

清 华 中 学 英 语 分 级 读 物



2

Reading & Vocabulary Development

中学生百科英语

Thoughts
& Notions



Patricia Ackert | Linda Lee



清华大学出版社

清华中学英语分级读物

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北京

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出版说明

《中学生百科英语》(*Reading & Vocabulary Development*)是一套畅销世界各地的英语阅读与词汇训练丛书。该丛书2002年在中国内地面世以来,受到全国各地教师与学生的好评。读者一致反映该丛书内容丰富有趣、具有很强的知识性与科学性,练习题目设计完善,符合中国学生学习的要求。随着国外原版教材的改版更新,我们及时引进了新一版教材,推出《中学生百科英语》第二版。新一版的《中学生百科英语》保留了原书的框架,但在阅读材料、教学法和练习题目上都有所改进,更加符合教学需要和认知规律。它既可以用于课堂教学使用,同时又是很好的课外训练图书。

《中学生百科英语》(第二版)一套4册,可供不同层次的学生选用。如果从低级到高级连续使用,学习效果会更好。第1册(*Facts & Figures*)可供英语程度较好的初一学生使用,或中等程度的初二学生使用。全部4册学完后可以达到并超过高考水平。以下是本系列阅读教材的结构:

| 级 别 | 总词汇量 (个) | 重点学习词汇 (个) |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| 第1级 Facts & Figures | 1380 | 500 |
| 第2级 Thoughts & Notions | 1800 | 500 |
| 第3级 Cause & Effect | 2500 | 700 |
| 第4级 Concepts & Comments | 3000 | 500 |

每个级别除了主课文和练习外,还包括练习答案、CNN录像文字、单元测试题及答案以及课文朗读CD。CNN录像DVD由于版权关系,仅提供给用此书作教材的学校,请选用此教材的学校或教师同我社联系(c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn),在出具相关证明后,我们将免费提供一份录像资料。学生个人使用,可以利用提供的录像文字材料,做阅读理解练习。

最后,祝使用本套图书的读者在获得知识、开阔视野的同时,英语学习取得长足进展!

本书使用说明

《中学生百科英语2——Thoughts & Notions》注重学生词汇量的扩大和阅读理解能力的提高。本书侧重学生理解文章主旨大意能力和通过上下文理解词义的能力。使用本书的学生需要已经掌握1000个左右英语单词，本书词汇量1800个，其中重点学习单词500余个。

《中学生百科英语2——Thoughts & Notions》的指导思想

- 主题式阅读。本书的5个单元每个单元都围绕一个主题，如体育、食品、商业等。
- 系统地呈现和复现词汇。英语学习处于初级阶段的学生的首要任务之一是构建一个常用的基础词库。本书每课有12个左右新词，用**粗体**表示。其中下划线的单词页边有图示或文字注释。所有这些生词都在本课（包括练习）中多次出现，并在以后的课文中系统地复现。
- 教学设计思想。阅读能力高低对学生今后的学业发展、个人生活、事业生涯都有重要影响。*Thoughts & Notions*一书的核心目标是培养学生的阅读能力。基于这一目标，每一单元都包含这样一套完善的结构：阅读前问题、阅读与讨论、精心编排的阅读后练习。

《中学生百科英语2——Thoughts & Notions》的体例结构

本书共分5个单元，每个单元有5课，含有大量的练习和活动。

- “望文生义” (Context Clues)。每单元开始都有一个词汇热身训练：通过上下文推断词义。预习一些课文中将出现的非常重要的词汇。
- 设问导读 (“Before You Read” Questions)。阅读前的问题，充分调动学生思维活动，激发学生阅读兴趣。
- 词汇练习 (Vocabulary)。练习了本课所有的生词。本题中的句子是课文中的原句，主要目的是让学生再次阅读这些句子，并书写新单词。

