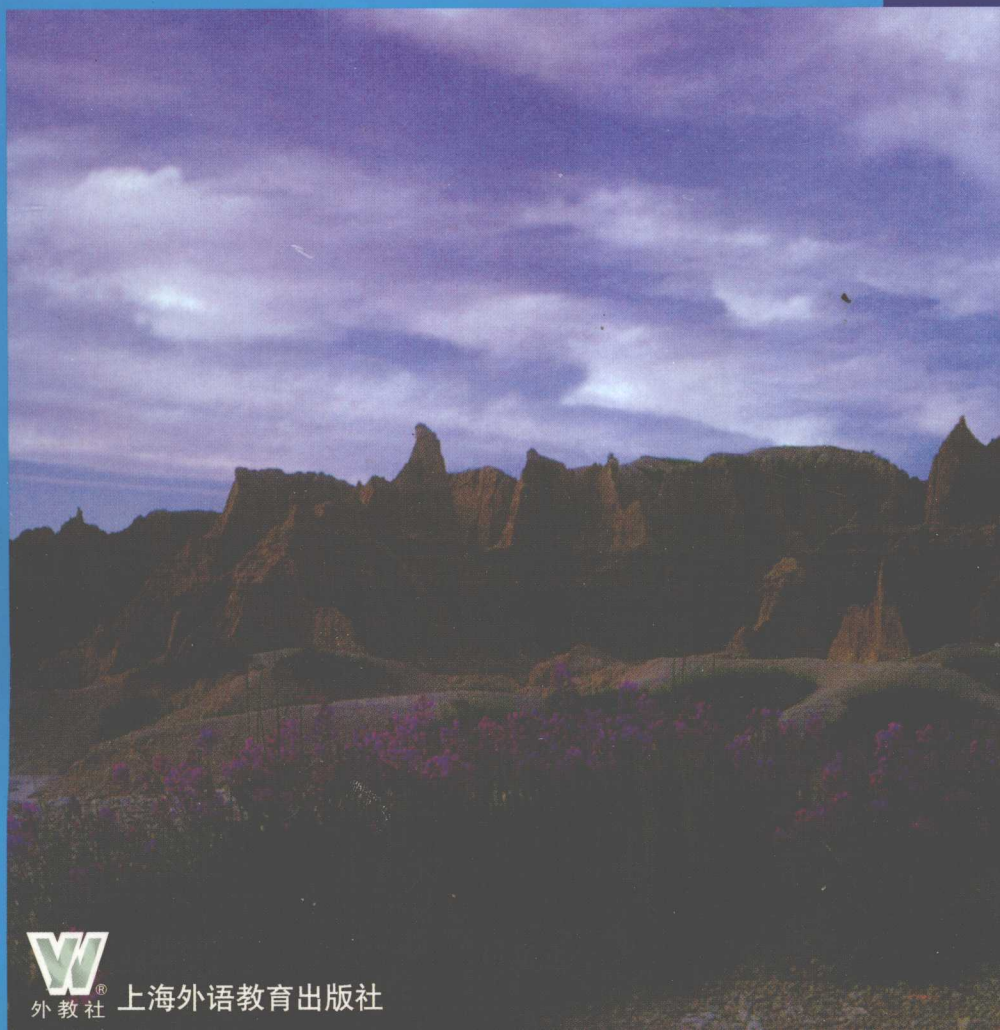


# READING FOR CONCEPTS

BOOK C

## 英语新概念阅读

第三册



外教社 上海外语教育出版社



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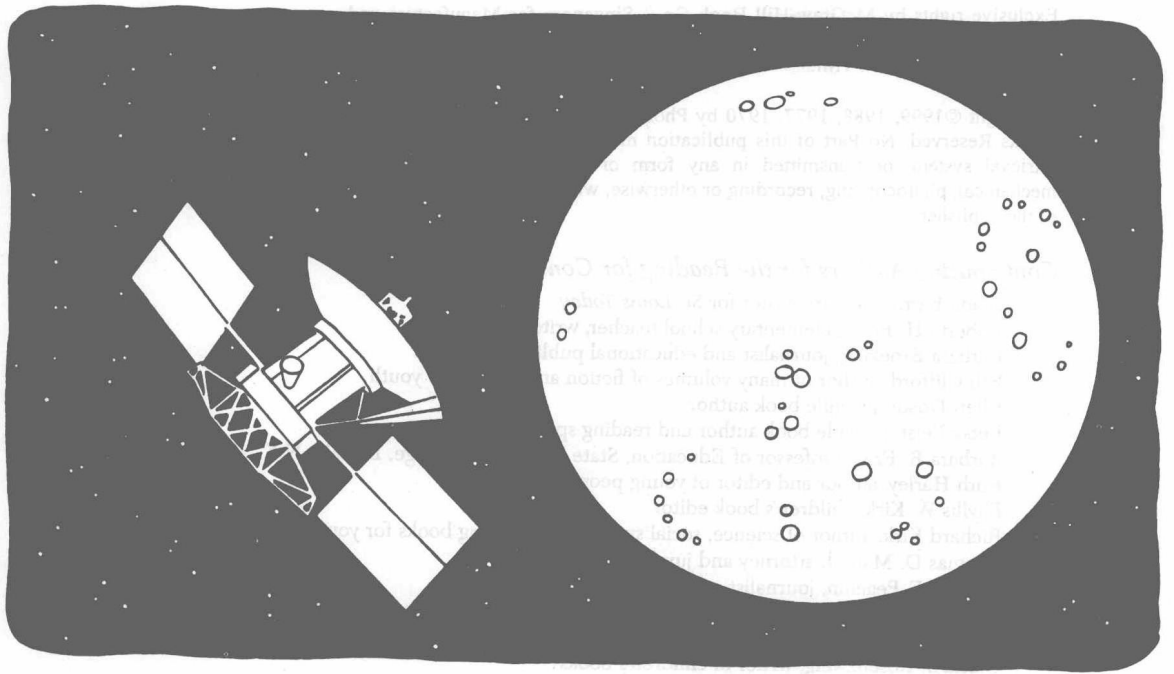
# **BOOK C**

## **READING FOR CONCEPTS**

**“Change is constant.”**

**Benjamin Disraeli**

# BOOK C READING



# FOR CONCEPTS

Third Edition

**McGraw-Hill**

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## **READING FOR CONCEPTS – C, 3/E**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### 出版说明

To the Teacher	3	The King Would Not Listen	50
Steps for the Reader	4	The Salt March	52
Vocabulary Words and Definitions	6-12	The Day King John Could Not Forget	54
Concept I: <i>Changes Grow Out of Needs</i>	13	Spin-offs All Around You	56
The Day the Native People Cried	14	The Engine for Space	58
Nine Years from Home	16	"Bea's Diner" in Space	60
Two Tribes	18	<i>The Man Who Saved the Moon</i>	62-64
The Fussy Bees	20	Concept II: <i>Environment Affects All Living Things</i>	65
Some Very Wet Farms	22	A Virus Among Us	66
Life from the Sea	24	A Refrigerator in the Ground	68
Bring on the Rain	26	The Strangers	70
The Magic Sticks	28	Not Made for Swimming	72
Nation of Villages	30	The Animal That Keeps to Itself	74
Beavers by Parachute	32	Traveler's Friend	76
Mountainside Farming	34	Digging to Learn	78
The Bug War	36	Life from the Past	80
