

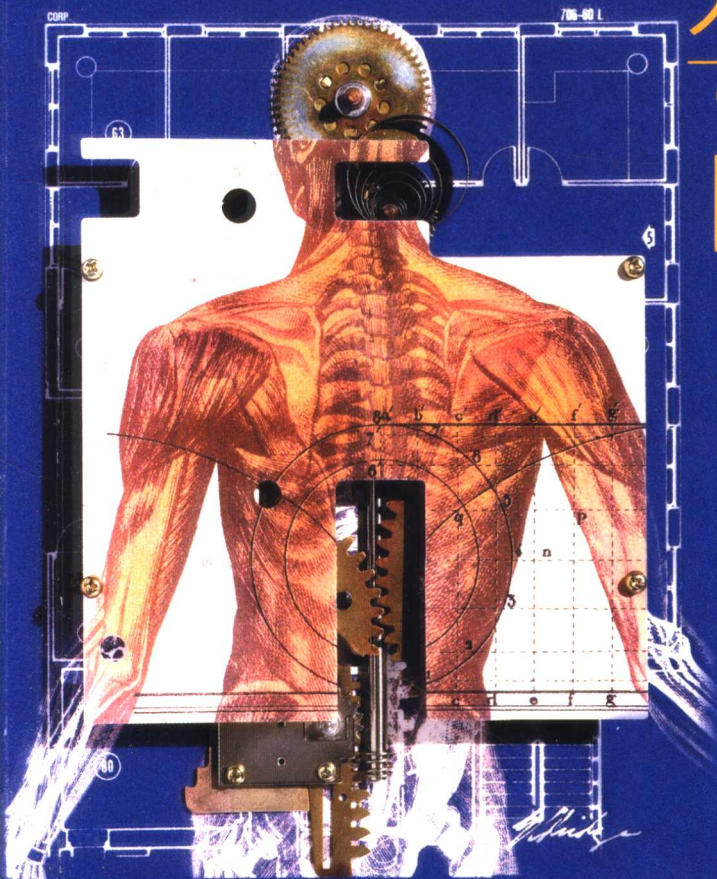
SFLEP – Longman Secondary English Graded Readers

外教社 — 朗文中学英语分级阅读

新课标百科丛书

人体探秘

THE HUMAN  
BODY



新课标  
第3级  
之七



上海外语教育出版社



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## SFLEP-Longman

### Secondary English Graded Readers

“外教社—朗文中学英语分级阅读”是依照国家教育部最新颁布的《英语课程标准》(以下简称《新课标》)对阅读技巧的要求,由上海外语教育出版社与朗文公司强强联手、合力打造的中学百科阅读精品丛书。

本丛书按《新课标》分级编写,共4级,80册(各级册数安排及难度设计见封四)。继前两批出版的32册之后,近期我们又推出了第三批的8册新书,包括:

#### 第三级

之七 The Human Body 《人体探秘》

之八 Penguins 《企鹅大家庭》

之九 Predators 《猎食者》

之十 Flying 《话说航空》

#### 第五级

之九 New York 《今日纽约》

之十 World Expos 《世博纵横》

#### 第七级

之九 World Cup 《激情世界杯》

之十 Hollywood Movies 《梦幻好莱坞》

本着全心全意打造精品的原则,我们预计在2至3年内出齐全套80册,为读者奉献一套体裁新颖、内容丰富、形式优美、编排科学的精品《新课标》读物!

## 出版说明

随着新《英语课程标准》(以下简称《新课标》)的颁布,中学英语教学改革推进到了一个新的阶段,对学生的知识面、交际能力、文化意识等方面的要求提到了新的高度。课外阅读不再是课堂教学可有可无的补充,而已成为英语学习不可或缺的部分。《新课标》对学生课外阅读在数量上作出了明确的规定,在培养目标上提出了一系列新的要求。为此,上海外语教育出版社与朗文合作编写了这套“外教社·朗文中学英语分级阅读:新课标百科丛书”。其目的是将《新课标》的教学理念贯彻到课外阅读当中,帮助学生达到《新课标》所提出的各项要求。

丛书的编写以《新课标》为指导,主要有以下特点: 1. 在总体设计上,根据《新课标》分级编写,针对性强,充分满足各阶段中学生的阅读需求; 2. 在选材上,突出个性化特征,根据不同年龄段学生的不同阅读兴趣,选择具有时代感、内容丰富的题材,帮助学生在完成《新课标》阅读任务的同时,扩大知识面,培养跨文化交流意识; 3. 在难度的把握上,兼顾能力的提高和阅读兴趣及自信心的培养,为学生营造宽松的学习氛围; 4. 在学习策略的指导上,根据《新课标》对各级的要求为每册书编写阅读技巧指南,引导学生养成良好的学习习惯; 5. 在单元后的练习编排上,突出灵活性、开放性 & 参与性,将读、说、写等相结合,激发学生的想象力和创造力,帮助学生全面达到《新课标》的各项要求。

