

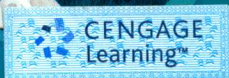
NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

新理念

英语阅读

高中二年级

第5册



W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS
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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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Dinosaur Search



Rob Waring, *Series Editor*

Before Reading

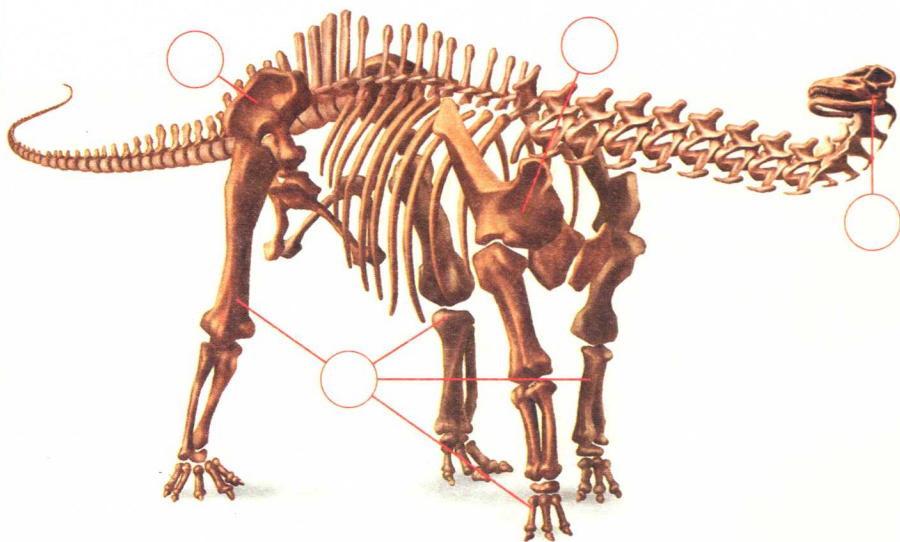
Words to Know

This story is set in Niger, which is a country in Africa. It happens in the Sahara Desert.



A **Parts of a Dinosaur.** Read the sentences. Write the number of the correct underlined word next to each item in the picture.

1. The shoulder girdle joins the body and the arms or front legs.
2. The pelvis joins the body and the back legs.
3. The limbs are the arms and legs of a body.
4. The jaw is the lower part of the face that moves when the mouth opens.



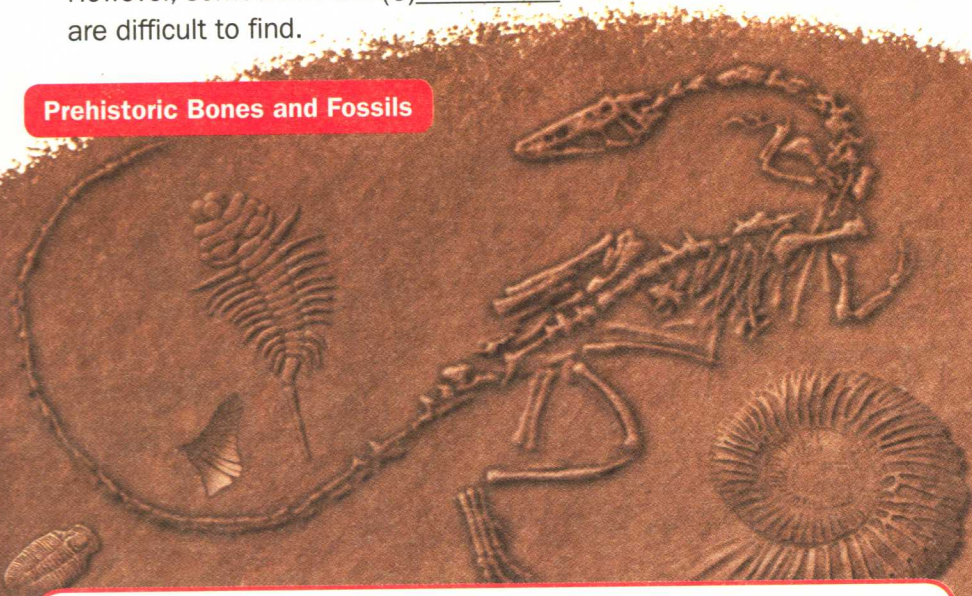
A Dinosaur Skeleton

B Fossils in the Desert. Look at the pictures and read the paragraph. Then, complete the paragraph with the words in the box.

