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外教社 — 朗文中学英语分级阅读

新课标百科丛书

梦幻好莱坞

HOLLYWOOD MOVIES

新课标 第7级 之十

KEN BEATTY

外教社

上海外语教育出版社

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“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：

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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》

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之九 World Cup《激情世界杯》
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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、开放性及参与性，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

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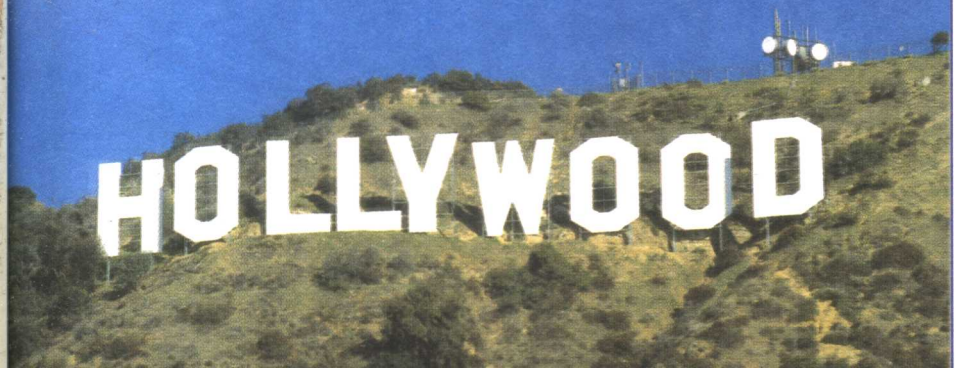


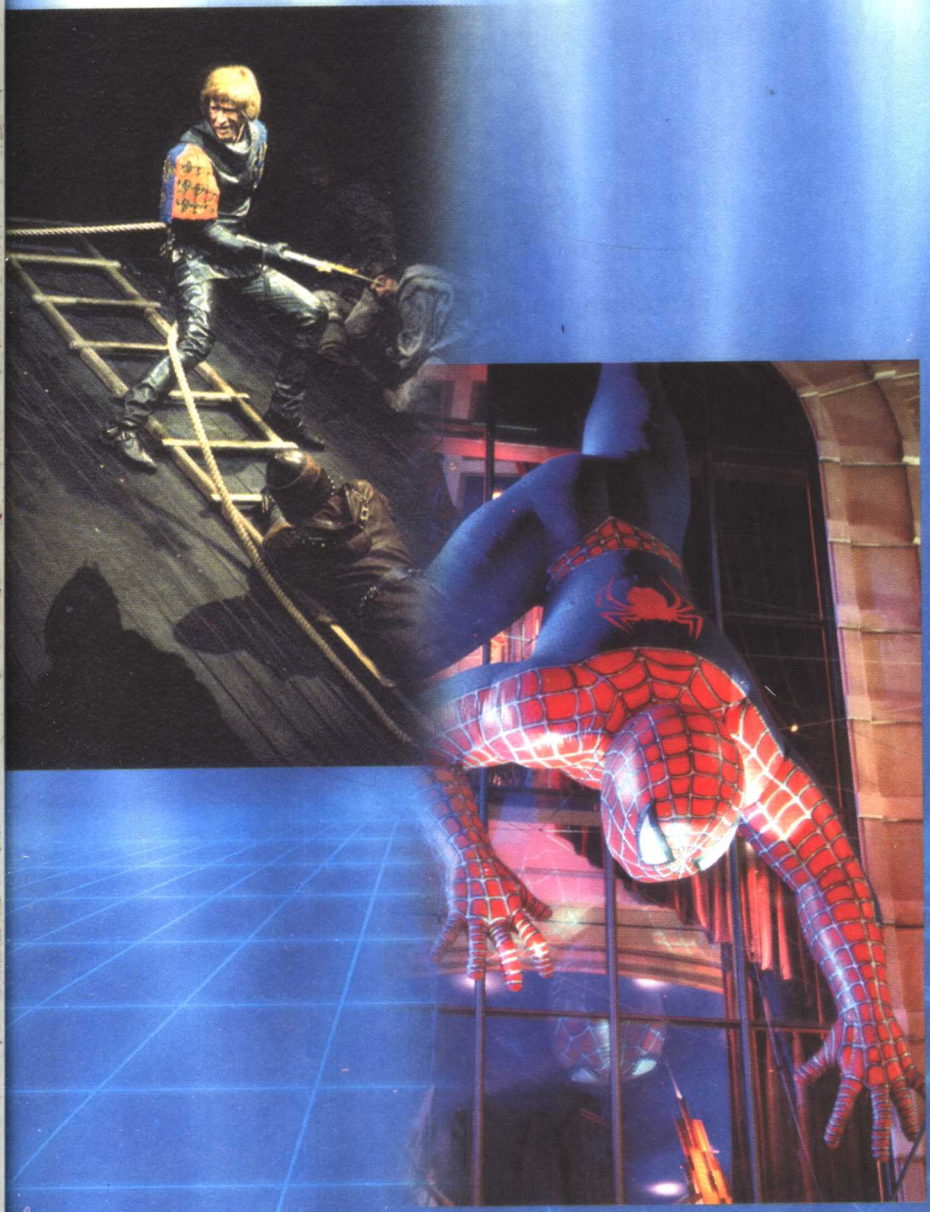
Do you know?