丛书共80册,分3、5、7、9四级,每级各20册。本丛书与“外教社·朗文小学英语分级阅读”一脉相承,是外教社与朗文合作推出的阅读精品。

作为以《新课标》为指导编写课外阅读的积极性尝试,我们衷心希望广大读者能够多与我们联系、沟通,提出宝贵的意见和建议,协助我们精益求精,将丛书不断提高、完善。

上海外语教育出版社

## **Acknowledgements**

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Dad, we want to make a pet human!

Well, you need some information then!



## Do you know?

- Which part of the body makes a human's blood?
- How much blood do humans have?
- How many bones do humans have?
- What is the largest muscle?
- How does the brain control the body?
- How many senses do humans have?
- Which organ is the largest in the body and is also waterproof and elastic?

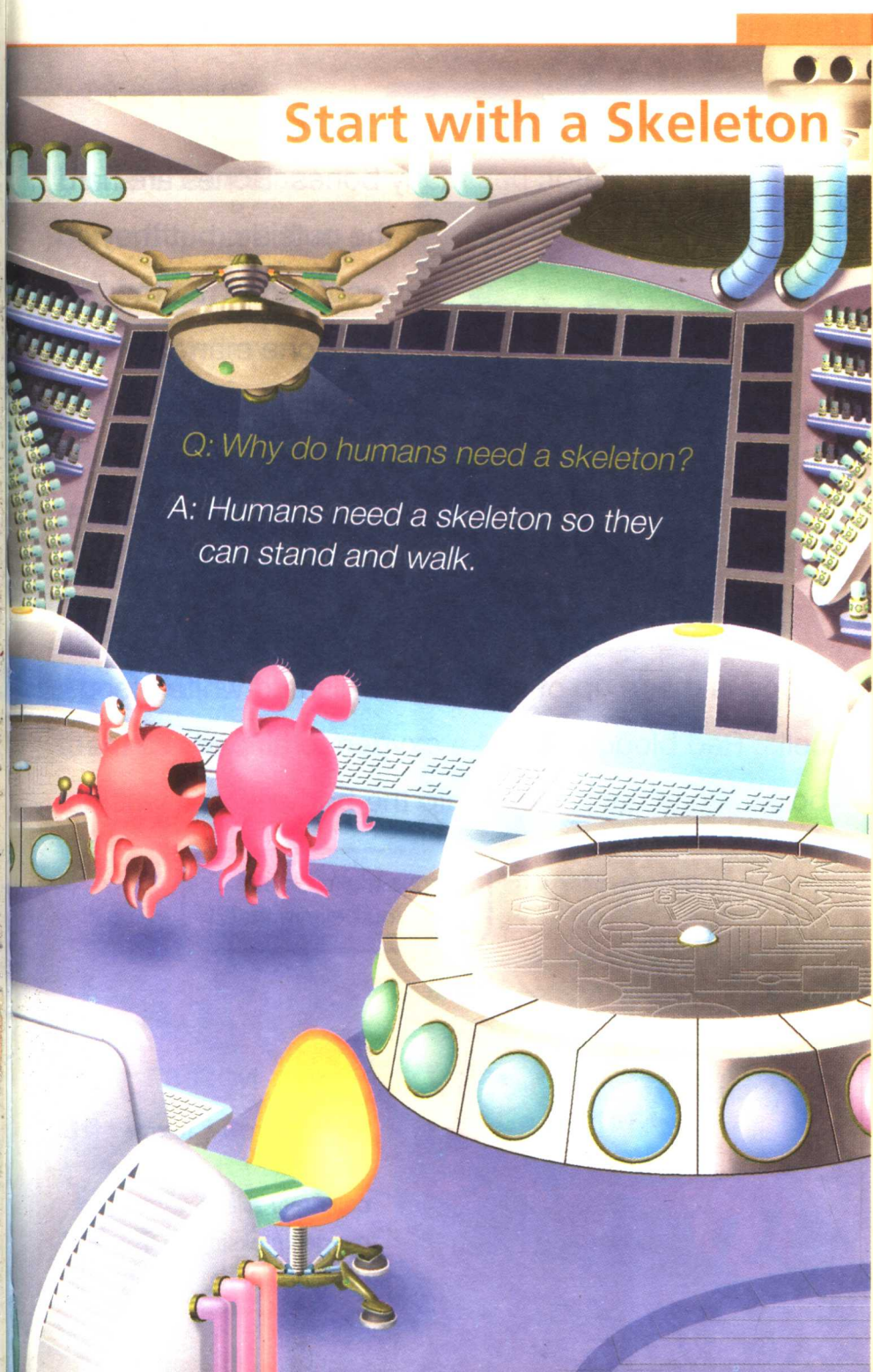
Two alien kids want a new pet: a human! They decide to make one themselves. Read about the human body. It's amazing!