- 新语境下的词汇练习 (Vocabulary: New Context)。这是词汇练习的第二步：利用课文以外的句子练习课文中学习的生词。

- 词汇复习 (Vocabulary Review)。通过填空、同义词、反义词等练习形式，综合复习以前学过的词汇。

- 阅读理解 (Comprehension)。这是根据课文内容设置的正误判断或多项选择题。带星号的题目表示需要推理或讨论。

- 问答 (Questions)。根据课文内容设置的问答题。前面带星号的问题文章中并没有直接答案，需要经过分析或者讨论才能得出答案。

- 课文大意 (Main Idea)。要求从三个选项中选出最能体现课文大意的一句。

- 词形变化 (Word Study)。这一栏目出现在每个单元的末尾，主要强化（而非完整系统地解释）一些语法点，如代词的使用、动词的变化、形容词的比较级和最高级、名词复数、构词法等。

- 写作 (Writing)。每个Word Study栏目最后一个是写作练习，针对本单元的阅读内容，提出几个问题供学生思索、调研、抒发己见。大多数写作问题都为学生发表自己的观点提供了舞台，教师可以选择一些题目进行课堂讨论，既提高学生口语能力，又帮助学生形成健全的情感、态度、价值观。

- 扩展活动 (Extension Activities)。每个单元的最后部分都有一组趣味性强、互动式、开放式的活动，帮助学生使用新学的词汇与技能。这些活动包括以下三项内容：

CNN 聚焦录像 (CNN Video Highlights)：这是扩展活动的核心部分，由一段从CNN所有真实录像材料中精心选出的短片及练习组成。这段短片与本单元的阅读同一主题。练习活动共分三部分：

Before You Watch 鼓励学生回想自己原有的经验或从课文阅读中获得的背景知识。

As You Watch 要求学生在观看短片时注意短片的话题和主要内容。

After You Watch 要求学生掌握录像片中的要点，并将其与课文内容、自己已有的经验、个人观点和看法相联系，在提升语言能力的同时，获得更多情感体验。

我们一起做游戏 (Activity Page)：这是一个愉快的游戏栏目。它使学生在轻松愉快的氛围中复习本单元所学的词汇和结构。

词典好帮手 (Dictionary Page)：本部分活动帮助学生熟悉并学会充分利用词典功能。作为例子的词条引自*The Basic Newbury House Dictionary*词典。

- 技能索引 (Skills Index)。书后所附的 Skills Index 能够让教师和学生很方便地查出本书所有的阅读与写作技能以及课文中出现的所有的语法点。

新版变化说明

这套深受教师学生喜爱的读物教材更加完善了！新版 *Thoughts & Notions* 包含了新的阅读材料、新的教学理念和新的辅助材料。

- 更换了6篇文章，让学生读到更有趣的话题。新换的文章如下：

Unit 2, Lesson 4: Olympic Sports

Unit 2, Lesson 5: Great Athletes

Unit 3, Lesson 4: The Blue Revolution

Unit 3, Lesson 5: Twenty-One Days Without Food

Unit 4, Lesson 5: Mystery of the Monarchs

Unit 5, Lesson 5: Credit Cards

- 全书每篇课文都对内容的真实性和时效性重新进行了核实，每篇文章都进行了改写，使词汇和语法项目的分级更为合理。

- 新增了搭配练习，帮助学生理解单词怎样组合在一起，增强整体运用能力。

- 新的教学设计、照片、图示帮助学生增强理解、降低阅读难度。

- 单元测试题帮助教师评估学生的进步或学生自测。

- 新网站 (<http://elt.thomson.com/readingandvocabulary>) 提供词汇抽认卡、填字游戏、小测验等多种手段帮助学生复习。

