

新课标 中小学分级英语读物

This is London

这是伦敦

Philip Prowse(英) 著 申蔷 注

外语教学与研究出版社

英国麦克米伦出版公司

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PHILIP PROWSE (英) 著

申 蔷 注

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这是一套优秀的分级英语读物

亲爱的老师、同学们，由外语教学与研究出版社和英国麦克米伦出版公司联合出版的这套《新标准中小学分级英语读物》终于与大家见面了。它不仅内容丰富有趣，打开了英美文化的一扇窗，而且还是学习英语路途中的一个得力助手与伙伴。

这套读物根据难易程度分为4级：Beginner Level, Elementary Level, Intermediate Level和Upper Level。读物内容包括独立成篇的小说及其他作品，均选自原版小说、改写的名著或科普读物，涉及中小學生都感兴趣或热中的题材。丛书根据不同等级在词汇、语法、语言难度上加以注释，使同学们能以不同的语言水平阅读英文作品。每一本读物都配有自测练习，用以引导和辅助同学们阅读，也可由老师用来组织、指导学生进行系统的阅读活动。

我们衷心希望这套《新标准中小学分级英语读物》能够成为老师们在英语教学中的得力助手，也愿这套读物能够丰富同学们的阅历，开阔你们的视野，缩小你们与英语语言及文化的距离。

如果老师、同学们喜欢这套读物，请把它推荐给你们的的朋友，如果你们对读物有什么不满意之处或有什么好的建议，也请别忘了告诉我们！

很多具有丰富教学经验的中小学老师为这套读物做了注释和相关练习，我们在此表示衷心感谢，感谢他们对我们的大力支持。此外，东南大学的程俊瑜老师为如何编辑与更好地使用这套读物提供了许多宝贵意见，在此我们特向程老师深表谢意。

我们想对老师们说

亲爱的老师，首先感谢您关注我们这套读物，感谢您推荐和指导您的学生阅读这套读物。作为出版者，我们想奉上几条建议，以供您在教学中参考。

对读物的使用不必像在课堂上讲解课文那样。使用读物可以有多种形式，既可以让学生独自并按照自己合适的进度去阅读，允许他们选择自己喜爱的内容，以满足不同学生对不同兴趣爱好的实际需求，也可以作为课堂教学的补充，在给予一定的指导与帮助下进行阅读。对于前者，老师可帮助学生选择最合适的读物，并担负起督促、指导的责任；对于后者，则有利于老师系统地、有组织地对学生的阅读进行指导、帮助，并可组织许多与阅读相关的集体活动。

老师在组织学生阅读的过程中，应注意不仅要激发学生们的阅读兴趣，而且要使这种兴趣和热情持续下去。老师可以对全班同学的阅读情况作个记录，如使用表格形式，并可将表格公布在班级的墙上，同时鼓励同学们相互交流，推荐自己已读过的读物。老师也可组织同学们在班上汇报阅读的内容，还可以以小组为单位，组织集体阅读，鼓励同学们在阅读中互相帮助、互相学习、共同解决困难。读后可以组织同学们发展或改写故事的某些情节，并把故事表演出来，这样的表演活动常常可以成为学生们阅读的巨大动力。老师还可以利用录音带或介绍相关的文化背景知识，来激发学生们的阅读的欲望，引导学生们积极地去预测将要阅读的内容。同时老师也可以帮助学生们解决一些阅读中的障碍，如生词问题、文化差异造成的理解难点等等，使得学生能够顺利地完成阅读。当然老师更应该鼓励学生

这是伦敦（新）港中（小）学公共图书馆。

们运用各种阅读技巧去克服阅读中的困难，提高实际阅读的能力。阅读后老师应引导学生进一步深化对内容的理解，并可以以读物内容为原材料，设计多种活动来为学生提供使用英语的机会，如模仿故事人物、情节等。老师应通过一切可能的、有效的方法培养学生的阅读兴趣，增强他们独立阅读的信心，最终实现自主地、独立地阅读原文，那么这些大量的课外阅读必将给学生们的英语能力带来极大的改观。

这套读物所配的练习非常新颖实用，为学生们提供实践英语和使用英语的机会。老师在使用时，可根据学生情况适当加以改进、补充，取其精华，为我所用。对于全英文的练习题要求，老师可以适当用中文形式给出。对可能出现的生词和需要提前了解的文化背景知识，老师也要事先有所掌握，并相应给予学生辅导。对于中西文化的差异，在阅读后可组织学生就有关话题进行讨论，加深学生对有关问题的认识和理解。老师对 Before Reading 练习要起到帮助学生做好阅读准备，引导他们入门的作用。对 While Reading 练习，老师则应该负好帮助学生顺利有效进行阅读的责任，注意激发学生的丰富想像力，同时引导他们通过活跃的思维，获得丰富完整的阅读信息。对 After Reading 练习，老师则要担负起巩固和深化阅读成果的作用，应注重学生的思想和他们对书中内容的理解，可以设计一些活动，让学生对文中的焦点人物、故事情节、相关话题等展开讲座、辩论或研究等，为学生提供使用英语进行交流的良好契机。

