

新理念

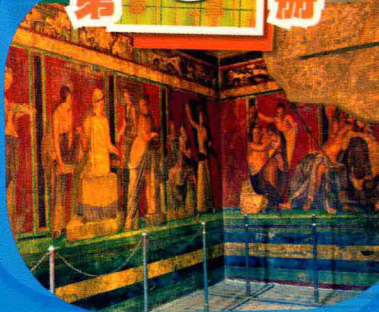
英语阅读

初中一年级

第

5

册



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出版前言

《新理念英语阅读》是由上海外语教育出版社从美国 Cengage Learning 出版集团引进改编的一套中小学英语读物。这套读物题材广泛，话题丰富；既有引人入胜、趣味无穷的故事，又有知识丰富、包罗万象的科普读物。把语言输入和知识输入融合在一起，让学生体验阅读的乐趣。

全套读物由美国 Cengage Learning 出版集团青少年读物金牌作家倾力打造，语言纯正、内容丰富、精彩纷呈。原汁原味的语言帮助读者培养英语语感、提升阅读兴趣。《新理念英语阅读》还强调阅读与视听的有机结合，全套读物的原版音频由英语语言专家绘声绘色、声情并茂地朗读，让读者有身临其境的感受。高中阶段另配由美国《国家地理》（National Geographic）精选的视频材料，能充分满足读者视觉和听觉的不同需求。色彩丰富、极具趣味性的插图在辅助读者阅读的同时，也让读者尽情享受前所未有的视觉盛宴。

本套读物针对每个故事精心设计了练习：小学阶段的题型和通用少儿英语星级考试接轨；初中阶段的题型和中考题的阅读部分题型匹配；高中阶段的练习分为阅读前、阅读中、阅读后以及阅读拓展训练和与视频材料相关的练习，帮助学生循序渐进地提高独立阅读能力，有效训练应试技巧。

整套读物分 9 个级别，从小学三年级到高中二年级，共 43 册，包含 78 篇故事和 132 篇科普读物。各级别根据国家《英语课程标准》规定的难度划分，充分考虑到不同年龄段学生的认知特点和阅读兴趣。

《新理念英语阅读》提供丰富多彩的阅读材料和多层次的拓展训练，在适宜性、可读性、多样性和有效性方面均凸显本套英语读物的优势。它让读者感受阅读乐趣的同时，也切实提高了他们的阅读解题能力，使其体验到新理念带给英语阅读的全新动力。

上海外语教育出版社

2010年8月

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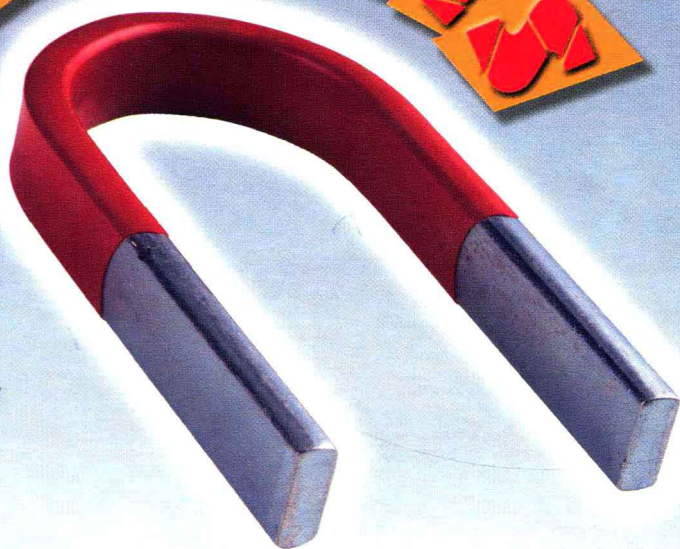
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Experimenting with

MAGNETS



Nicolas Brasch

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MAGNETS

Magnets are objects that are able to draw some other objects towards them.

