



中学生英语阅读新视野④

Reading Advantage

CASEY MALARCHER 著 余震琪 注释

上海教育出版社 海文音像出版社 Thomson Learning

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4

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中学生英语阅读新视野④

Reading Advantage 4

凯瑟·玛拉克著

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THE STUDY OF NUMBERS

数字研究

BEFORE YOU READ 阅前思考

1. Do you have a lucky number? What is it? _____
2. How did you choose or find your lucky number? _____
3. Are there any other numbers that are special for you? _____

TARGET VOCABULARY 目标词汇



Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--|
| 1. _____ | alphabet | a. a belief in unnatural powers |
| 2. _____ | chart | b. a graphic display of information |
| 3. _____ | designate | c. a name used by friends instead of a person's given name |
| 4. _____ | digit | d. any of the numbers from 0 to 9 |
| 5. _____ | genius | e. a very smart or clever person |
| 6. _____ | impatient | f. assign or appoint |
| 7. _____ | magical | g. believable and honest |
| 8. _____ | nickname | h. associated with magic, involving special powers |
| 9. _____ | sincere | i. the system of letters used in a language |
| 10. _____ | superstition | j. unwilling to wait |



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Do you believe that some numbers are lucky or unlucky? If you answer yes to this question, you are certainly not alone. For example, many people in certain countries believe that the number 13 is especially bad. They believe 13 people should never sit at a table together, and that terrible things will happen on Friday the 13th. Some buildings do not even designate a 13th floor. On the other hand, 7 is often considered a lucky number. Not everyone goes along with this belief in the power of numbers. Some people think that lucky and unlucky numbers are only superstitions that should not be taken seriously. However, others think that numbers do have the power to affect people's lives.

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In ancient times, it was quite common to believe in the magical power of numbers. It was believed some numbers could clue someone in to the future or show the hidden side of a person's personality. Numerology, the art of reading the power in numbers, was often practiced in Jewish tradition and among Greek mathematicians. Today, many of those who still practice numerology use the Hebrew system which gives each letter of the alphabet one of the numbers 1 through 8.

15

Here is an example of how the Hebrew system of numerology works. In order to find the number related to a person's name, first assign the correct number to each letter of the name. The following chart can be used to see the number related to a person's name:

1	A • I • Q • J • Y
2	B • K • R

3	C • G • L • S
4	D • T • M

5	E • H • N
6	U • V • W • X

7	O • Z
8	F • P

For a name like *John*, the following numbers are used: J = 1, O = 7, H = 5, and N = 5. Add these numbers together. The total is 18. Because this number is larger than 9, add the two digits, so that, 1 + 8 = 9. *Nine* is the number which represents the name *John*.

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Each number from 1 to 9 shows a different type of personality. *One* is the number of a leader, a person who will accomplish many things. *Two* represents a person who is gentle and kind, but this is also a person who does not have clear goals. *Three* is a social person who is intelligent and creative. A person whose name equals *four* is a dependable, organized, and logical person. *Five* is the number for a person who is clever but impatient. *Six* is a "happy" number. This type of person is peaceful, sincere, and has a well-balanced life. *Seven* is the number for a person who prefers to be alone. This kind of person is a thinker. *Eight* shows a person who will have money. This kind of person also thinks only of himself or herself. *Nine* is the number of a genius or spiritual leader.

25

In order to properly apply numerology to a person's name, the person's full name should be taken into account — first, middle, and family name. The number related to a person's full name gives the true personality of the person. When the person's nickname is studied through numerology, the number shows how other people see the person.

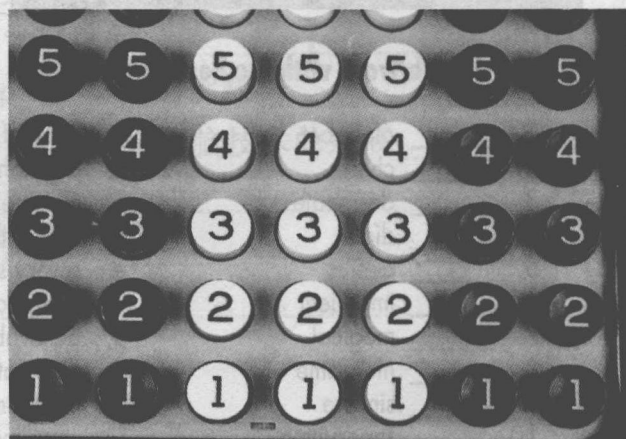
30

35

511 words



_____ minutes _____ seconds



Some people believe in the magical power of numbers.



