

普通高中英语课程标准泛读教材

常香藤英语

GO WITH IVY ENGLISH





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木铎金声



教育界有一个普遍共识:学习能力的欠缺从本质上是阅读能力的滞后。阅读是学生进一步掌握知识、养成能力的阶梯,在阅读能力欠缺的情况下,新的知识就无从进入学习者的大脑,更无法生成更高层次的知识,也就无从提高能力。同时,阅读又是所有人类活动中最能贴近心灵、激发愉悦的一种。真正的阅读,应该是优雅的;而真正值得阅读的,除了经典,还是经典。

基于此,我们与中国人民大学出版社外语分社几经磋商,又经过与众多位志同道合的同仁的多次研讨,就有了"常春藤英语系列"这一套英语泛读教材的诞生。我们从浩瀚的英语文选中,挑出适合不同阶段中学生阅读的内容。这是一项庞大的工程,十几个月的时间里我们读遍了英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚的语文教材,那些文字大多是英语国家百年传承的经典。置身其中,我们犹如同一个个鲜活的人物和场景对话,每每为他们的所思所想所感所为所处而感动、而思考;每当痛下决心不得不舍弃某一经典文篇的时候,我们总会拷问自己竟然如此残忍!

结合国情、学情,我们将优中选优的"幸存者",依据英语课程标准分配到了不同等级的册子里。为了帮助读者消化这些经典,我们又针对中考改革和高考改革的最新精神,根据多年的教学研究经验,以北京、重庆两大都市名校名师的视角,在这套书中设计了不同层次的学习任务。这些任务都具有很强的实效性、操作性和通用性,既便于教师在课堂上实施,又便于学生课下自我检测。这些任务包括:



任务一,"How well did you read?"旨在辅助读者理解文章、自我评估和调控,或者试图将读者对文章的理解提高到较高的层次。

任务二,"Read for words"。我们对照新课标词汇表,针对重点词汇设计了配套练习——我们相信,这种在语境中进行的练习,会帮助读者更有效地扩大词汇量。

任务三,"Writing practice"。不是每一篇选文后面都设计了这一任务。这一任务采用了两种形式:一种是 Summary writing,希望借此加强读者对文章的记忆并加厚读者的写作功底;另一种是开放的 Questions,意在通过此种形式的写作推动读者的思维,引导读者去思考深层次的问题。

所有与我一起甄选文章、设计任务的老师均来自北京市重点中学或者著名学校以及四川外国语大学附属外国语学校(重庆外国语学校),他们都在三尺讲坛上耕耘多年,对于师生的需求有最直接的发言权,对于中学生的英语学习问题有最直观的了解和感受。他们白天保质上课,晚上熬夜选文、精心构思设计。因为他们深知,今日所做,正是为了成就一批又一批的优秀读者。

我们的团队——这些名校教师们日夜辛苦那么久,唯一的目的在于:期望我们的学生——认识的,不认识的,均能从这套书中受益;希望我们的中学英语学习资源里,有更多更好的经典;希望更多的人,能够静下心来,真正品一品英语的芳香。对于我个人而言,还有一个小小的私心:为我今年正在人大附中七年级读书的女儿聂子健编写一套对得起她的阅读教材,作为爸爸送给她的礼物,伴随她从初一到高三——我对她的最高期许,就是希望她成为一个爱读书的人、一个身心健康的人。

《论语》说:"天下之无道也久矣,天将以夫子为木铎。"夫子的时代远去了,但是我们依然需要木铎,不时地在我们身边响起,提醒我们,应该通过阅读经典来与自己的心灵对话。

我们不敢妄自尊大,将我们的这套书称为"木铎",但是,至少,如果您真的选择了它,偶尔的木铎金声,您是可以听到的。

木铎声声, 其音悠悠, 其韵绵长。绝恶于未萌, 起敬于微渺, 不经意间, 我们的未来, 也许就已经改变。

聂成军 甲午年(2014年)夏 于北京市海淀区教师进修学校



编辑心语



阅读是人生进步的阶梯,知识是文明进化的尺度。

《义务教育英语课程标准》和《普通高中英语课程标准》明确规定,中学生的阅读量为:三级,4万词以上;四级,10万词以上;五级,15万词以上;六级,18万词以上;七级,23万词以上;八级,30万词以上。