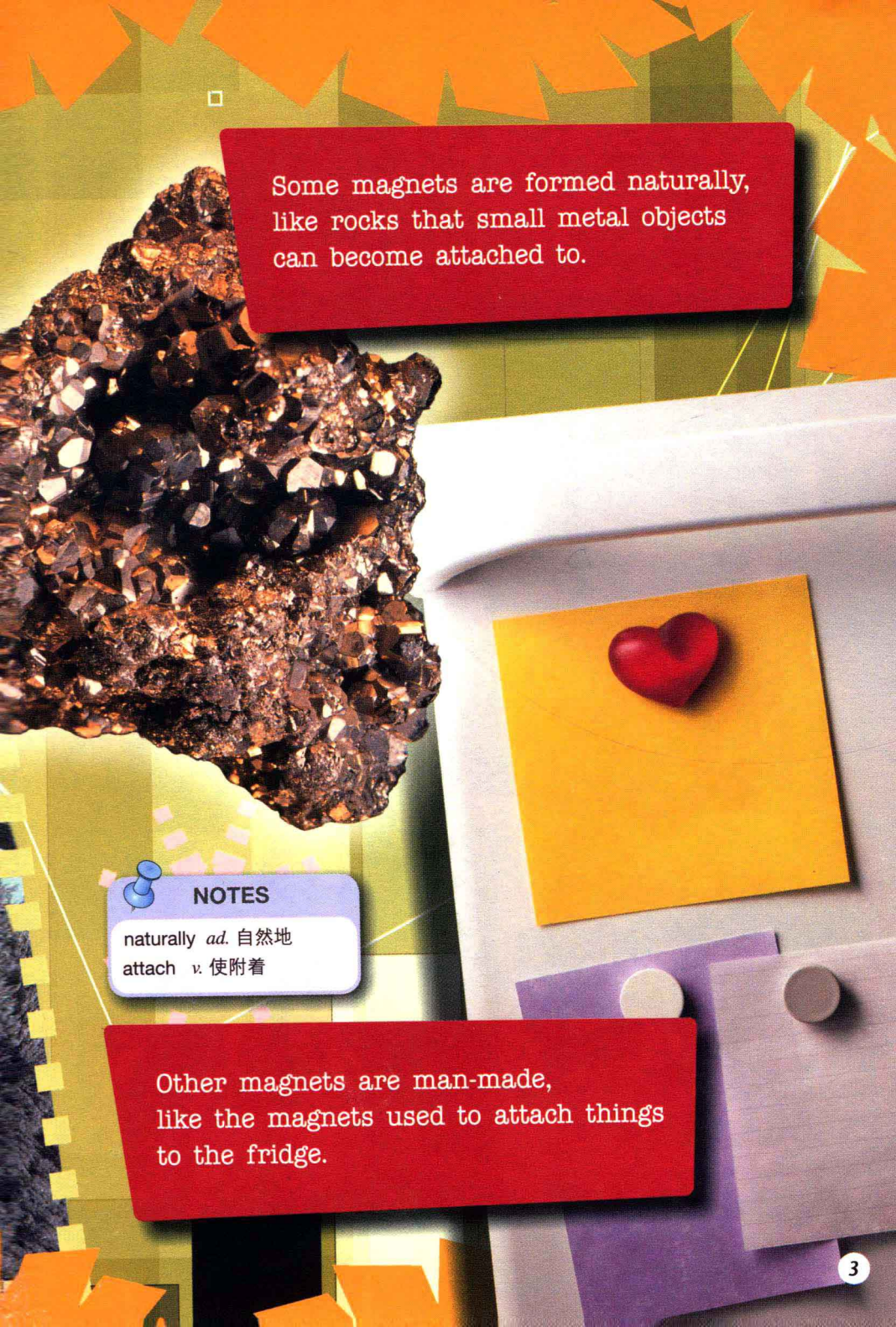


NOTES

magnet *n.* 磁石, 磁铁

object *n.* 物体





Some magnets are formed naturally,
like rocks that small metal objects
can become attached to.



