

SFLEP – Longman Secondary English Graded Readers

外教社 — 朗文中学英语分级阅读

新课标百科丛书

拿破仑

NAPOLEON

新课标
第5级
之八



上海外语教育出版社



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出版说明

随着新《英语课程标准》（以下简称《新课标》）的颁布，中学英语教学改革推进到了一个新的阶段，对学生的知识面、交际能力、文化意识等方面的要求提到了新的高度。课外阅读不再是课堂教学可有可无的补充，而已成为英语学习不可或缺的部分。《新课标》对学生课外阅读在数量上作出了明确的规定，在培养目标上提出了一系列新的要求。为此，上海外语教育出版社与朗文合作编写了这套“外教社—朗文中学英语分级阅读：新课标百科丛书”。其目的是将《新课标》的教学理念贯彻到课外阅读当中，帮助学生达到《新课标》所提出的各项要求。

丛书的编写以《新课标》为指导，主要有以下特点：1. 在总体设计上，根据《新课标》分级编写，针对性强；各级册数递进式增加，充分满足各阶段中学生的阅读需求；2. 在选材上，突出个性化特征，根据不同年龄段学生的不同阅读兴趣，选择具有时代感、内容丰富的题材，帮助学生在完成《新课标》阅读任务的同时，扩大知识面，培养跨文化交流意识；3. 在难度的把握上，兼顾能力的提高和阅读兴趣及自信心的培养，为学生营造宽松的学习氛围；4. 在学习策略的指导上，根据《新课标》对各级的要求为每册书编写阅读技巧指南，引导学生养成良好的学习习惯；5. 在单元后的练习编排上，突出灵活性、开放性及参与性，将读、说、写等相结合，激发学生的想象力和创造力，帮助学生全面达到《新课标》的各项要求。

丛书共80册，分3、5、7、9四级，其中3级10册，5级20册，7级20册，9级30册。本丛书与“外教社·朗文小学英语分级阅读”一脉相承，是外教社与朗文合作推出的阅读精品。

作为以《新课标》为指导编写课外阅读的积极尝试，我们衷心希望广大读者能够多与我们联系、沟通，提出宝贵的意见和建议，协助我们精益求精，将丛书不断提高、完善。

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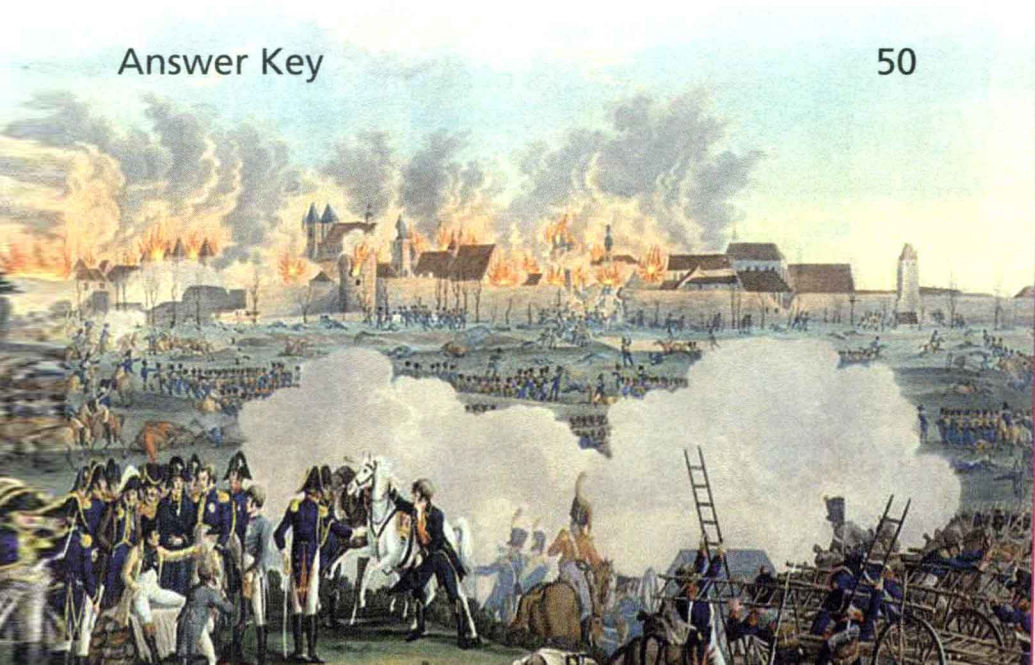
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Do you know?