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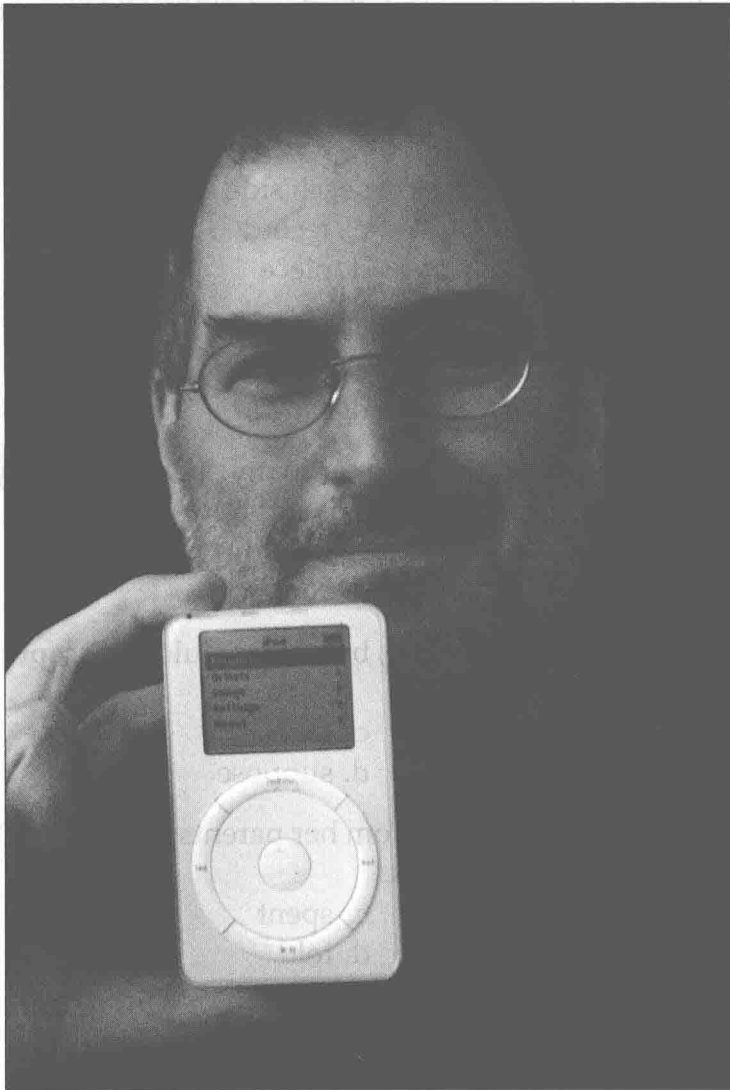
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Inventions and Inventors

unit
1



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Context Clues

Put a circle around the letter of the answer that means the same as the word in bold.

- The two brothers lived together in New York for several years. Then one of them moved to California. Now they are living **apart**.
 - above each other
 - beside each other
 - not together
 - near each other
- Ali keeps a **strip** of paper in his book so he can remember what page he is on.
 - heavy piece
 - dark piece
 - long, thin piece
 - dirty piece
- There is a **row** of trees along each side of our street.
 - line
 - forest
 - record
 - piece
- Half a **dozen** eggs is six eggs.
 - fourteen
 - twelve
 - eight
 - sixteen
- Someone **delivers** a newspaper to my apartment every morning. I don't have to go out and buy one.
 - uses
 - brings
 - destroys
 - connects
- I tried to pay for their help, but they wouldn't **accept** my money.
 - bring
 - shoot
 - take
 - suppose
- Sara **received** a package from her parents yesterday. They sent her some new clothes.
 - needed
 - got
 - spent
 - told



8. Stop talking **immediately!** The test started five minutes ago.
- a. today
 - b. soon
 - c. later
 - d. right now
9. I don't have to work or go to class today. I can do **whatever** I want to do.
- a. anything
 - b. anywhere
 - c. anytime
 - d. anyone
10. Saudi Arabia has a desert **climate**. Canada has a cold **climate** in winter. The **climate** in Indonesia is tropical.
- a. type of land
 - b. average weather
 - c. government
 - d. food



The Zipper



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Before You Read

1. Are you wearing something with a zipper?
2. What can you do when a zipper on a piece of clothing breaks?
3. Do you have any clothing without a zipper? How does it close?





The **zipper** is a wonderful invention. How did people ever live without zippers? They are very common, so we forget that they are wonderful. They are very strong, but they open and close very easily. They come in many colors and sizes.

In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with a long **row** of buttons. Clothes often had rows of buttons, too. People wished that clothes were easier to put on and take off.