总之，这套读物无论在总体设计、编排上，还是练习设置中，都采用了较新的语言教学指导思想。老师们在使用中，要结合实际情况，充分利用其优势和长处，对不当之处进行灵活改进，以期取得很好的辅助教学效果。

我们想对同学们说

这套读物为你们提供了一个大量接触英语的好机会。大量地阅读不仅可以使你们真正提高阅读能力，还可以巩固你们课堂所学的语言知识、扩大词汇量，增强语感。分级读物可以使你们体验成功的喜悦，增强你们使用英语的信心。

在你们开始阅读这套读物前，我们还有几点建议想要告诉你们。首先，你们应该选择自己感兴趣的故事去阅读，这样才能很好地享受阅读的乐趣。在阅读中，你们是真正的主人，寻找你们感兴趣的事物，而不要成为生词或语法的奴隶。切记你们并不需要认识每一个单词或知道每一句的准确译文，如果感到内容有趣，能带给你们快乐，就读下去，如果觉得阻力太大，文章太难，就干脆换一本。你们可以在老师的辅导下阅读，也可以自己读，还可以几个同学一起来读，在阅读过程中相互交流感受和体会。要学会通过上下文推测出某些生词的含义，而不是频繁地查字典。阅读的成绩最终应以看完了多少本书来衡量，对新词和语法的巩固则应该通过一些辅助练习和你们自己的理解与心得来完成。正文前的Notes可帮你们扫除一些生词障碍和了解有关的文化背景知识，你们也可以通过Notes和其后的Before Reading练习预测正文内容。做这样的阅读前热身准备，有助于你们顺利积极地去阅读故事。While Reading练习帮助你们克服阅读障碍，引导阅读方向，指点你们抓住主题、要点，整理归纳信息及如何使用正确的阅读技巧等。After Reading练习则帮助你们在语言学习、思想收获等方面达到最佳效果。通过做以上练习，使你们不再是被动的读者。走进读物，与书中人物互动交流会使你们的阅读活动更有意义，乐趣无穷。

愿这套读物不仅为你们的英语学习提供帮助，更成为你们成长道路上的好朋友、好伙伴。

Notes 频繁地查阅词典一定会让你阅读受阻，不如一次扫清这些“拦路虎”！

p2

Big Ben 大本钟

p3

the Romans 罗马人

Londinium 罗马人入主英格兰时期伦敦的名称

William the Conqueror 征服者威廉，随后在英国加冕为王，称威廉一世

The Tower of London 伦敦塔(也称为伦敦古堡)

p4

Shakespeare 莎士比亚(英国戏剧大师)

Stratford-on-Avon 埃文河畔斯特拉特福(莎士比亚的故乡，位于英格兰的地理中心)

The Globe Theatre 寰球剧院
demolish 拆毁

p5

baker 面包师

Dickens 狄更斯(19世纪英国作家)

grow larger and larger 变得越来越大

factory 工厂

changes 改变，变化

be full of 充满

smoke 烟尘

live in 住在

house 房子，住宅

p6

the River Thames 泰晤士河
flow 流动

freeze (使)冻结(过去式 froze)

café 咖啡馆，咖啡店

restaurant 餐厅，饭馆

be built 被建成

p7

tourist 旅行者，旅游者

go on boat trip 坐游船旅行

Tower Bridge 伦敦塔桥

Westminster 威斯敏斯特宫
(英国国会上下两院所在之处)

p8

The National Theatre 国家剧院

The Houses of Parliament 国会大厦

Members of Parliament

(MPs)国会议员
Whitehall 白厅(伦敦的一条街道, 英国政府机关所在地)
Number ten Downing Street
唐宁街10号(英国政府办公地点)

p9

Westminster Abbey 威斯敏斯特教堂
Queen Elizabeth II 伊丽莎白二世
be crowned 接受加冕
St Paul's Cathedral 圣保罗教堂
a good view of 极佳的风景

p10

Trafalgar Square 特拉法尔加广场
paintings 绘画作品
the Tate Gallery 泰特美术馆
on the north bank of 在……的北岸
The British Museum 大英博物馆
Vikings from Scandinavia
来自斯堪的那维亚的海盗
Tutankhamen from Egypt
图坦卡门(约公元前14世纪的埃及国王)
Treasury of San Marco from
Venice 威尼斯圣马可的珍宝
Victoria and Albert Museum