What do you know about Hollywood movies?

- Where was cinema 'born'?
- Why do the people in very old films move so quickly?
- Why did filmmakers go to Hollywood?
- Who was the first film star?
- What does a film producer do?
- Who puts a film together after it has been shot?
- How do people in movies fall off buildings without hurting themselves?
- Who was the first child superstar?
- Which famous character has been appearing in movies since 1962?

In this book, you will find answers to all these questions and learn lots of other interesting things about Hollywood movies. They're amazing!

Introduc

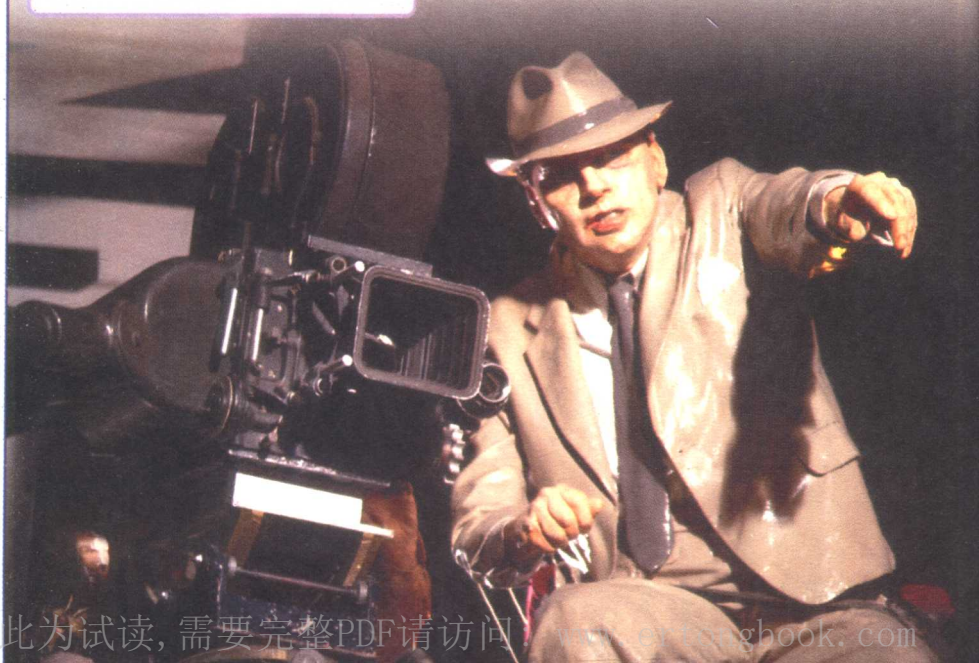


Movies. They tell amazing stories. They can take us back in time or into the future. We can see strange worlds or look into the hearts and minds of others. But, how is this possible when movies didn't even exist 150 years ago?

After the first camera was invented in 1839, cameras and photographs had improved and become increasingly commonplace. However, by 1872, there was still no such thing as a moving picture — a movie. How did still pictures become moving pictures? It took time and a lot of creative people improving on each other's ideas and inventions. To find out how movies began and what goes on behind the scenes, read on!