Circle the letter of the best answer.

- The main topic of the first paragraph is...
 - superstitions.
 - numbers.
 - power.
 - luck.
- What is the purpose of numerology as explained in the passage?
 - to count people
 - to make people lucky
 - to practice tradition
 - to predict a person's personality
- The fourth paragraph explains...
 - the writer's personality type.
 - a superstition.
 - numbers related to personality types.
 - the relation between names and personality types.
- What is a negative personality type listed in the passage?
 - clever
 - dependable
 - impatient
 - sincere
- Why would a person want to examine his/her nickname through numerology?
 - to see his/her hidden personality
 - to see his/her friend's personality
 - to see how other people see him/her
 - to see his/her future



IDIOMS 习语

Find each idiom in the story.

clue (someone) in — to inform or give information to someone

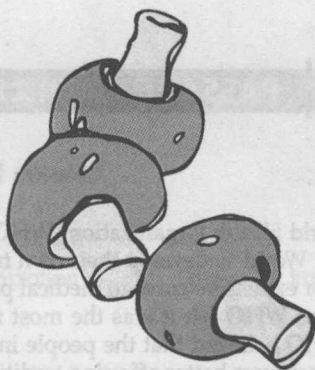
- Our teacher **clued us in** to the important things to study for the exam.
- The disappearance of many frogs in North America should **clue people in** that there is a problem with water pollution.

go along with — support or back, agree with

- Marsha did not **go along with** the president's new program.
- It's a good idea. I can **go along with** that.

take into account — to consider a secondary factor or possibility in some situation

- Did you **take into account** that it might rain this weekend?
- After **taking into account** the fact that his wife usually worked late, Philip decided not to rush home.



TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

传统药品



BEFORE YOU READ 阅前思考

1. What plants are useful as medicine? _____
2. Where can people go for help if they are sick? _____
3. If people in your country cannot afford doctors, what do they do when they are sick? _____

TARGET VOCABULARY 目标词汇



Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. _____ adopt | a. a long, soft-bodied insect |
| 2. _____ bacteria | b. a disease that has entered the body |
| 3. _____ exchange | c. an official way of doing something |
| 4. _____ stroke | d. something that makes an illness better |
| 5. _____ infection | e. extreme or major, very serious |
| 6. _____ policy | f. small, one-celled living things |
| 7. _____ severe | g. take and follow by choice; accept as one's own |
| 8. _____ snail | h. trade |
| 9. _____ remedy | i. a small creature that lives in a shell |
| 10. _____ worm | j. a condition when blood cannot reach the brain because there is a block in the artery |



5 _____

10 _____

In 1974, the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) adopted a new policy. WHO tried to encourage all countries in the Third World to develop their own traditional forms of medicine instead of looking toward western medicine for expensive cures to medical problems. There were many people who looked down on this new policy, but WHO felt it was the most reasonable solution to the large health problems facing poor countries. WHO believed that the people in Third World countries who could not afford or find modern medical doctors were better off using traditional medicine rather than no medicine at all. Since that time, countries like Burma, Nigeria, and Peru have established training courses in which doctors trained in western practices and traditional "medicine men" can exchange ideas and medical techniques. Also, the establishment of the International Association of Folk Medicine has helped lead the way to a wider acceptance of traditional medical techniques. Many of these medical techniques include the use of plants, insects, and a variety of other creatures to prevent or to cure disease.

15 _____

Traditional medicine has been used to help stop the spread of the disease schistosomiasis. People who drink dirty water can get this disease from a small worm which lives in snails found in the water. This is a major medical problem faced by more than 300 million people around the world. One symptom of schistosomiasis is dehydration, or severe loss of water. This disease also damages the liver and can kill a person if not treated. Through traditional medicine, scientists in Egypt discovered a kind of plant that kills the water snails which carry this disease. Today, this plant is grown near water sources in many Third World countries.