NOTES

naturally *ad.* 自然地
attach *v.* 使附着

Other magnets are man-made,
like the magnets used to attach things
to the fridge.

All magnets have two things in common.

First, they contain magnetised metals like iron, cobalt or nickel.

Iron, cobalt and nickel are metals that have magnetic qualities. A rock that attracts metal objects will have magnetised metals in it.



NOTES

magnetised *a.* 被磁化的

iron *n.* 铁

cobalt *n.* 钴

nickel *n.* 镍



iron



cobalt



this rock has iron in it



nickel



NOTES

pole *n.* 磁极

repel *v.* 排斥

Second, all magnets have two poles. One pole is called the north pole. The other pole is called the south pole.

When two magnets are put together, unlike poles attract each other and like poles repel each other.

The north pole of one magnet will attract the south pole of another magnet.

But two north poles, or two south poles, when put together, will repel each other.

THE COMPASS

One of the most important inventions in history uses a magnet. This invention is the compass.

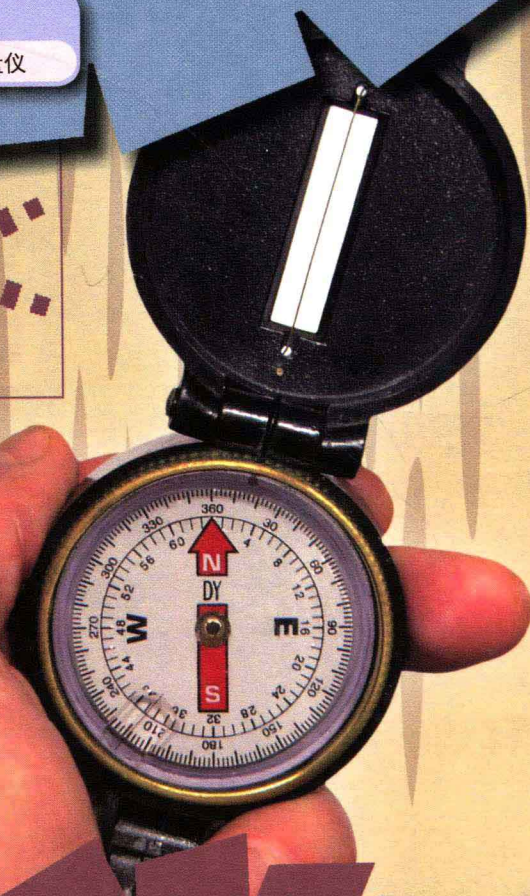
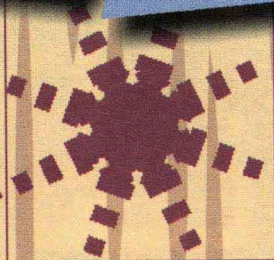
People have been using compasses for more than 1000 years.

A compass helps people to work out where they are.



NOTES

compass *n.* 罗盘仪





NOTES

direction *n.* 方位, 方向

The Earth acts like a giant magnet. It has two magnetic poles called the north magnetic pole and the south magnetic pole.

The main part of a compass is a needle that has been magnetised. The needle is attracted to the Earth's north magnetic pole.

When someone turns the compass, the needle will always turn and point to the Earth's north magnetic pole. Knowing the direction of magnetic north can help people find their way when they travel.



ELECTROMAGNETS

Another important invention combines magnets with electricity, to create electromagnets.

An electromagnet is a special magnet that works when an electric current flows through it.

When the electric current is turned off, the electromagnet stops working like a magnet.

This type of magnet is used for picking up heavy metal objects like scrap metal.

When the electric current flows through the electromagnet the electromagnet picks up the scrap metal. When the electric current is turned off, the scrap metal is dropped.



