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国家地理

学生英语主题阅读训练丛书



中国学生阅读
助学文库

Alexander Graham Bell and the Telephone

贝尔与电话

[美] Anita Garmon 等著



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

致读者

《国家地理学生英语主题阅读训练丛书》是我们继《国家地理英语阅读与写作训练丛书》(共14种)之后推出的又一套美国英语阅读教材系列,旨在进一步为我国的中学生及同等英语水平学习者提供既有美国原版教材精髓,又充分体现我国新课标英语教学理念的新型英语学习读本。全套丛书共有2 000余幅活泼自然、优美迷人的精彩图片,佐以简洁生动、深浅有度的文字,引导学生借图读文、借文识图;图文相辅的阅读材料不仅使学生的英语学习变得更轻松有趣,同时,图文并重,也十分契合我国高考中的看图作文命题的新趋势。

《国家地理学生英语主题阅读训练丛书》共18册,涵盖9个主题,72个话题,涉及数学、科学与社会研究三个学科领域。根据我国中学生英语学习和高考写作的要求,我们在为学生提供全英文阅读素材的基础上,继续沿袭《国家地理英语阅读与写作训练丛书》所采用的词汇分级注释原则,将注释的词汇分为“记忆词汇”、“阅读进阶词汇”和“阅读参考词汇”三类。考虑到音标对单词记忆的重要作用,培养学生的朗读与口语能力,我们对所有注释词汇都加注最新版国际音标。此外,我们在每本书中增加了相应的“Reading Objectives”(阅读目标)及“Review Activities”(活动空间),以配合教师的课堂教学,并帮助学生进行英语阅读理解的自我检测。

《国家地理学生英语主题阅读训练丛书》提供的英语原味图文阅读,十分有利于中学生扩大知识面,拓展文化视野,而且,也能有效帮助学生实实在在地提高英语能力,达到“知”与“学”的统一。我们衷心希望,本套丛书的出版不仅能使我国的中学生在轻松的阅读中掌握丰富的知识和有效的英语学习方法,同时,也能为提高学生的人文情结、科学视野、社会关怀以及全球性思维等综合素质略尽绵薄之力。

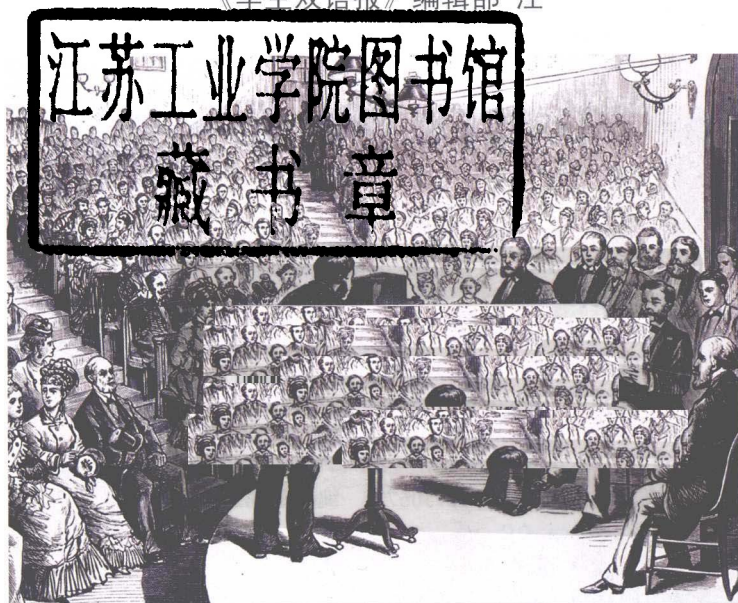
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Alexander Graham Bell and the Telephone

贝尔与电话

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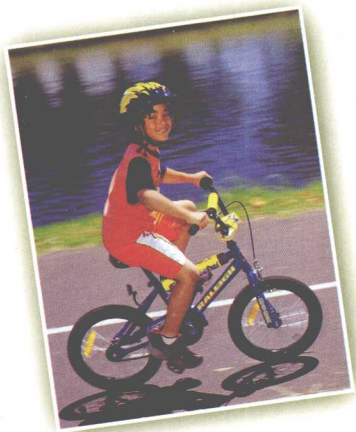
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Contents



Bicycles

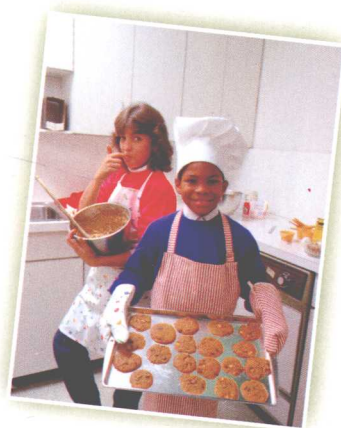
Reading Objectives 6

- Early Bicycles 8
- The Modern Bicycle 12
- Bicycles Became Popular 14
- Bicycles at Work 16
- Riding Bicycles for Fun 18
- Bike Safety 20