NOTES

commonplace / 'kɒmənpleɪs / 普通的, 平凡的
still / stɪl / 不动的, 静止的
behind the scenes 在后台, 在幕后



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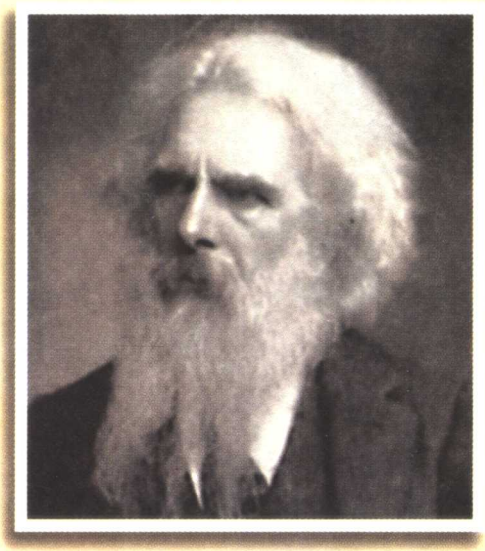
The First Films

Pictures in motion



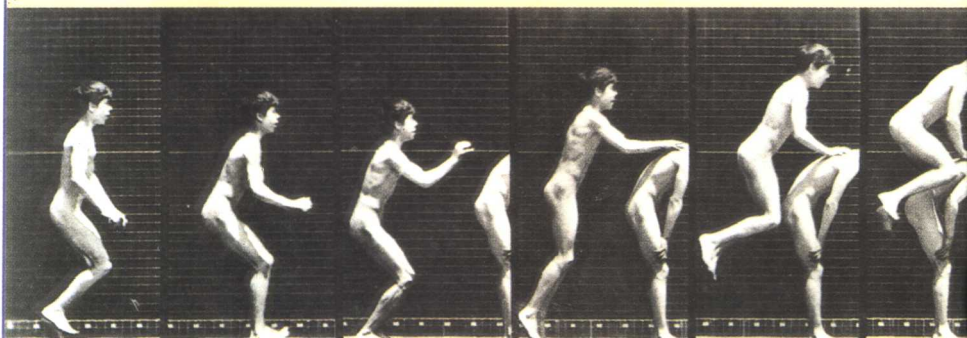
Eadweard Muybridge

When a horse is running, is there a moment when all four of its feet are off the ground? In 1872, no one knew. To find the answer, a British photographer living in California, Eadweard Muybridge, set up a row of cameras beside a racetrack. Then he put a series of threads across the track. The threads were attached to the cameras. As the horse ran by, the threads broke and each camera took one picture.

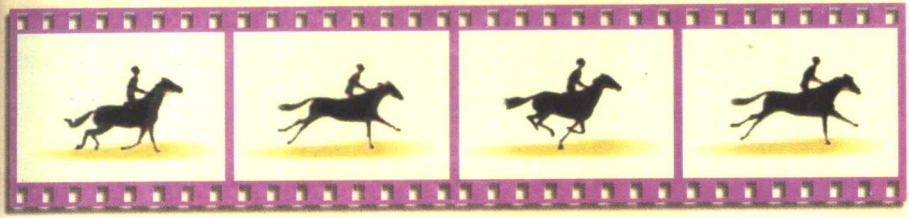
NOTES

racetrack / ˈreɪs-træk / 跑道
attach / əˈtætʃ / 缚, 系, 连接, 固定

Some of Muybridge's early images



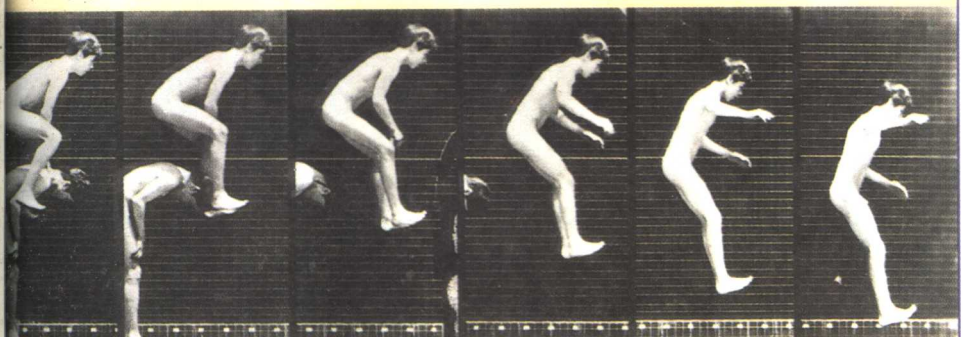
This series of pictures was then drawn onto a glass disc. When the disc was put into a projector and turned, it created the illusion of motion.