20 _____

Garlic, a common plant found around the world, also seems to have many medicinal uses. It has been known for a long time that garlic kills harmful bacteria, but modern experiments have proven that this plant can also greatly affect a person's blood. Scientists in both Japan and Germany found that garlic can lower blood cholesterol and fight heart disease in people who have high-fat diets. One doctor in Spain also found that garlic helps the body take in vitamin B from food. Other experiments have found that garlic thins a person's blood, and if it is eaten every day, garlic can reduce a person's risk of having a stroke.

25 _____

30 _____

Other traditional cures include a plant from Guatemala, which doctors in the United States now use to help people who suffer from one kind of blood disease. In China, medicine made from mushrooms can be used to fight skin problems. Pieces of papaya, a tropical fruit, can be used to fight infection when placed over a cut. As well, a plant from Africa has been found useful in fighting malaria. The list of natural remedies goes on and on.

35 _____

40 _____

Even as western medicine takes a second look at these traditional techniques, many people still find fault with the use of traditional medicine. Modern drugs produced artificially from chemicals are still very popular in industrialized countries. However, these modern drugs are too expensive for many people in Third World countries. Natural medicines and traditional practices may prove to be the only affordable solution in order to provide health care for everyone around the world.

549 words



_____ minutes _____ seconds



Common plants, such as garlic, seem to prevent or cure some diseases.



Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is WHO?
 - a. a multinational organization
 - b. a government policy
 - c. a kind of traditional medicine
 - d. a country
2. The main idea of the second paragraph is...
 - a. explaining Third World conditions.
 - b. showing one example of how traditional medicine is being used.
 - c. describing drinking water in Egypt.
 - d. providing information on snails.
3. Garlic helps...
 - a. kill bacteria.
 - b. thin a person's blood.
 - c. the body get vitamin B from food.
 - d. all of the above
4. Which of the following is used in traditional medicine?
 - a. blood
 - b. malaria
 - c. mushrooms
 - d. drugs
5. The purpose of the conclusion is to reinforce the fact that...
 - a. drugs are expensive.
 - b. health care is available in Third World countries.
 - c. not everyone likes western medicine.
 - d. traditional medicine may be the only choice in Third World countries.



IDIOMS 习语

Find each idiom in the story.

be better off— *be in a more favorable situation*

- John **was better off** living with his parents than living alone.
- You'll **be better off** trying to solve this problem together.

find fault with — *complain about*

- Pauline always seems to **find fault with** her roommates.
- No one could **find fault with** the charming young lady.

look down on — *to think of someone or something as less important*

- The rich man **looked down on** the poor boy.
- Robert **looks down on** his new coworker because she does not have any experience.



Circle the letter of the words that best match the words in italics.

1. The man was *sincere* when he asked the woman to marry him.

a. honest	c. certain
b. special	d. message
2. Howard always *found fault with* his son's actions.

a. watched for	c. thought about
b. complained about	d. discovered
3. The six-week course will give the factory workers *training* in the new procedures.

a. uses	c. instruction
b. treatment	d. exchange
4. Alexander the Great ruled a huge *empire*.

a. center	c. tropical
b. kingdom	d. political
5. Drought caused *severe* damage to crops in this area.

a. cruel	c. decisive
b. major	d. sensitive
6. It is everyone's responsibility to help *prevent* forest fires.

a. delay	c. evaporate
b. notice	d. stop
7. Sam needed to *exchange* his shoes because the ones he had were too small.

a. put on	c. send off
b. take out	d. trade in
8. Spinning rides make me dizzy. They make me want to *vomit*.

a. look up	c. pick up
b. stand up	d. throw up
9. The company *policy* has always been to give employees time off at New Year's.

a. normal	c. period
b. rule	d. vote
10. Wanda coughs a lot because she has an *infection* in her lungs.

a. cut	c. disease
b. medicine	d. wound

New words and expressions

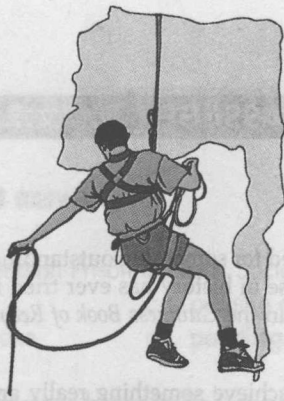
1. adopt [ə'dɒpt] vt. 采取; 接受
2. policy ['pɒləsi] n. 政策
3. exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] n. 交换
4. worm [wɜ:m] n. (细长的)软体虫
5. snail [sneɪl] n. 蜗牛
6. severe [si'veiə(r)] a. 严重的
7. bacteria [bæk'tɪəriə] n. 细菌
8. stroke [strəʊk] n. 中风
9. infection [ɪn'fekʃən] n. 感染
10. remedy ['remɪdi] n. 治疗

 look down on 看不起, 轻视
 be better off 情况较好
 find fault with 找...的岔子, 批评



AFTER YOU READ 阅后思考

1. Do you know of any natural remedies for different sicknesses?
2. What other types of medical treatments do people use?