# Start with a Skeleton

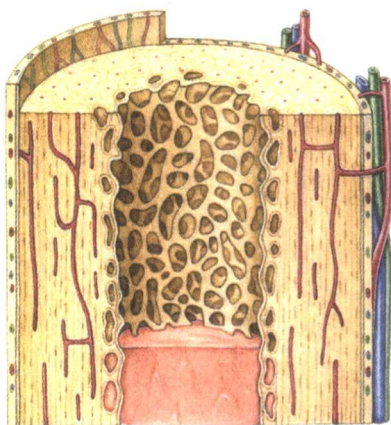
*Q: Why do humans need a skeleton?*

*A: Humans need a skeleton so they  
can stand and walk.*



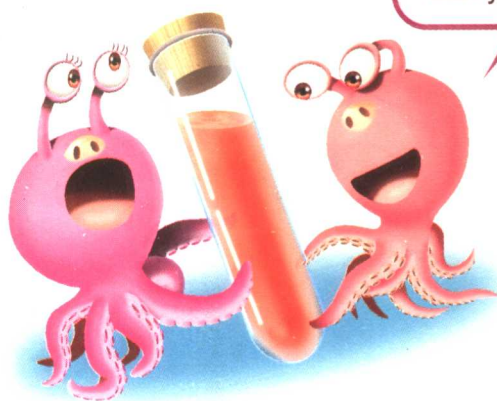
## Bones

The human skeleton has many bones. Bones are hard on the outside, but they have soft bone marrow inside. Bone marrow makes all the blood in the human body. Most humans have about 5.6 litres of blood!



*Bone structure*

Blood is made up of red blood cells and white blood cells. Red blood cells take oxygen to all parts of the body. White blood cells help the body fight disease.



### NOTES

bone marrow / 'mæɹəʊ / 骨髓

litre / 'li:tə / 升

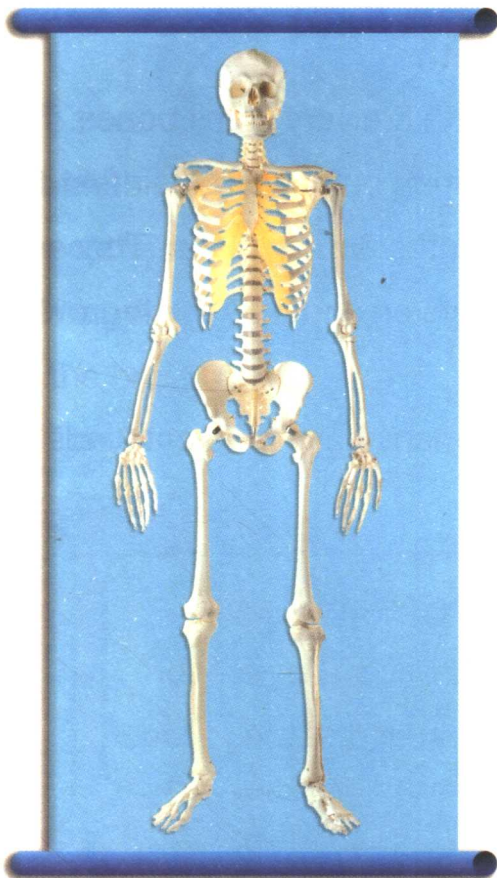
cell / sel / 细胞

oxygen / 'ɒksɪdʒən / 氧, 氧气

disease / dɪ'zi:z / 疾病



Human babies are born with more than 300 bones, but adults only have 206. The other bones do not disappear. They join together. Babies need more bones so it is easier for them to come out of their mothers' bodies.



*The human skeleton*



Your bones are alive! So if you break a bone, it will heal.



### NOTES

disappear / ˌdɪsəˈpiə / 消失

alive / əˈlaɪv / 活着的

heal / hi:l / 治愈, 愈合



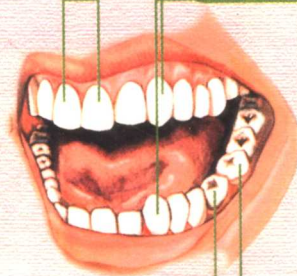
### Teeth

Teeth are very small bones. They help people eat. Human babies get their first teeth between six months and one year. These teeth fall out at the age of seven and new teeth grow in their places.

Humans have different kinds of teeth.