(the V and A) 维多利亚及艾伯特博物馆
sculpture 雕刻品
jewellery 珠宝

p11

Buckingham Palace 白金汉宫
the changing of the guard
换岗

p12

Windsor Castle 温莎城堡
Hampton Court 汉普顿宫
(位于泰晤士河北岸)

p13

Hyde Park 海德公园
acre 英亩
lido 室外游泳池
Speakers' Corner 演说角
make a speech 发表演讲
open-air theatre 露天剧场
Regent's park 里真茨公园
St James's Park 圣·詹姆斯公园

p18

the tube (伦敦的)地铁
Underground railway 地铁
Heathrow (伦敦最大的机场)希思罗机场

p19

Piccadilly Circus 皮卡迪利广场

information centre 问讯处

p20

Oxford Street 牛津街(伦敦
繁华的商业街)

pin 别针、大头针

p21

record 唱片

furniture 家具

antique 古玩, 古董

on the stall 在摊位上

p22

pubs 酒吧

drinks (复数) 饮料

play games 玩儿游戏

listen to music 听音乐

cinema 电影院

in the West End 在伦敦西
区

musical 音乐剧

comedy 喜剧

play 话剧

p23

watch Shakespearean plays
看莎士比亚式的话剧

evening newspaper 晚报

nightclubs 夜总会

Caribbean restaurant 加勒
比海风味餐厅

eat at hamburger restaurants
在汉堡餐厅就餐

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Have fun! (祝你)玩得开心!

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A Before Reading

1 Look at the photographs in the book. Which picture do you like best?

2 Read the Contents. Which chapter is most interesting to you?

My Notes:

INTRODUCTION

London is the biggest city in Britain. More than seven million people live and work there.

London is also one of the most important cities in the world. It is a centre for business and for tourism.

In London you can find some of the best theatres and museums in the world. You can find old and new buildings, and many beautiful parks.

This book begins with a little of London's history. Then we look at the London of today. You can see and do many things in London. We will have a look at this great city.



Clock-Face of Big Ben

1 HISTORY of LONDON

The Romans

The Romans came to England in AD 43. They built a town on the River Thames. The name of the town was Londinium.

The Romans chose a good place for the town. It was easy to cross the river there. Soon, they built a bridge over the river.

Londinium got bigger and bigger. Ships came to the town from all over Europe. The Romans built roads from Londinium to other parts of Britain.

By the year 400, there were fifty thousand people in the city.

Soon after 400, the Romans left Britain. We do not know very much about Londinium between the years 400 and 1000.

William the Conqueror

In 1066, William the Conqueror came to England. William came from Normandy in France. He became King of England and lived in London.

But William was afraid of the people of London. He built a big building for himself – the White Tower. Now it is part of the Tower of London.

Many tourists visit the Tower of London every year. The Crown Jewels -- the Queen's gold and diamonds --

are kept there.

All the Kings and Queens of England lived in London. It was the biggest town in England. By 1600, there were more than two hundred thousand people in London.



Tower of London

Shakespeare's London

Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564. Later, he lived in London. Shakespeare wrote thirty-six plays. They are still read and acted all over the world.

The plays were acted in the Globe Theatre. The theatre was demolished in 1644.

The Great Fire

The houses in Shakespeare's London were built very close to one another. They were made of wood.

Sometimes there were small fires.

On Saturday 2nd September 1666, there was a big fire.

It started in the house of the King's baker, in Pudding Lane, near London Bridge.

The baker's wife woke up in the middle of the night. The house was burning. Soon the next house started burning. Then the next and the next... The fire burned until Thursday.

Most of London was burnt. A quarter of a million people lost their homes.

Dickens' London

People built houses again after the Great Fire. But they built them of stone and brick.

The city grew larger and larger. By 1830, there were more than one and a half million people in London.

The railways came. There were factories all over the city. London became richer and richer.

But there were also other changes. The city became dark and dirty. The air was full of smoke. People lived in very bad houses. Some very poor people did not have houses.

Charles Dickens lived from 1812 to 1870. He lived in London for many years. In his books we read about London at that time.

We read about the rich people in their big houses. And we read about the poor people. Many of the London poor had little to eat.

Most children did not go to school. Some of them

worked all day in factories. Other children lived in the streets. Every day children died in the streets of London.

But London is better now. The city is much cleaner. And many Londoners work in offices or shops. But a lot of people still work in factories.

The River Thames

The River Thames is part of London's history. The Romans built Londinium beside the river. It was a small town then. Now, it is a very large city. But the River Thames is still the centre of London.

Until 1749, there was only one bridge across the river: London Bridge. The old London Bridge looked very strange. There were houses and shops on the bridge.

The water did not flow under the bridge quickly. Often, the river froze in winter. The water became ice. The people walked on the river. There were cafés and restaurants on the ice.

In the nineteenth century, many new bridges were built. Now there are more than twenty bridges over the Thames in London.



The Houses of the Parliament on the River Thames