Accidental Inventions

Reading Objectives 22

- Food 24
- Work and Home 28
- Play 32



Time Lines: 1900 – 2000

Reading Objectives 36

● Things Change Over Time	37
● Time Lines	38
● 1900 – 1920	40
● 1920 – 1940	42
● 1940 – 1960	44
● 1960 – 1980	46
● 1980 – 2000	48
● 2000 – 2100	50



Alexander Graham Bell and the Telephone



Reading Objectives	52
● The Young Bell	54
● Teaching Speech	60
● Racing to Be the First	64
● Making the Telephone	68
● Other Inventions	72

Review Activities

● Think and Discuss	74
● Multiple-Choice Test	76

Index	80
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BICYCLES

In this section, you'll learn the story of bicycles.

记忆词汇



bar / bɑː / *n.* 棒; 杆; 条
common / 'kɒmən /
adj. 普通的, 寻常的
connect / kə'nekt / *v.* 连接
direction / dɪ'rekʃn /
n. 方位, 方向

improve / ɪm'pruːv /
v. 改进, 改善
law / lɔː /
n. 惯例, 法律
local / 'ləʊkl /
adj. 当地的, 本地的

passenger / 'pæsɪndʒə /
n. 乘客
pay attention 注意, 留心
practice / 'præktɪs /
v. 练习, 训练
steer / stɪə / *v.* 驾驶, 操纵



Bicycles

By Gare Thompson

Reading Objectives 阅读目标

Word Attack and Vocabulary Skills

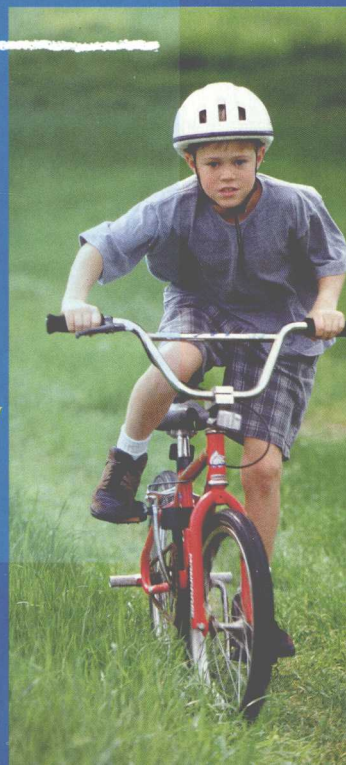
词汇攻略

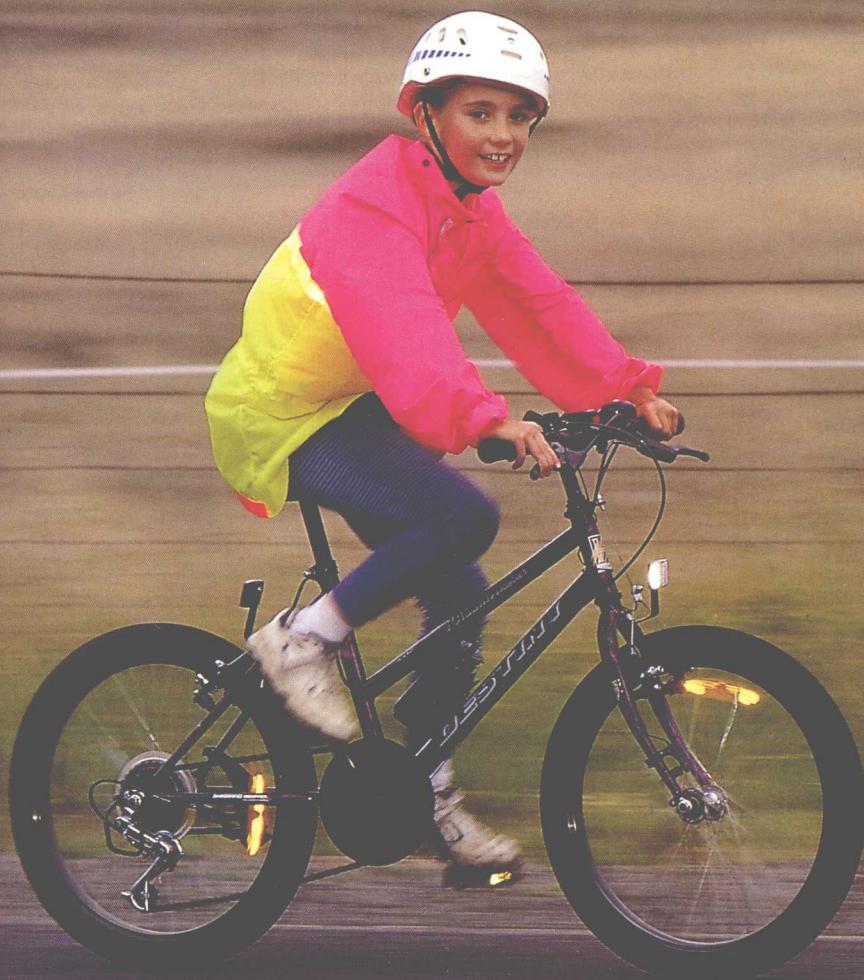
- Decoding compound words
解析复合词
 - Using *-ed* with past tense verbs
动词加 *-ed* 变一般过去式
 - Decoding multisyllabic words
解析多音节词
-