bones	fossils	prehistoric
desert	paleontologists	sand

Dinosaurs are (1)_____ animals. They lived long before people documented history. The scientists who study them are called (2)_____. These scientists often study dinosaur (3)_____, or the hard parts inside the body. They also study animal and plant parts that have been saved in rock. These are called (4)_____. In this story, a team of scientists looks for dinosaur parts in the (5)_____. The dry air there helps save the dinosaur bones. However, sometimes the (6)_____ covers up the bones so they are difficult to find.

Prehistoric Bones and Fossils



C Imagine that you are taking a trip to the Sahara Desert. What do you need to think about before you go? What will you probably see there? List as many ideas as you can.

The Sahara Desert is also known as Africa's dinosaur graveyard. The Sahara is one of the best places to look for the bones of prehistoric animals. It's a place that has many secrets. Some of these secrets have been hidden under the sand for hundreds of millions of years. Now, a team of scientists is searching for these secrets.



NOTES

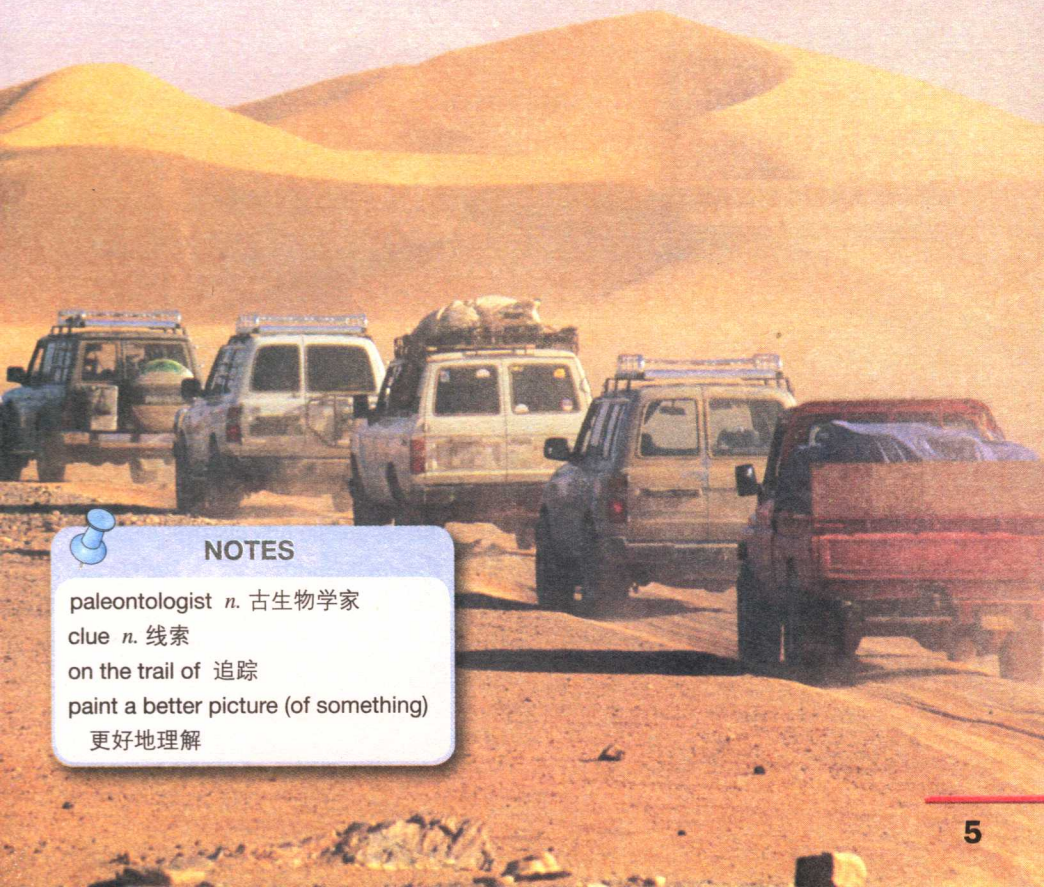
graveyard *n.* 墓地

prehistoric *a.* 史前的



Paleontologist Dr. Paul Sereno and his team are in the Sahara looking for clues. They hope that these clues will lead them to dinosaur bones. These bones may help them to better understand dinosaurs and the time period in which they lived. Dr. Sereno explains: “We’re on the trail of a number of dinosaurs. We begin to paint a much better picture of this time [period] each time we come [to the Sahara].”

The team drives across the desert. Then suddenly, one of the team members says, “Hey! Back there!” The team stops to look around the area. They’re near the right place!



NOTES

paleontologist *n.* 古生物学家

clue *n.* 线索

on the trail of 追踪

paint a better picture (of something)

更好地理解

Dr. Sereno first discovered fossils in the Sahara when he was traveling there in 1997. Since then, he's been carefully planning more visits. But planning this kind of travel isn't easy. The team has to worry about weather and other planning problems. Methods of travel, the team's safety, and the timing of the visit are all very important issues to consider.

After a lot of hard work, Dr. Sereno and his team have made it back to Niger. They have returned to the Sahara at last. They have now reached a place far from the rest of the world—the dinosaur graveyard that Dr. Sereno visited years before!



NOTES

fossil *n.* 化石
timing *n.* 时间安排
issue *n.* 问题, 话题
make it (按时) 到达某地

Scan for Information

Scan page 6 to find the information.

1. When did Dr. Sereno first discover fossils in the Sahara Desert?
2. What problems do Dr. Sereno and his team have when visiting the Sahara Desert?
3. Where is the team now?

Now that the team is in the correct place, the dinosaur search can begin! There are bones everywhere in this dinosaur graveyard.

It doesn't take the team a long time to discover them. They talk about the bones as they find them. "It's part of a shoulder girdle," says one team member, as he picks up a bone. Another team member finds something else. "It's a distal end of a limb bone right there," he says as he points to the end of a bone. And another: "We've got what looks like a leg."

Nearby, there's another discovery. "Hey look at this!" says one member. "It's a pelvis!" However, as another team member comes closer to see the bone, he gets in trouble. "Wait, you're stepping on it!" says the team member who found it. Everyone needs to be very careful with these prehistoric bones and fossils!