- How did Napoleon become a French citizen?
- Why did Napoleon slap and pull the noses of his soldiers?
- How did the Russians defeat Napoleon's armies?
- What happened at Waterloo?
- What is the Napoleonic Code?
- Why did Napoleon divorce Josephine?
- Why were Napoleon's teeth black?

Read this book and find the answers to these and other questions. Learn about Napoleon Bonaparte, one of the greatest leaders of all time. You'll be amazed!



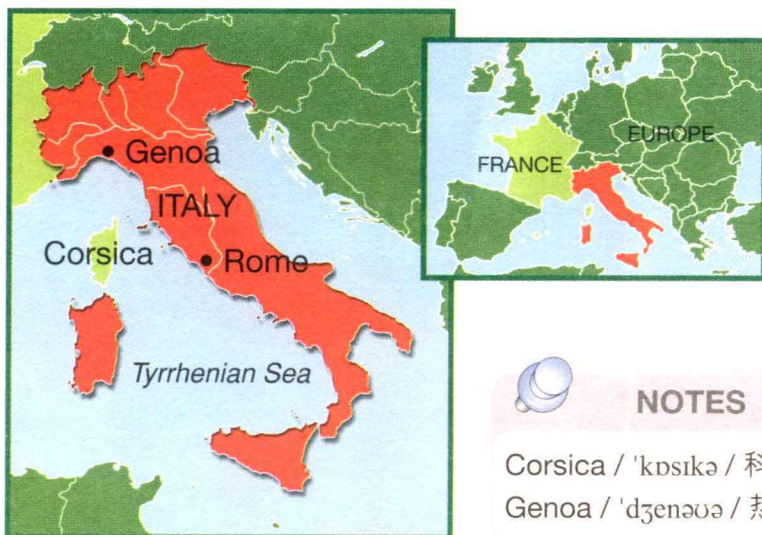
From Corsica to Paris



Small beginnings

The story of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821), Emperor of the French, began on the island of Corsica. For hundreds of years, Genoa, part of modern-day Italy, had controlled Corsica. But in 1768, the Genoese sold the island to France. All the Corsicans immediately became French.

On 15 August 1769, Carlo and Letizia Buonaparte had a son and they called him Napoleon. Napoleon later changed his name from *Buonaparte* to *Bonaparte* as it sounded more French.



NOTES

Corsica / 'kɒsɪkə / 科西嘉岛

Genoa / 'dʒenəʊə / 热那亚



Big dreams

As a child, Napoleon played on Corsica's beaches and watched the British warships sail by. Napoleon dreamed of becoming a commander on one of these ships. However, Napoleon's parents did not have the money to get their son into a foreign navy.



Napoleon did not know that the British would one day be his greatest enemy!



NOTES

commander / kə'mɑ:ndə / 指挥官, 队长
navy / 'neɪvɪ / 海军



The French boys laughed at Napoleon in Brienne.

At school

When Napoleon was nine, he was sent on a scholarship to a military school in Brienne, France. Napoleon hated the school. The French boys laughed at him because he was a poor Corsican. He also struggled to learn French.

But Napoleon was a good student and he did especially well in maths. He also

showed talent for strategy.

Once in a school snowball fight, he thought of a plan and his team completely defeated the other side!



NOTES

scholarship / 'skɒləʃɪp / 奖学金
military / 'mɪlətəri / 军人的, 军队的
struggle / 'strʌɡəl / 作出努力, 奋斗
especially / ɪ'speʃəli / 特别地, 尤其
strategy / 'strætɪdʒi / 兵法, 战略

First taste of military life

When he was 15, Napoleon was chosen to attend a military academy in Paris. He was actually too young for the school, but his teachers recognised his talents and put the rules aside.