The Town That Saved Its Water	38	Call a Geologist	82
Looking for "Black Gold"	40	Feet Like Snowshoes	84
Clinton's Ditch	42	The Land of Dripping Water	86
A Brave Fighter	44	Everglades or <u>Neverglades</u> !	88
Bricks of Sod	46	The Machine That Hatches Eggs	90
The City That Grew in a Lake	48		



When the Rains Didn't Come	92	What's in a Rock?	130
A Day in May	94	Mirrors from Volcanoes	132
Halfway Country	96	Growing Rocks from Seeds	134
Have an Apple!	98	Fences That Bloom	136
More than a Million Cows	100	Fish That Climb Ladders	138
A Way to Remember	102	The Brown Snow	140
History on Strings	104	Plant from the Sea	142
The Writing on Leaves	106	Who Has the Salt?	144
Only 26 Million Miles Away	108	Using Space in Japan	146
The Mysteries of Mars	110	Beehive Houses	148
Work Clothes for Space	112	Houses on Stilts	150
<i>The Wise Father</i>	114-116	Houses that Breezes Blow Through	152
<b>Concept III: <i>People Use the Resources at hand</i></b>	117	The Daring People	154
Prizes for Maria	118	The Passing of the Old Ships	156
The Holy Grounds	120	A Ship Called the Flyboat	158
From the Head of a Whale	122	Building on Ideas	160
Food for Tomorrow	124	More Than Nothing	162
New Uses for Old Plants	126	New Designs for Space	164
Two Plants in One	128	<i>The Wonderful Hammer</i>	166-169
		Charts for Record Keeping	170-171