NOTES

girdle *n.* 带, 环状骨

distal end 末端

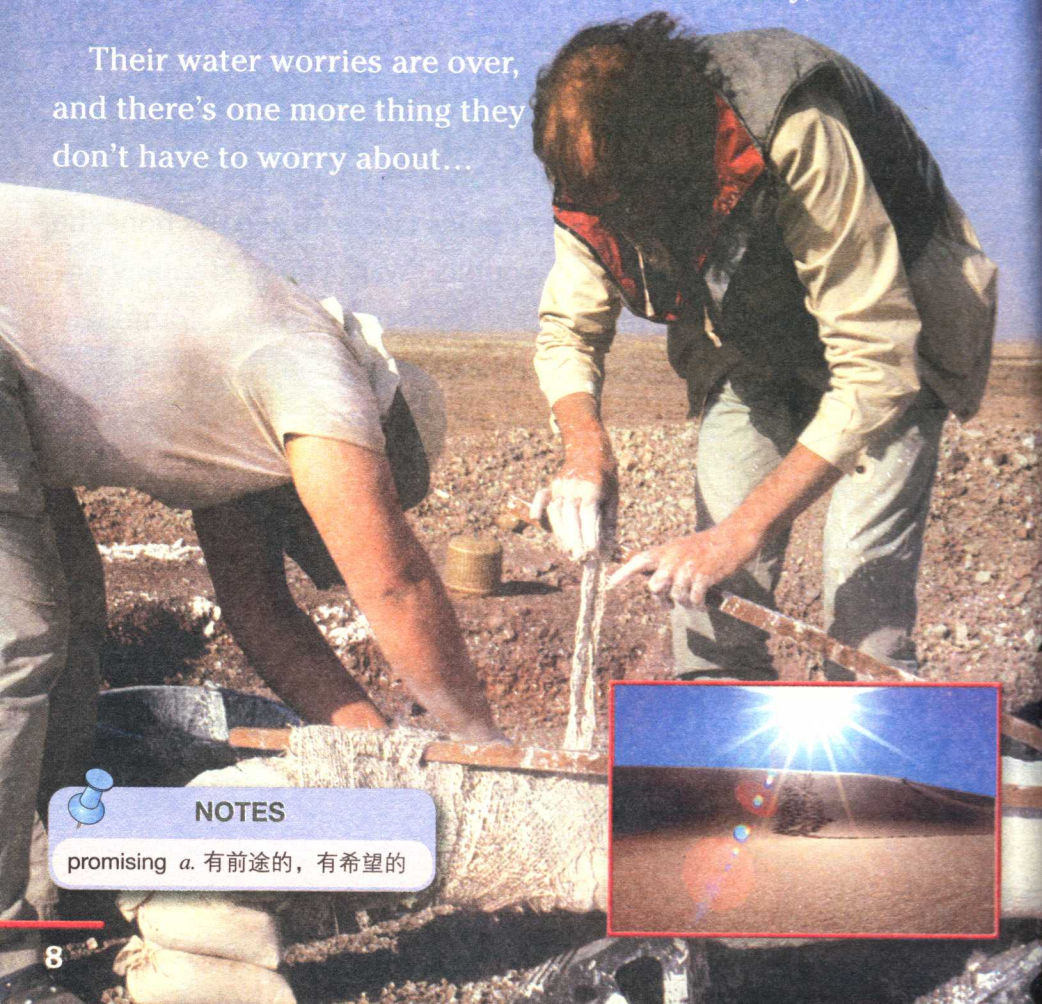
limb *n.* 肢

pelvis *n.* 骨盆

The dinosaur search continues. The team finds bones from several prehistoric animals. They have collected a lot of promising fossils, and are very happy about it. Unfortunately, life isn't so good for the team in other ways.

The desert is a hot place, and the team has used up most of their water. They are now worried because the water truck hasn't arrived yet. "After today, we'll have a day and a half's worth of water," says one team member. "We're just hoping for the water truck to get here in time," he adds. Luckily, it does!

Their water worries are over, and there's one more thing they don't have to worry about...



NOTES

promising *a.* 有前途的, 有希望的



... and that's finding enough fossils! The team makes one important discovery after another. They carefully document each find.

Then, one day as they are walking around, they make their biggest discovery yet; they find the jaw of the prehistoric crocodile sometimes called “super croc”! This discovery is big—very big—and the jaw bone is in very good condition.