Whitcomb L. Judson, an **engineer** from the United States, invented the zipper in 1893. However, his zippers didn't stay closed very well. This was **embarrassing**, and people didn't buy many of them. Then Dr. Gideon Sundback from Sweden **solved** this problem. His zipper stayed closed.

A zipper has three parts: 1. There are **dozens** of metal or plastic **hooks** (called *teeth*) in two rows. 2. These hooks are **fastened** to two **strips** of cloth. The cloth strips are flexible. They **bend** easily. 3. A fastener **slides** along and joins the hooks together. When it slides the other way, it takes the hooks **apart**.

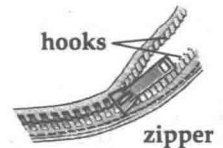
Dr. Sundback put the hooks on strips of cloth. The cloth holds all the hooks in place. They don't come apart very easily. This solved the problem of the first zippers.

(212 words)

line

a dozen = 12

joined or attached



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

| | | | |
|--------|--------------|----------|--------|
| zipper | embarrassing | hooks | dozens |
| solved | bend | fastened | apart |
| strips | row | engineer | slides |

1. In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with a long _____ of buttons.
2. There are _____ of metal or plastic _____ (called *teeth*) in two rows.
3. The _____ is a wonderful invention.
4. A fastener _____ along and joins the hooks together.
5. Whitcomb L. Judson, an _____ from the United States, invented the zipper in 1893.
6. When it slides the other way, it takes the hooks _____.
7. This was _____, and people didn't buy many of them.
8. They _____ easily.
9. These hooks are _____ to two _____ of cloth.
10. Then Dr. Gideon Sundback from Sweden _____ this problem.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|--------|
| fasteners | engineer | zippers | slide |
| apart | hook | dozen | strips |
| solve | bend | embarrassed | rows |

1. icy roads are dangerous because cars _____ on them.
2. Pam cut a piece of paper into five _____.
3. Sometimes your face gets red when you feel _____.
4. Do you like to _____ math problems?



5. You can catch fish with a _____.
6. Hooks, buttons, and zippers are all _____.
7. American supermarkets sell eggs by the _____.
8. Tony and George had an apartment together, but now they live _____.
9. Students sit in a circle in some classes. They sit in _____ in others.
10. You _____ your knees when you sit down.
11. Most pants and jackets have _____.
12. An _____ knows how to build a road.

C Comprehension

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Zippers open and close by _____.
 - a. shooting
 - b. sliding
 - c. bending
 - d. choosing
2. The hooks on a zipper are _____.
 - a. plastic
 - b. metal
 - c. cloth
 - d. a or b
3. Mr. Judson was an _____.
 - a. engineer
 - b. inventor
 - c. American
 - d. a, b, and c
4. Mr. Judson didn't sell many zippers because _____.
 - a. they were hard to open and close
 - b. people liked rows of buttons
 - c. they came open very easily
 - d. they had cloth strips
5. Dr. Sundback was _____.
 - a. a Swede
 - b. from Chicago
 - c. an American
 - d. a professor
6. A zipper has two _____ of cloth.
 - a. rows
 - b. fasteners
 - c. strips
 - d. buttons



7. The _____ on a zipper are flexible.
- a. hooks
 - b. rows of buttons
 - c. fasteners
 - d. strips of cloth
8. Dr. Sundback _____.
- a. invented the zipper
 - b. made the zipper better
 - c. invented the button hook
 - d. sold high shoes

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Why do we forget that zippers are wonderful?
2. Are zippers strong?
3. What kind of shoes did Americans wear in the 1890s?
4. Who invented the zipper? When did he invent it?
5. Why were the first zippers embarrassing?
6. What country was Dr. Sundback from?
7. Describe a zipper. How does it work?
8. What part of the zipper is flexible?
9. What did Dr. Sundback do to make zippers better?
- *10. What is a newer kind of fastener than the zipper?

e Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this lesson? Choose one.

1. A zipper has hooks, cloth strips, and a slide fastener.
2. People didn't like the first zippers.
3. Mr. Judson and Dr. Sundback gave us a wonderful invention, the zipper.