## 出版说明

对于中国广大英语学习者来说，学好英语的一条重要途径便是进行大量的阅读。而阅读材料的好坏则直接影响到学习者的学习效果。为此，上海外语教育出版社从美国最大的教育出版集团之一麦格劳-希尔出版公司引进出版了这套“英语新概念阅读”系列。

本书系“英语新概念阅读”系列中的第三本，供广大学生和英语自学者提高英语阅读能力、同时学习和了解多方面学科知识使用。

本书中所有阅读文章都围绕三个基本概念展开：第一，变化出自需要；第二，环境影响一切生物；第三，人们利用身边的资源。书中的阅读文章均采用围绕反映这些概念的大量不同学科的材料编写，涉及艺术、历史、生物、经济学、生态学、地球科学、考古学、数学、空间研究以及地理等学科。这样编写的目的是保证学习者对不同学科的兴趣都能得到满足。同时书中还收录了若干民间文学故事或传说。每篇阅读文章中的较难词汇及其解释以及部分专有名词按文章顺序列在本书第6-12页。每篇阅读文章后都配有精心设计的阅读理解练习，供读者检查阅读效果用。

相信本系列的出版不仅能提高广大读者的英语阅读能力，更能帮助大家开阔视野，扩大知识面。

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## TO THE TEACHER

### *Purpose*

This book is one of eight in the series "Reading for Concepts." It was designed to provide an opportunity for young readers to grow in reading experience while exploring a wide variety of ideas contained in the major academic disciplines.

Three basic underlying concepts are reflected in this book. They are: *Changes grow out of needs*; *Environment affects all living things*; and *People use the resources at hand*. The overriding concept in this book is the reason for change. To illustrate these concepts, stories have been written around intriguing pieces of information that reflect these ideas. Content has been drawn from disciplines of art, history, biology, economics, ecology, Earth science, anthropology, mathematics, space, and geography. In this way, a wide array of content for meeting various interests has been assured.

A narrative follows stories 24, 48, and 72. The narratives, largely drawn from folk literature, will provide a change of pace and are "just for fun" types of stories.

### *Teaching Procedure*

Detailed suggestions for presenting the selections in this book will be found on pages 15 and 16 in the Teacher's Guide. Difficult words, with grade-level definitions, are listed by story on pages 6-12. Important content-

area proper nouns not defined in the text are included in this listing.

Following each article is a test, which is especially designed to improve specific skills in reading. The test items were created to incorporate the thinking skills reflected in Benjamin S. Bloom's *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives*, which is explained on pages 6-7 in the Teacher's Guide.

### *Concept Recapitulations*

After students have completed each of the three sections of this book, you may conduct a discussion to tie together the information carried in the individual articles in terms of the overall concept. Guiding questions are found on page 13 for Concept I, on page 65 for Concept II, and on page 117 for Concept III.

Have a few priming possibilities ready to suggest, or shape them out of earlier offerings from the group. Sophisticated statements and a review of specifics are not to be expected. Look for signs of mental play and the movement of information from one setting to another. It is perfectly reasonable to conclude with unanswered questions for students to ponder in retrospect. However, it is important to give students the satisfaction of enthusiastic acceptance of their early attempts at this type of open-ended speculation.

## STEPS FOR THE READER

- A. Turn to page 14. Look at the picture. Read the title. Think about what the story will say.
- B. Study the words for this page on the list beginning on page 6.
- C. Read the story carefully.
- D. Put your name and the title of the story on a sheet of paper.

Number from one to eight. Begin the test on the page next to the story.

- 1. This question asks you to remember something the story has told you. Which of the four choices is correct for this sentence? Choose that statement.
- 2. The question asks you to find the word in the story that means the same as the words in slanting type. When the question gives you a paragraph or sentence number, read that part again to be sure you have the right word.
- 3. This question asks you to find a word that is pointed out by a smaller word. Words like *he*, *they*, and *it* stand for words that have been written before. Read

Question 3. Who pushed further and further west? Who needed more land? The *settlers*. You can see that *they* means *settlers*. Think about your answer. In some tests like the first one, the question contains all of the words you will need. Sometimes, you will have to reread the paragraph to find the word.

- 4. This question wants you to think about the story. The answer is not in your book. Read the choices. Choose the sentence that is the very best guess you might make from the ideas you have just read in the story.
- 5. This question requires much care. You must match the test sentence *word for word* with the one in the story. Does your choice begin like the one in the story? Are all the words in the same place?
- 6. This question asks you to choose a statement about the entire story. Don't select an idea that fits only one small part. Your answer should fit all of the story.

7. The question points out the place in your story where you will find the right word. You must find a word that is the opposite of the one in Question 7. Think about the meaning. For the first story, look at the first paragraph. Read the first sentence again. Write the word that is the opposite of *quickly*.