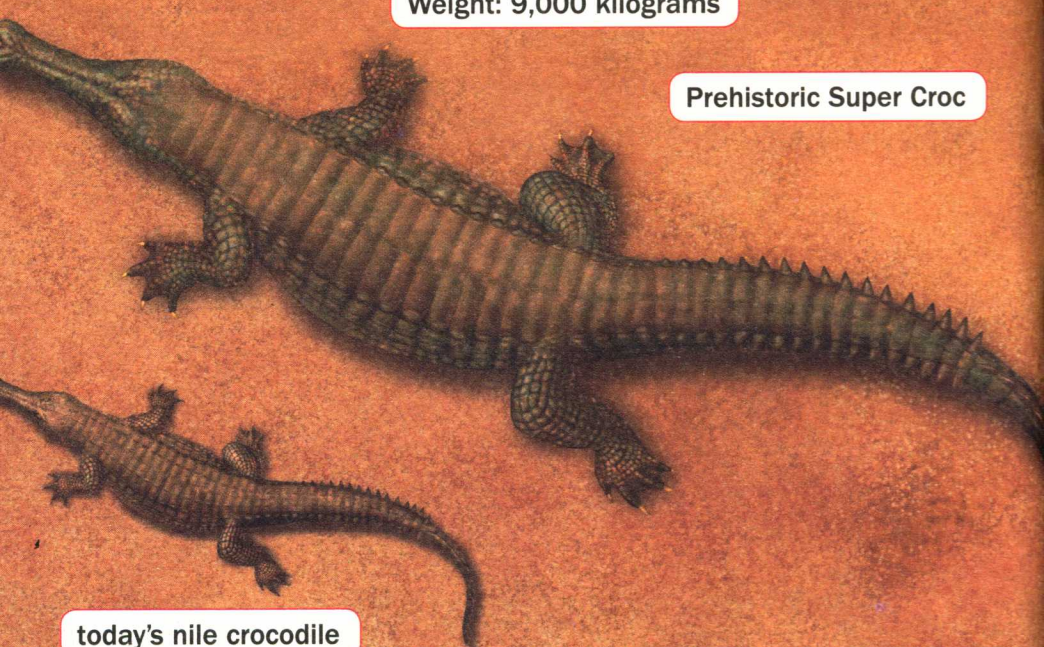
NOTES

document v. 记录, 记载

jaw n. 颌

*The paleontologists
make a big discovery!*

In fact, the discovery of the jaw bone is so important that the team soon gets a visit. National Geographic crocodile expert Brady Barr comes to the work site. Barr looks at the super croc bones with Dr. Sereno as they talk about the super croc. This ancient animal was very, very large. It was far bigger than the crocodiles