我们深感广大的中学生缺少严格按照上述标准编写、内容精到经典的英语泛读教材。经过与北京市海淀区教师进修学校中学英语教研员聂成军先生以及海淀区主要名校(中国人民大学附属中学、北京大学附属中学、清华大学附属中学、北京市十一学校、北京市第一〇一中学、首都师范大学附属中学、北京市八一中学、北京市第二十中学、北京市第十九中学、北京师范大学第三附属中学、中国地质大学附属中学、北京市知春里中学等)、北京师范大学良乡附属中学和四川外国语大学附属外国语学校(重庆外国语学校)部分一线骨干教师反复研讨,我们确定并精心编写了这套"常春藤英语系列"教材,共16册:

常春藤英语 三级•上	常春藤英语 三级•下
常春藤英语 四级•上	常春藤英语 四级•下
常春藤英语 五级•上	常春藤英语 五级•下

T	
常春藤英语 六级•上	常春藤英语 六级•下
常春藤英语 七级•一	常春藤英语 七级•二
常春藤英语 七级•三	常春藤英语 七级•四
常春藤英语 八级•一	常春藤英语 八级•二
常春藤英语 八级•三	常春藤英语 八级•四

这套教材,立足于公认的教育理论,依赖于权威的编写团队,取材于以英美为主的国家经典的语文教材,设计有实用精到的练习,精选部分适合诵读的课文配置了地道的英语录音(可登录中国人民大学出版社外语分社网站 www.crup.com.cn/wy进行下载),顺应中、高考改革的趋势,是我国第一套严格按照《义务教育英语课程标准》和《普通高中英语课程标准》而精心打造的英语泛读教材。

感谢这套教材的总主编和所有编委会成员。

书如其名,我们相信这套教材值得拥有,相信其生命之树常青常绿。

中国人民大学出版社外语分社 2014年6月



品味经典,"悦"读人生

本册是按照《普通高中英语课程标准》八级要求编写的,适合高三年级学生阅读。

本册作者在文章选材上别具匠心。既包括了经典的大师级作品,如兰姆的 The Story of "the Tempest",又包括了大家耳熟能详的童话故事,如 Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp 和 The Ugly Duckling,另外,名家演讲,如 Hillary Clinton's Concession Speech: Suspends Campaign, Endorses Obama 也在其中。

从选材难度上来讲,本册所选文章难度适中,非常适合高中学生阅读。很多文章都取材于英国、美国、澳大利亚等国家的文学读本或语文课本。也有摘自欧美学生的课外读物,如 A Trail of New Fortunes 就节选自美国中学生课外读物 Abraham Lincoln。

从话题上来说,本册书涉及人生哲理、心灵故事、亲情与友情、人物传记、 科学技术、教育与发展、动物与自然、经典演讲等丰富的话题,充分体现泛读的 广泛性特点,让学生真正通过阅读扩大知识面。

从可读性来说,本册书的编写特别注重"悦"读。丰富的话题、有趣的故事、

生动的描述、缜密的思辨、优美的语言,让学生徜徉在英语"悦"读的世界里。 另外,为了帮助读者轻松阅读,编者对重点词汇进行释义,对故事主干进行阅读 理解的提示,还通过问题形式促进写作水平的提高。

为方便教师教学和学生阅读,本书精选 13 篇适合诵读的经典文章提供录音,读者可登录中国人民大学出版社外语分社网站 www.crup.com.cn/wy进行下载。此外,为给学生提供更多的学习方便,本书还特别申请了答疑邮箱,读者可以通过以下邮箱与主编取得联系并提出疑问:cctyyz@126.com,cctyy_8_2@126.com,chengzsh@crup.com.cn。

林小林 2014年6月于北京市第一○一中学



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People and Colors

One person chooses a bright red car, but another prefers a dark green. One family paints the living room a sunny yellow, but another family uses pure white. One child wants a bright orange ball, but another wants a light blue one. Psychologists and businessmen think these differences are important.

In general, people talk about two groups of colors: warm colors and cool colors. Researchers think that there are also two groups of people: people who prefer warm colors and people who prefer cool colors.

The warm colors are red, orange, and yellow. Where there are warm colors and a lot of light, people usually want to be active. People think that red, for example, is exciting. Sociable people, those who like to be with others, like red. The cool colors are green, blue, and violet. These colors, unlike warm colors, are relaxing. Where there are cool colors, people are usually quiet. People who like to spend time alone often prefer blue.