8. This question wants you to think about the story. The answer is not in your book. Read the choices. Choose the sentence that is the very best guess you might make from the ideas you have read in the story.

E. Check your work. The answers for the first test are given below. Your teacher may let you use the answer key for other tests.

F. Put the number correct at the top of your paper. Now go back and recheck

the answers that were wrong. Do you see now how the correct answer was better? How can you get ready to do the next test better?

G. Turn to page 170. The directions tell you how to put your score onto a record chart. Your teacher will tell you if you may write in the book. If not, he or she will help you make a copy for your notebook.

### *Looking for the Big Idea*

See page 13 for big ideas to think about as you read.

### *Just for Fun*

Your book has three longer stories that are just for fun. These stories, beginning on pages 62, 114, and 166, are from old folktales. There are no questions to answer.

### Answers for Practice Test, page 15

1. c

2. reservation

3. settlers

4. b

5. a

6. b

7. slowly

8. c

## Vocabulary Words and Definitions

### PAGE 14

**forced** made to do something you don't want to do  
**freely** able to do just as you wish  
**further** more and more  
**reservations** a place where Native Americans live together  
**roamed** walked around  
**settlers** people who move to a new place

### PAGE 16

**explorer** someone who travels to new places  
**native** the first people to live in a place  
**slaves** people forced to do work for no pay  
**somehow** one way or another  
**tribe** a group of people who are related or who live together

### PAGE 18

**grazing** eating grass  
**Kenya** (ke'nyə) country in east Africa  
**Kikuyu** (ke kü'yü) a group of native people of Kenya  
**Maasai** (mä sī') a group of native people of Kenya  
**nomadic** moving from place to place; not having a home  
**tribal** in an African style  
**wealthy** very rich

### PAGE 20

**alfalfa** a plant grown for animals to eat  
**bred** raised (past tense of *breed*)  
**honeybees** insects that make honey  
**pollen** dust in plants that helps new plants grow  
**scientist** someone who studies animals and other things

### PAGE 22

**diets** the foods people eat  
**healthy** good for your body  
**polluted** dirty and full of germs  
**shellfish** fish that have hard coverings, such as shrimp, snails, and crabs  
**wild** living in nature

### PAGE 24

**affect** change  
**chain** many things attached to each other  
**creatures** animals

### PAGE 24 continued

**flashlight** small lamp that you can carry; it is run by batteries  
**microscope** machine that makes small things look bigger  
**snails** small shellfish  
**sponges** animals that live in the ocean  
**sprays** poisons mixed with water to kill animals and germs  
**tube worms** long worms that live in the ocean  
**wildlife** animals that live outdoors

### PAGE 26

**chemicals** natural and man-made things, like sugar, salt, air, water poisons; everything is made of chemicals  
**explosives** strong chemicals that use force to break things into pieces  
**hired** paid to do work  
**radar** a way to know where airplanes and other things are in the sky

### PAGE 28

**ancient** very many years ago  
**buried** hidden under the ground  
**depend** trust or believe in  
**fork** a place where something goes in two different directions  
**minerals** things under ground, such as coal and oil  
**rod** a long stick  
**treasure** something valuable or worth a lot of money

### PAGE 30

**billion** a million million; 1,000,000,000  
**electricity** power to give us light and make machines work  
**government** people who make the laws  
**modern** new  
**nation** a country  
**paved** covered with stones or cement  
**population** how many people live in a place

### PAGE 32

**parachute** a box attached to a big umbrella that can carry things from up in the air to the ground  
**tadpoles** baby frogs  
**taken** moved

**PAGE 34**

**rice** a white, flaky food, important to people in Asia  
**stairways** steps that go up and down

**PAGE 36**

**attacked** struck at, or run at, tried to kill  
**citrus** (si'trðs) fruits such as oranges, grapefruits, lemons, and limes  
**insects** bugs; small animals with six legs  
**rangers** people who work outdoors to keep plants and animals healthy  
**rid** remove; kill or make go away  
**shipments** large numbers of

**PAGE 38**

**artificial** made by people  
**crops** vegetables grown by farmers  
**deal** a lot of; very much  
**dirty** not clean; full of germs  
**factories** large buildings where people make things  
**reused** used more than once; not thrown away

**PAGE 40**

**energy** power to make electricity and run machines  
**gravity** the pull from the center of Earth that keeps everything together  
**leaked** came out of a hole  
**material** cloth  
**oil** black liquid that is a source of energy  
**plastic** a lightweight material that can be made into different shapes and colors