OUTSTANDING HUMAN ACHIEVEMENTS

人类杰出的成就



BEFORE YOU READ 阅前思考

1. Have you heard about any strange records of human achievement? If yes, what? _____
2. Did you ever participate in any "silly" competitions? If yes, what were they? _____
3. Have you read or looked through the *Guinness Book of Records*? _____

TARGET VOCABULARY 目标词汇



Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. _____ achievement | a. a person who works or participates freely |
| 2. _____ annual | b. an object built to represent another |
| 3. _____ duration | c. relating to the heat or temperature of something |
| 4. _____ endurance | d. every year |
| 5. _____ formal | e. not casual |
| 6. _____ model | f. push a boat through water using wooden oars |
| 7. _____ outstanding | g. something done successfully, an accomplishment |
| 8. _____ paddle | h. the ability to continue something over a long period of time |
| 9. _____ thermal | i. the time something continues or lasts |
| 10. _____ volunteer | j. very good, excellent |



Everyone would like to be remembered for something outstanding. A few people even try to dream up amazing tricks and stunts that no one else in history has ever tried to do. These people sometimes have their names and achievements recorded in the *Guinness Book of Records*. Most of these achievements just seem strange to the rest of us.

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Often it takes a group of people to achieve something really amazing. One such team managed to paddle a bathtub 145 kilometers (90.5 miles) over a 24-hour time period. This group, the Aldington Prison Officers' Social Club, was made up of 13 members. They paddled their bathtub in a body of water near Ashford, Great Britain on May 28 and 29, 1983. As well, a racing team of hospital bed pushers set a record in Avon, Great Britain. In that annual race at Chew Valley, a three-man team representing Westbury Harriers managed to push a hospital bed over the 16 kilometer (10 mile) course in just 50 minutes! However, the distance record for hospital bed pushing is still held by the employees of Bruntsfield Bedding Center. This nine-member team from Edinburgh, Scotland pushed a wheeled hospital bed 5,203 kilometers (3,233 miles) in 1979. It took the team 35 days to go the distance, but as of yet, their record has not been broken.

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Another group of record seekers held the highest formal dinner party in the world. Nine members of a mountain climbing club from Sydney, Australia, the Ansett Social Climbers, climbed Mt. Huascarán in Peru on June 28, 1989. The climbers carried a dining table, chairs, wine, and a three-course meal up the mountain. When they reached the top, they all put on thermal suits and top hats for dinner. The group said that the only problem with the dinner was that the wine turned to ice in the bottle on the way up the mountain.

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Not everyone sets out to establish a record when they start a project, but sometimes it works out that they do achieve something outstanding in the end. One such record was set by the organizers of the "Keep Wellington Beautiful" campaign in Wellington, New Zealand. The project was planned to clean up the city, and on October 6, 1991, a record 19,924 people took part. This is the highest number of volunteers who have ever taken part in a clean-up project anywhere in the world. Another clean-up project also set a record by creating the largest garbage can in history. Natsales, a company which produces garbage cans in Durban, South Africa, made a huge garbage can for the annual "Keep Durban Beautiful Association Week" in September 1991. This garbage can was a giant model of Natsales' standard garbage can and was 7.2 meters (19 feet 9 inches) tall. When filled, it could hold 43,500 liters (11,493 gallons) of garbage.

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People all over the world will indeed go to amazing lengths to be remembered. It should be understood, however, that anyone planning to set a record for human endurance may be refused to be acknowledged by the *Guinness Book of Records*. Now the book is drawing the line at records related only to duration of an activity because these types of records do nothing to advance society. Record setters should check well in advance to be sure that the activity they have in mind to set a record will be included in future editions of the book.

571 words



_____ minutes _____ seconds



People sometimes do strange stunts to set records.



Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What record did the Aldington Prison Officers' Social Club set?
 - a. climbing a mountain
 - b. swimming across a lake
 - c. pushing a hospital bed
 - d. paddling a bathtub
2. What is the important difference between the two bed pushing records given in the passage?
 - a. One involved time, and the other involved distance.
 - b. One team was larger than the other.
 - c. One bed had a patient, and the other didn't.
 - d. One bed did not have wheels.
3. How was the Ansett Social Climbers' dinner different from a normal picnic?
 - a. It was formal.
 - b. It was on a mountain.
 - c. The climbers carried tables and chairs.
 - d. all of the above
4. Which of the record-setting clean-up projects in the passage happened first?
 - a. the one in England
 - b. the one in New Zealand
 - c. the one in Peru
 - d. the one in South Africa
5. The *Guinness Book of Records* is not considering publishing records that...
 - a. advance society.
 - b. are only for endurance.
 - c. cost a lot of money.
 - d. involve hospital beds.



IDIOMS 习语

Find each idiom in the story.

draw the line at — *set as an extreme limit, do not go beyond*

- William **draws the line at** lying for his coworkers.
- Paula agreed to clean the apartment but she **draws the line at** painting it.

have in mind — *be thinking of someone or something*

- I **have** someone **in mind** for the position open in public relations.
- We'd love to join you for dinner. Did you **have** somewhere **in mind**?

set out to — *plan and begin to do something*

- Donna never **set out to** hurt her boyfriend's feelings, but she did.
- Mark is **setting out to** open his own business.



Circle the letter of the words that best match the words in italics.

- All of the *volunteers* worked hard.
 - climbers
 - helpers
 - dreamers
 - seekers
- Greg's greatest *achievement* was graduating first in his class from high school.
 - accomplishment
 - placement
 - argument
 - treatment
- I *have in mind* a new product that will replace the old model.
 - am thinking of
 - am hoping for
 - am hearing about
 - am letting go of
- A *standard* stereo is good enough for me.
 - advanced
 - electronic
 - cheap
 - normal
- Sally was *designated* as this month's "Employee of the Month."
 - filled
 - pushed
 - named
 - reached
- The *duration* of the storm was almost 24 hours.
 - body
 - time
 - record
 - type
- The *annual* picnic at work was canceled because of rain.
 - firstly
 - surely
 - properly
 - yearly
- This is an *outstanding* meal. It's delicious!
 - advanced
 - problem
 - largest
 - wonderful
- Josh *took into account* that he might have to work overtime on the weekend.
 - believed
 - found
 - considered
 - participated
- The child performed a difficult *stunt*.
 - activity
 - endurance
 - club
 - purpose

New words and expressions

- outstanding [ˌaʊtˈstændɪŋ] a. 出众的
- achievement [əˈtʃiːvmənt] n. 成就
- paddle [ˈpædl] vt. 用桨划(船)
- annual [ˈænjʊəl] a. 每年的
- formal [ˈfɔːməl] a. 正式的
- thermal [ˈθɜːməl] a. 保暖的
- volunteer [ˌvɒləntɪə(r)] n. 志愿者
- model [ˈmɒdəl] n. 模型
- endurance [ɪnˈdʒʊərəns] n. 持久(力)
- duration [dʒʊəˈreɪʃən] n. 持续

set out to 试图

draw the line at 限制

have in mind 意欲



AFTER YOU READ 阅后思考

- Which of the achievements from the passage is the most outstanding?
- Which of the achievements would you like to try? Why?



WHEN IT REALLY BEGAN

问世之初



BEFORE YOU READ 阅前思考

1. Where was the first toothbrush used? _____
2. How long have people been using contact lenses? _____
3. When did credit cards first come into use? _____

TARGET VOCABULARY 目标词汇



Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. _____ device | a. a long hollow container |
| 2. _____ evidence | b. a mechanical tool or machine |
| 3. _____ necessity | c. a smooth, moist mixture |
| 4. _____ paste | d. state of being exact |
| 5. _____ powder | e. advanced devices and/or knowledge |
| 6. _____ precision | f. something needed or necessary |
| 7. _____ simplify | g. boring and repetitive |
| 8. _____ technology | h. make easy or simple |
| 9. _____ tedious | i. small, dry pieces of something that has been crushed |
| 10. _____ tube | j. something that is used as proof of a theory |