Red may be exciting, but one researcher says that time seems to pass more slowly in a room with warm colors than in a room with cool colors. He suggests that a warm color, such as red or orange, is a good color for a living room or restaurant. People who are relaxing or eating, do not want time to pass quickly. Cool colors are better for offices or factories if the people who are working there want time to pass quickly.

Researchers do not know why people think some colors are warm and other colors are cool. However, almost everyone agrees that red, orange, and yellow are warm and that green, blue, and violet are cool. Perhaps warm colors remind people of warm days and the cool colors remind them of cool days. Because in the north the sun is low during winter, the sunlight appears quite blue. Because the sun is higher during summer, the hot summer sunlight appears yellow.

People associate colors with different objects, feelings, and holidays. Red, for

example, is the color of fire, heat, blood, and life. People say red is an exciting and active color. They associate red with a strong feeling like anger. Red is used for signs of danger, such as STOP signs and fire engines. The holiday which is associated with red is Valentine's Day. On February 14, Americans send red hearts to people they love.

Orange is the bright, warm color of leaves in autumn. People say orange is a lively, energetic color. They associate orange with happiness. The holidays which are associated with orange are Halloween in October and Thanksgiving Day in November. On October 31 many Americans put large orange pumpkins in their windows for Halloween.

Yellow is the color of sunlight. People say it is a cheerful and lively color. They associate yellow, too, with happiness. Because it is bright, it is used for signs of caution.

Green is the cool color of grass in spring. People say it is a <u>refreshing</u> and relaxing color. Machines in factories are usually painted light green.

Blue is the color of the sky, water, and ice. Police and Navy uniforms are blue. When people are sad, they say "I feel blue." They associate blue with feelings like unhappiness and fear.

Violet, or purple, is the deep, soft color of darkness or shadows. People consider violet a dignified $^{\odot}$ color. They associate it with loneliness. On Easter Sunday people decorate baskets with purple ribbons $^{@}$.

White is the color of snow. People describe white as a pure, clean color. They associate white with a bright clean feeling. Doctors and nurses normally wear white uniforms. On the other hand, black is the color of night. People wear black clothes at serious or formal ceremonies.

Businessmen know that people choose products by color. Businessmen want to manufacture products which are the colors people will buy. For example, an automobile manufacturer needs to know how many cars to paint red, how many green, and how many black. Good businessmen know that young people prefer different colors than old people do and men prefer different colors than women do.

Young children react to the color of an object before they react to its shape. They prefer the warm colors — red, yellow, and orange. When people grow older, they begin to react more to the shape of an object than to its color. The favorite color of adults of all countries is blue. Their second favorite color is red, and their third is green.

On the whole, women prefer brighter colors than men do. Almost everyone likes red, but women like yellow and green more than men do. Pink is usually considered a feminine color. Blue is usually considered a masculine color. As a result, people

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dress baby girls in pink and baby boys in blue. However, it is dangerous to generalize because taste changes. For example, years ago businessmen wore only white shirts; today they wear many different colors, including pink.

If two objects are the same except for color, they will look different. Color can make an object look nearer or farther, larger or smaller. A red object always looks nearer than a blue object. For example, red letters on a blue sign look as though they are in front of the sign. Bright objects look larger than dark objects. However, they are actually the same size. Large or fat people who want to look smaller or slimmer wear dark clothes. When they wear dark clothes, they look smaller and slimmer than they are.

In conclusion, color is very important to people. Warm and cool colors affect how people feel. People choose products by color. Moreover, color affects how an object looks. It is even possible that your favorite color tells a lot about you.

(982 words)

Notes

17

- ① dignified ['dɪgnɪfaɪd] adj. 显贵的, 高贵的
- ② ribbon ['rɪbən] n. 缎带,丝带
- ③ feminine ['femɪnɪn] adj. 女性的
- ④ masculine ['mɑ:skjulɪn] adj. 男性的

Exercises

I. How we	ll did you read?
-----------	------------------

1. [Note the fact] Warm	colors make people	,	
A. relaxing	B. active	C. quiet	
2. [Make a distinction] What color is suitable for a restaurant?			
A. Orange.	B. Purple.	C. Blue.	
3. [Note the reason] Why do people say "I feel blue." when they are sad?			
(n			
4. [Note the comparison	i] Compared with adult, y	young children	
A. react to the shape of an object before they react to its color			