Muybridge improved his techniques and recorded animals moving and people involved in various daily activities. He presented his images all over the world. The presentations were very popular and people were amazed at what they saw. Because of this, scientists and businessmen on both sides of the Atlantic started working on their own 'moving picture' inventions.

NOTES

projector / prə'dʒektəʳ / 投影机, 放映机
illusion / ɪ'luːʒən / 错觉, 幻觉
motion / 'məʊʃən / 运动, 移动
technique / tek'niːk / 技术, 技巧
various / 'veəriəs / 各种各样的
present / prɪ'zent / 上演, 上映



Shooting a movie

In 1881, a French doctor named Etienne-Jules Marey attended one of Muybridge's lectures and met with him. The two men exchanged ideas and Marey went to work on his own invention. Marey came up with a 'photographic gun' that used a roll of film. It could take lots of photos very quickly. He filmed people walking, birds and insects flying, fish swimming and cats landing on their feet after a fall.

Marey's photographic gun

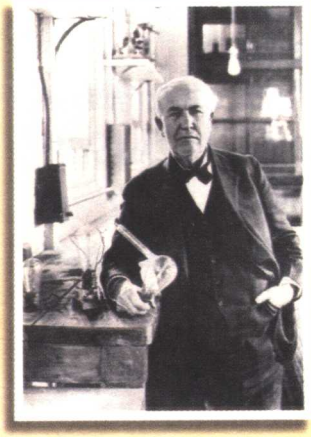
Marey's 'photographic gun' used machinery that had been developed for the machine gun. Maybe that's why we now use the expression 'shooting a movie'.

NOTES

attend / ə'tend / 出席, 参加
exchange / ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ / 交换
come up with 想出, 提出

Thomas Edison's Kinetoscope

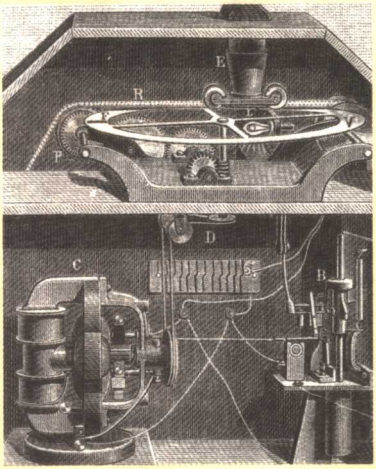
The famous American inventor, Thomas Edison, was also at work. By 1890, one of his researchers had created the Kinetoscope. It was a large box with a crank. Viewers put in a coin, looked into the box and turned the crank. This made film inside the box move from one reel to another and created the illusion of movement. Edison patented the machine in 1891.



Thomas Edison

NOTES

Thomas Edison / 'tɒməs 'edɪsən / 托马斯·爱迪生
Kinetoscope / kɪ'netəˌskəʊp / （早期的）电影放映机
crank / kræŋk / 曲柄, 曲轴
reel / ri:l / （电影胶片的）卷盘
patent / 'peɪtənt / 取得专利权

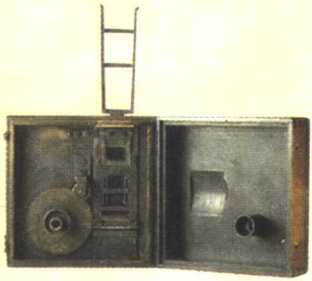


Edison's Kinetoscope

The Lumière Camera

Louis and Auguste Lumière

In Paris, a wealthy French businessman, Antoine Lumière, saw a demonstration of the Kinetoscope. He described this wonderful invention to his sons, Auguste and Louis. Then he said, 'You can do better. Try to get that image out of the box.'



In 1895, the family patented the Cinématographe Lumière. This is where we get the word 'cinema'.

Their invention was a camera, film processor and projector all in one. It was portable, light and could project a film for a small audience. They had succeeded. The image was out of the box.

NOTES

wealthy / 'welθi / 富有的, 富裕的
demonstration / ˌdemən'streɪʃən / 示范
processor / 'prəʊsesəʳ / 处理机
portable / 'pɔːtəbəl / 便携的, 手提式的
audience / 'ɔːdiəns / 听众, 观众

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