph's men. "We will fight!" They were angry. They did not think before speaking. Joseph was smart. He saw the truth. It would be hopeless to fight. The U.S. Army was too strong.

Joseph asked for time. "We cannot cross the river. It is too high now."

The U.S. general did not care. "Go, or we will send you away."

Joseph's tribe began the trip. They would go peacefully. But some of his men were angry. They did not want to go. They killed four soldiers.

Now Joseph knew there would be war. He had always been a man of peace. But if he had to fight, he would.

Joseph's men won the first battle. The win held no joy. "I see sorrow," Joseph said. "We will always have to fight. We must go north to **Canada**. Chief Sitting Bull found safety there."

The Nez Perce started the long trip to Canada. They had to fight often along the way.

One cold night they stopped at Bear Paw Mountain. They were almost in Canada.

Soldiers rode over the hill. Joseph yelled to his daughter, "Find Sitting Bull in Canada. Get help!"

Joseph fought the Army for four days. It was snowing. There was no food. They had come 1,600 miles in 11 weeks. They fought hard. But they could not win.

Joseph said to his tribe, "Hear me. I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. I will fight no more forever."

Joseph rode to the soldiers' camp. He got off his horse. He stood tall. A blanket covered his back. His arms and face had bullet marks. He looked the general in the eye. Joseph handed him his gun. He was giving up the fight.

Chief Joseph lost his land. But he kept the peace. He saved many lives. His people remember him as a great chief.

3. What made the Nez Perce go to war?
4. Why did Chief Joseph stop fighting?
5. How do his people remember Chief Joseph?



# The Pony Express

## **WORDS TO KNOW**

**Pony Express** /'pəuni ik'spres/ a way to carry mail to people. A pony is a small horse.

**Missouri** /mi'zuəri/ a state in the middle of the United States

**scout** /skaut/ a person sent ahead to get information

**guide** /gaid/ a person who shows the way for others

**telegraph** /'teligra:f/ a way of sending a message over a wire

They faced danger. They carried the mail through the wild West. They were the riders of the **Pony Express**.