These teeth are the sharpest. They are for biting and cutting food.

These teeth are for tearing food. Animals like lions have very big teeth like these.



These teeth are big and flat. They are for chewing food.



#### NOTES

fall out 脱落  
bite / baɪt / 咬  
tear / teə / 撕裂  
chew / tʃuː / 咀嚼

## The skull and the spine

The skull and the spine are two very important bones. The skull protects the brain, and the spine protects the spinal cord. The spinal cord carries messages to the brain from the rest of the body. The spine also holds the body straight.



### NOTES

skull / skʌl / 头颅骨, 头骨

spine / spaɪn / 脊椎骨, 脊柱

protect / prə'tekt / 保护

spinal cord / 'spaɪnəl kɔ:d / 脊髓

message / 'mesɪdʒ / 消息, 信息

accident / 'æksɪdənt / 意外事件, 事故



Christopher Reeve

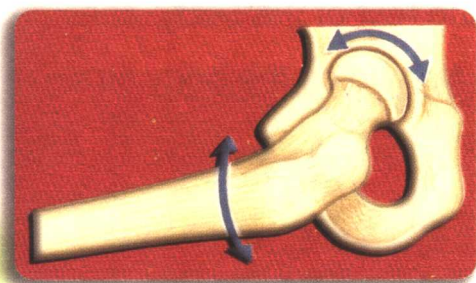
You may hurt your spine in an accident. This actor played *Superman*. One day, he fell off a horse and broke his spine. He could never use his arms or legs again.



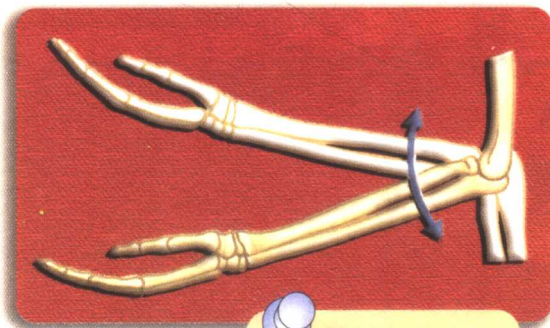
### Joints

Joints keep bones together. Without joints, the skeleton would be stiff and could not move!

The joints in the hips and shoulders can make them move in a circle.



The joints in knees and elbows can make them move 180° up and down.



#### NOTES

stiff / stɪf / 僵直的

hip / hɪp / 臀部

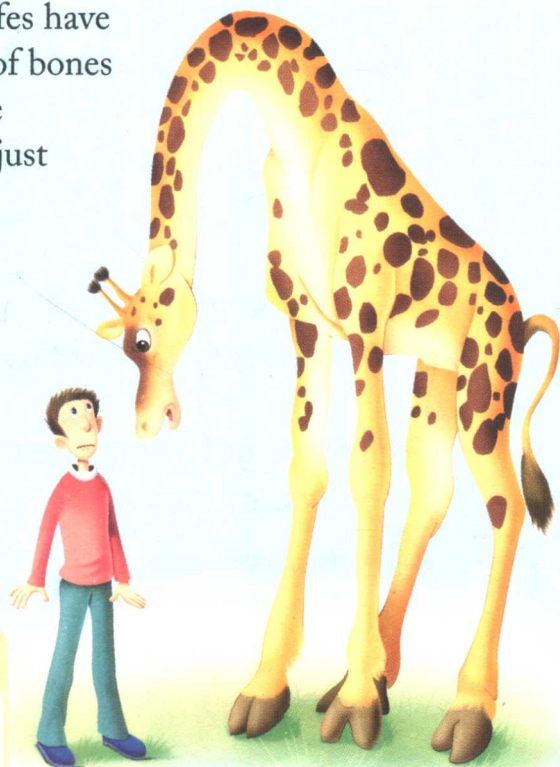
elbow / 'elbəʊ / 肘





## Interesting facts

- More than half of the bones in the body are in the hands and feet! There are 27 bones in each hand and 26 in each foot.
- There are 14 bones in a human's face!
- The thigh bone in the leg is the longest bone in the body. The smallest bone is in the ear!
- Humans and giraffes have the same number of bones in their necks! The giraffes' bones are just bigger and longer.



### NOTES

thigh / θaɪ / 大腿

neck / nek / 颈, 脖子



## Bone quiz

The aliens want to make a pet human. They need to know about human bones. Are the sentences below true (T) or false (F)? Help them decide.

1. Human adults have more than 300 bones.
2. Bones make blood.
3. More than half of human bones are in the hands and feet.
4. Humans do not need joints to move.
5. Giraffes have more bones in their necks than humans.
6. Humans get their first teeth at the age of seven.



Answers: 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F; 6. F