Content and Thinking Skills

阅读与思考训练

- Understanding that people have used technology to change and improve the bicycle
理解人们利用技术改进自行车
- Understanding that bicycles are a form of transportation
理解自行车是一种交通方式
- Recognizing that bicycles are used for a variety of purposes
指出自行车的多种用途





Today, you can ride all kinds of bikes. You can ride a racing bike. You can ride a mountain bike.

You can ride a bike in different places. You can ride a bike on a road. You can ride a bike in the park. Bikes today are very different from the bikes of long ago.

Early Bicycles

In Germany, a man built a **two-wheel** walking machine in 1816. It was made of wood. It had no **pedals**. You moved the two-wheeler by walking it. You **steered** with a **bar connected** to the front wheel.

阅读进阶词汇

pedal /'pedl/

n. 踏板; *v.* 踩踏板转动, 蹬(车)
two-wheel 两轮的

阅读参考词汇

scooter /'sku:tə/ *n.* 踏板车

The first bikes were made of wood. They did not have pedals.

Riding a walking machine was a bit like using a **scooter**.





Over time, inventors **improved** these early wooden bikes. They added pedals and a steering fork. These things helped to move and steer the bike.

Later, they added metal **tires**. Riders shook as they rode the bikes with metal tires over the **bumpy** streets. They called these bikes “**boneshakers**.”

阅读进阶词汇



tire /'taɪə/ *n.* 轮胎

阅读参考词汇



boneshaker
/bəʊn'sʃeɪkə/
n. 破旧摇晃的车子
bumpy /'bʌmpi/
adj. 崎岖不平的

▼ “Boneshakers” were not comfortable to ride.

steering fork 前叉

pedal 脚踏板



The high-wheel ►
bike was popular
in the 1880s.



The next bike was called a “high-wheeler.” Pedals were **attached** to the large front wheel. The wheel was large to make the bike go faster. The larger the wheel, the faster the bike could go.

阅读进阶词汇



attach /ə'tætʃ/
v. 附上, 加上

The Modern Bicycle

In 1886, a bike **manufacturer** in England made the first safety bike. Safety bikes looked much like the bikes we ride today. The safety bike had wheels that were the same size. The pedals were attached to a chain. Now, a rider could use the pedals to move the back wheel.

solid rubber tires
硬橡胶轮胎

阅读进阶词汇

manufacturer

/ˌmænjuˈfæktʃərə/

n. 制造商



chain 链条

1880s

Bicycle Changes Over Time



racing handlebars
赛车车把

changing gears
变速器

light frame
轻质车架



drink holder
水壶架

1940s

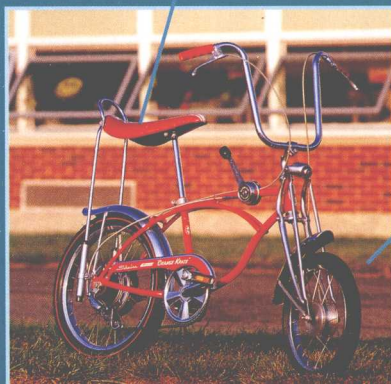
1960s 1970s

Today

reflector
反光灯

headlight
车前灯

elevated seat
升降座



thicker tires
for riding
cross country
山地车的厚轮胎



Bicycles Became Popular

The safety bike made riding easier and safer. By the 1890s, bikes were becoming very popular. More and more people bought bikes. Soon, the streets were filled with people riding bikes to and from work. Riders formed bike clubs. Others began to race.

- ▼ A boy **practices** riding at bicycle school in 1961.





At first, women wore long skirts when riding bikes. Their skirts would get caught on the bar. Bike manufacturers started to make bikes for women to ride. These bikes did not have a bar across the top.

◀ Many women rode three-wheelers in the 1890s.

▼ By 1936, many women wore shorts when cycling.