In 1785, at the age of 16, Napoleon graduated and joined the French Army. Four years later, the French Revolution broke out. It was a turning point in Napoleon's career and set him on his path to glory.



NOTES

academy / ə'kædəmi / 专科学校, 学院

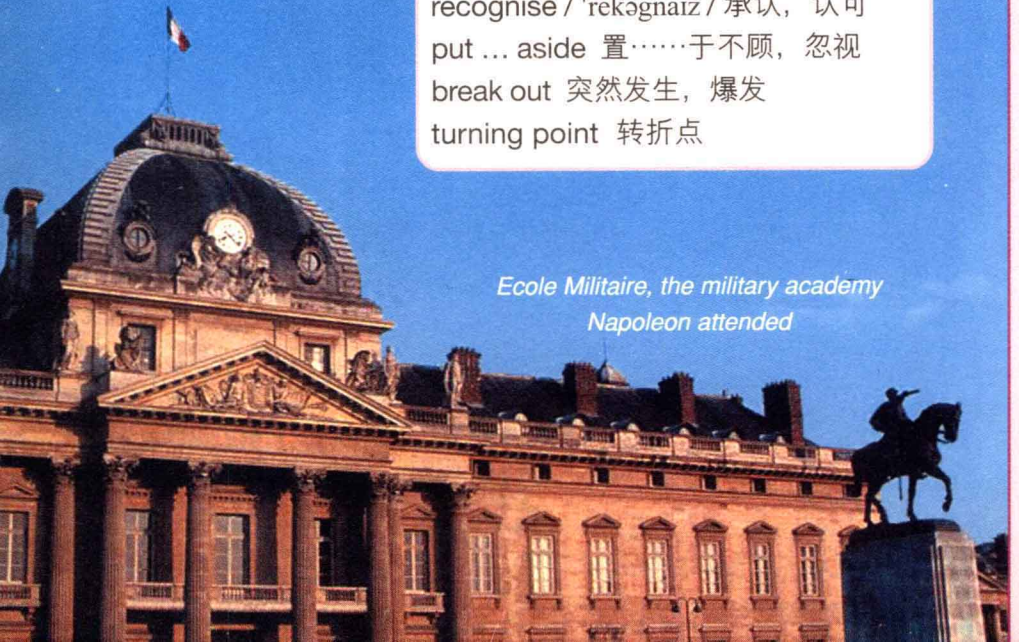
recognise / 'rekəgnaɪz / 承认, 认可

put ... aside 置……于不顾, 忽视

break out 突然发生, 爆发

turning point 转折点

*Ecole Militaire, the military academy
Napoleon attended*



The French Revolution

The French Royal family had ruled France for hundreds of years. By the mid-18th century, the French people had become dissatisfied with their kings and queens. They wanted to rule themselves.

On 14 July 1789, a large crowd of angry Frenchmen stormed the Bastille in Paris. This marked the beginning of the French Revolution.



NOTES

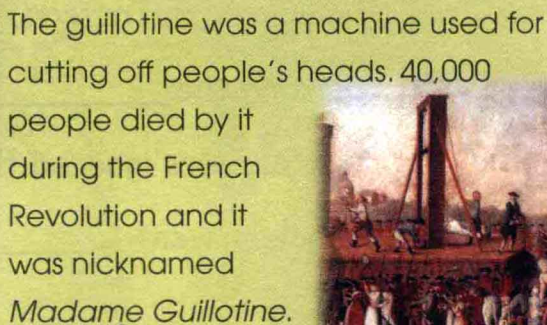
dissatisfy / dr'sætɪsfai / 不满意

Bastille / bæ's'tɪl / 巴士底监狱

mark / mɑ:k / 成为标志

The revolution continued for a period of ten years. During these years, King Louis XVI and his queen, Marie Antoinette, were executed with Madame Guillotine, and France became a Republic.