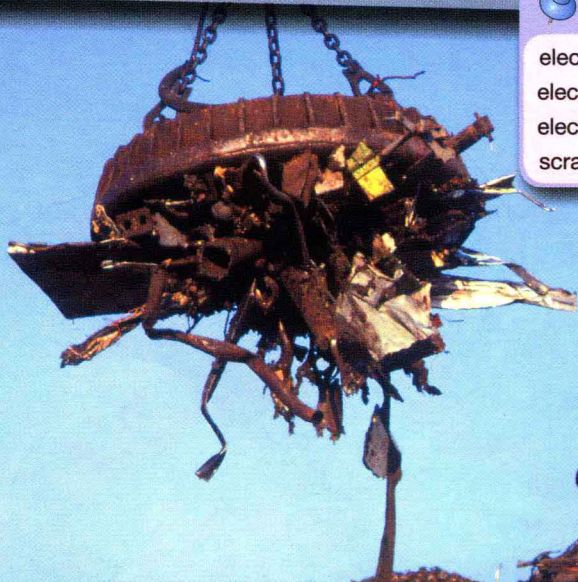
NOTES

electricity *n.* 电, 电流

electromagnet *n.* 电磁铁

electric current 电流

scrap metal 废铜烂铁



EXPERIMENT 1

Aim

To turn an ordinary nail into a magnet.

Materials

- 1 magnet
- 1 iron nail
- some paper clips

Procedure

1. Stroke the nail about 50 times with the end of the magnet. Always use the same end of the magnet and always stroke in the same direction.
2. Pick up the paper clips with the nail.

Observation

The nail picks up the paper clips.

Conclusion

The nail has been magnetised and acts as a magnet.



NOTES

clip *n.* 回形针
procedure *n.* 步骤
stroke *v.* 摩擦
observation *n.* 观察
conclusion *n.* 结论



EXPERIMENT 2

A magnetic field is the area around a magnet in which the magnet can affect other objects.

Aim

To observe the effect of the magnetic field around a magnet.

Materials

- magnets of different shapes and sizes
- an acetate sheet
- some iron filings



NOTES

acetate *n.* 醋酸纤维

filing *n.* 锉屑

sprinkle *v.* 撒

Procedure

1. Place a magnet under the acetate sheet.
2. Sprinkle the iron filings onto the acetate.

Observation

The iron filings form a pattern. Using different shaped magnets causes different patterns to form. Most iron filings move near the magnet's poles.

Conclusion

The iron filings show that magnets produce a magnetic field. The magnetic field is the strongest at the magnet's poles.



EXPERIMENT 3

Aim

To make an electromagnet.

Materials

- 1 piece of plastic-coated copper wire, about 1 metre long
- wire strippers
- 1 large iron nail
- 1 9-volt battery
- some pins or paper clips



NOTES

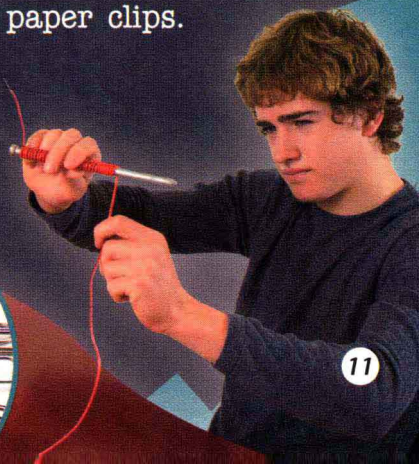
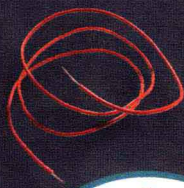
copper wire 铜线

stripper *n.* 剥离器

terminal *n.* 末端, 终点

Procedure

1. Cut about 2 centimetres of plastic from each end of the wire using the wire strippers.
2. Tightly wind the wire around the nail.
3. Leave enough wire at each end to twist together.
4. Connect one end of the wire to one battery terminal.
Connect the other end of the wire to the other battery terminal.
5. Pick up the paper clips with one end of the nail.
6. Now, remove both ends of the wire from the battery terminals and try to pick up the paper clips.



Observation

When the wires are attached to the battery terminals, the nail picks up the objects.

When the wires are removed from the battery terminals, the nail doesn't pick up the objects.

Conclusion

The nail only acts like a magnet when the electric current flows through the wire coil.