that live today. The questions that scientists have about super croc are big too. What did it look like? What did it eat? How did it hunt?

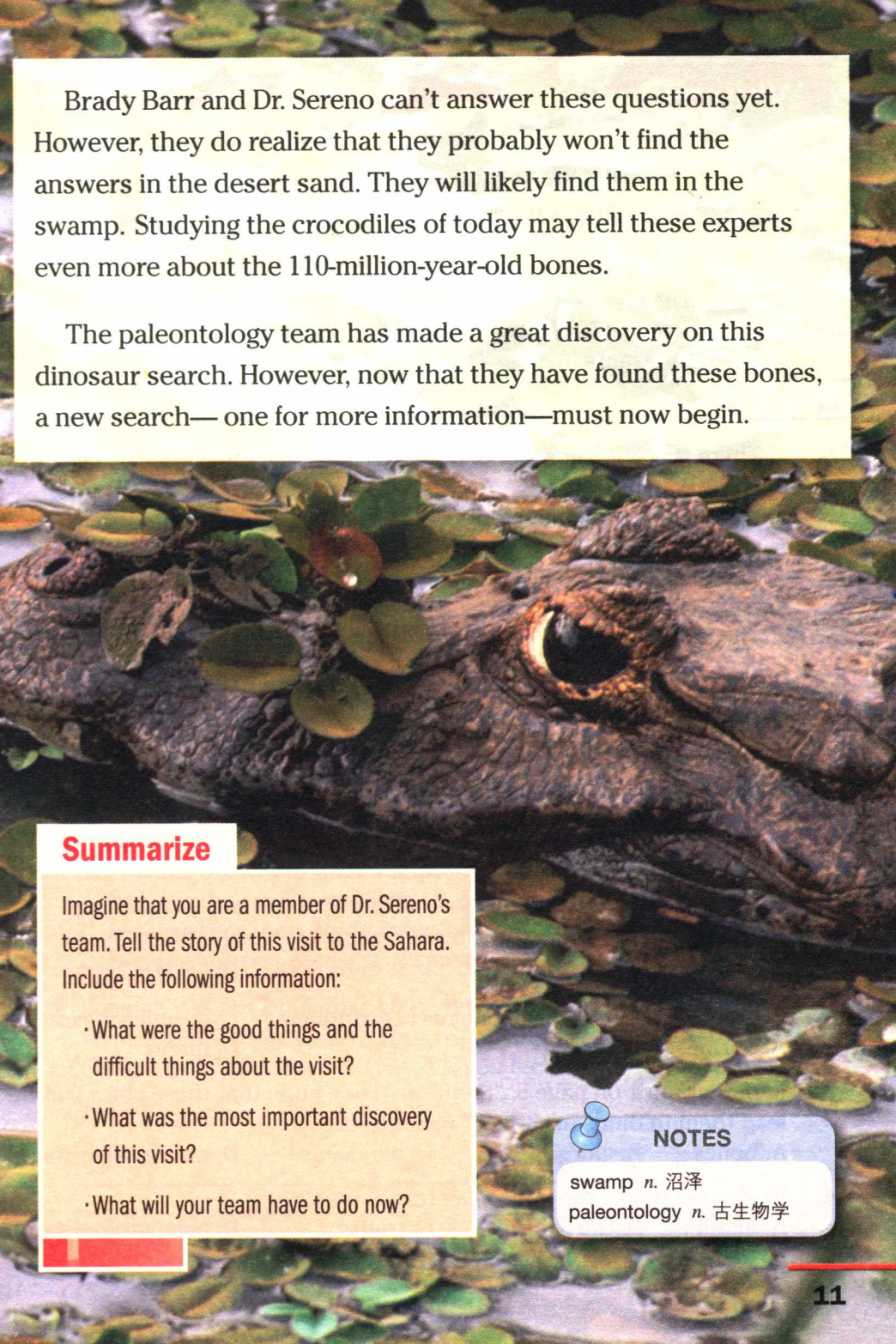
An illustration showing a large, dark green prehistoric crocodile (Super Croc) and a smaller Nile crocodile for comparison. The Super Croc is significantly larger, with a much longer body and a more robust build. Both crocodiles are shown in a similar pose, facing left.