**PAGE 42**

**barge** a kind of boat used to carry things  
**business** stores and other places that do work to earn money  
**Clinton, De Witt** Senator and Governor of New York who was in charge of building the Erie Canal  
**ditch** a long, narrow hole in the ground that water runs through  
**highway** a place for traffic  
**passengers** people who ride in boats, airplanes, and cars  
**states** parts of a country; New York, Texas, and California are states  
**waterway** a river that boats use

**PAGE 44**

**interpreter** someone who speaks more than one language  
**languages** words used by people in different countries  
**Paiute** (pī yüt') Native American tribe in the midwestern United States  
**posts** places where soldiers live  
**prisoner** someone who is put in jail  
**rescue** to free from a place  
**scout** someone who looks around a place  
**supplies** things you need to live  
**taken** arrested; forced to go somewhere  
**treated** handled

**PAGE 46**

**harsh** very cold, wet, and difficult  
**log** wood used to build houses  
**scarce** not a lot of something  
**sod** dirt; earth  
**region** place or area

**PAGE 48**

**Aztec** Indians who lived in Mexico hundreds of years ago  
**capital** the most important city  
**drained** removed the water from  
**eagle** a large bird  
**legends** stories  
**swampy** very wet land  
**towers** tall buildings

**PAGE 50**

**destroyed** ruined; crushed  
**nobles** kings, queens, princes, and princesses  
**paid** gave money  
**peasant** poor farmer  
**taxes** money people pay to the government or rulers  
**themselves** those people

**PAGE 52**

**boiling** making very, very hot  
**followers** people who agree with someone's ideas  
**force** making people do what they don't want to do  
**gentle** kind and friendly  
**peaceful** not liking war  
**soul** person

**PAGE 54**

**cruel** very mean



**PAGE 54 continued**

**greedy** wanting too many things

**judged** ruled

**Magna Carta** "Great Charter"; an important list of rules written long ago in England

**power** things someone is allowed to do; being strong

**rebelled** fought against; didn't agree with

**suffered** were unhappy; had a hard life

**PAGE 56**

**coating** material on the outside of something

**degree** how hot or cold something is

**developed** made; invented

**distant** far-away

**gust** big wind

**launch pads** what rockets sit on before they blast off

**NASA** National Aeronautics and Space Administration; people in charge of rockets and spaceships

**PAGE 58**

**fuel** liquid that makes planes and cars run

**gasoline** liquid that makes cars run; a kind of fuel

**oxygen** a gas that is part of air

**shoots** moves very quickly

**PAGE 60**

**bored** with nothing interesting or fun to do

**delicious** tasting very good

**diner** a place where people eat; restaurant

**fancy** full of different, beautiful things

**flight** a trip in the air or in outer space

**float** to fly without gravity

**John Glenn** a famous astronaut

**Mercury** the name of a spaceship

**removed** taken out of

**space capsule** spaceship

**PAGES 62-64**

**bucket** wooden bowl with a handle to carry water

**fetch** to find and bring back

**lean** bend at the waist

**nightcap** a hat people used to wear in bed

**pitcher** large cup to hold water

**slippers** shoes worn around the house

**thirsty** wanting something to drink

**PAGE 66**

**avoid** be safe from

**PAGE 66 continued**

**disease** sickness; chicken pox and the flu are diseases

**mucus** a liquid in some parts of the body

**saliva** a liquid in the mouth

**vaccine** medicine that keeps diseases away

**virus** (vī rŏs) germs that cause diseases

**PAGE 68**

**Arctic** the very cold area near the North Pole

**coils** metal circles

**constructed** built

**engineers** people who build things

**PAGE 70**

**canoes** small boats moved with a paddle

**flax** a kind of cloth made from plants

**known** called; named

**pleasant** sunny and not too hot or too cold; nice

**strangers** people you don't know

**PAGE 72**

**adapted** changed what you do so that you can live somewhere new

**fringe** feathers hanging down

**stilts** long wooden legs to stand on

**wades** walks into water

**PAGE 74**

**antelope** an animal like a deer

**cloudy** not sunny

**itself** all alone

**stripes** different-colored lines

**PAGE 76**

**barrel** big pail

**desert** a place that is hot and dry with little rain

**stem** the part of a plant that is above the ground

**storage** keeping or holding for a long time

**tank** a container to hold things, such as water

**PAGE 78**

**area** a place

**geologists** people who study rocks

**hammer** a tool for hitting nails and other things

**history** what happened in the past

**motto** a sentence that describes what you do or what you believe in

**PAGE 80**

**clues** little bits of information