Length: 12 meters
Weight: 9,000 kilograms

Prehistoric Super Croc

today's Nile crocodile

Length: 5 meters
Weight: 225 kilograms

A large crocodile is shown in a swampy environment, surrounded by lily pads. The crocodile's head is in the foreground, and its body extends into the background. The water is dark, and the lily pads are green.

Brady Barr and Dr. Sereno can't answer these questions yet. However, they do realize that they probably won't find the answers in the desert sand. They will likely find them in the swamp. Studying the crocodiles of today may tell these experts even more about the 110-million-year-old bones.

The paleontology team has made a great discovery on this dinosaur search. However, now that they have found these bones, a new search—one for more information—must now begin.

Summarize

Imagine that you are a member of Dr. Sereno's team. Tell the story of this visit to the Sahara. Include the following information:

- What were the good things and the difficult things about the visit?
- What was the most important discovery of this visit?
- What will your team have to do now?



NOTES

swamp *n.* 沼泽

paleontology *n.* 古生物学

While Reading

A. What is the correct order of the events? Write in the numbers.

- _____ The dinosaur bones help the scientists understand dinosaurs better.
- _____ The scientists look for clues.
- _____ The clues lead them to dinosaur bones.
- _____ A team of scientists goes to the Sahara Desert.
- _____ Dinosaurs lived in a place that is now the Sahara Desert.

B. Read the sentences and circle True or False. Correct the false sentences.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. There is a small number of dinosaur bones in the Sahara Desert. | True | False |
| 2. The team finds bones from two prehistoric animals. | True | False |
| 3. The team finds the jaw bone of an enormous crocodile. | True | False |
| 4. The jaw bone of the "super croc" is in very good condition. | True | False |
| 5. Brady Barr and Paul Sereno will look for answers to their questions about the "super croc" in the desert. | True | False |

After Reading

1. On page 4, in the sentence "Now, a team of scientists is searching for these secrets", the word "team" can be replaced by:
A. test B. researchers C. group D. class
2. In the Sahara Desert, secrets have been hidden _____ many years.
A. during B. for C. in D. under
3. In paragraph 1 on page 5, "them" in "They hope that these clues will lead them to dinosaur bones" refers to the:
A. bones B. clues C. dinosaurs D. paleontologists
4. Dr. Sereno thinks the bones can teach us about:
A. history B. the Sahara C. trails D. paleontologists