The French Revolution was important around the world, giving oppressed people new ideas about their rights to freedom, equality and peace.



The guillotine was a machine used for cutting off people's heads. 40,000 people died by it during the French Revolution and it was nicknamed *Madame Guillotine*.

NOTES

execute / 'eksɪkjʊt / 依法处死

guillotine / 'gɪlətiːn / (法国使用的) 断头台

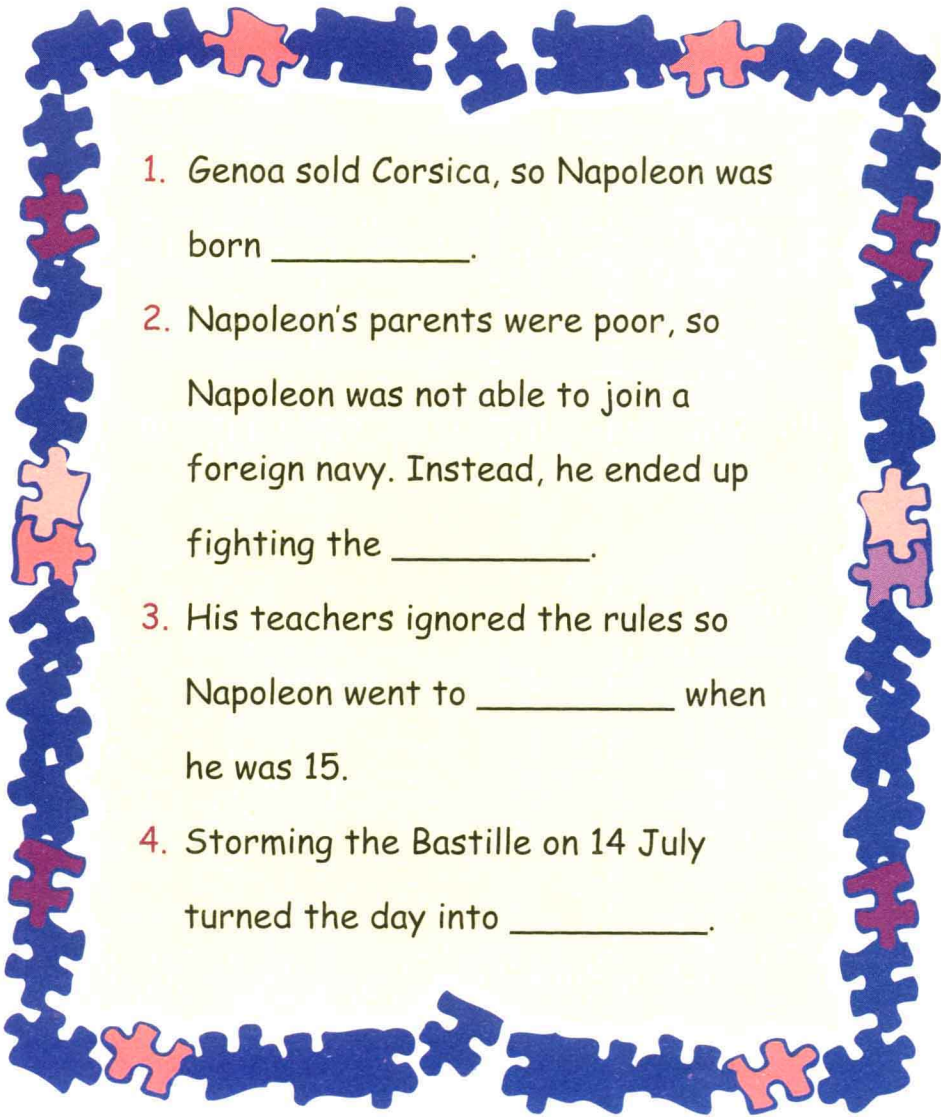
oppress / ə'pres / 压迫, 压制

equality / ɪ'kwɒləti / 平等, 相等

nickname / 'nɪkneɪm / 给……起绰号

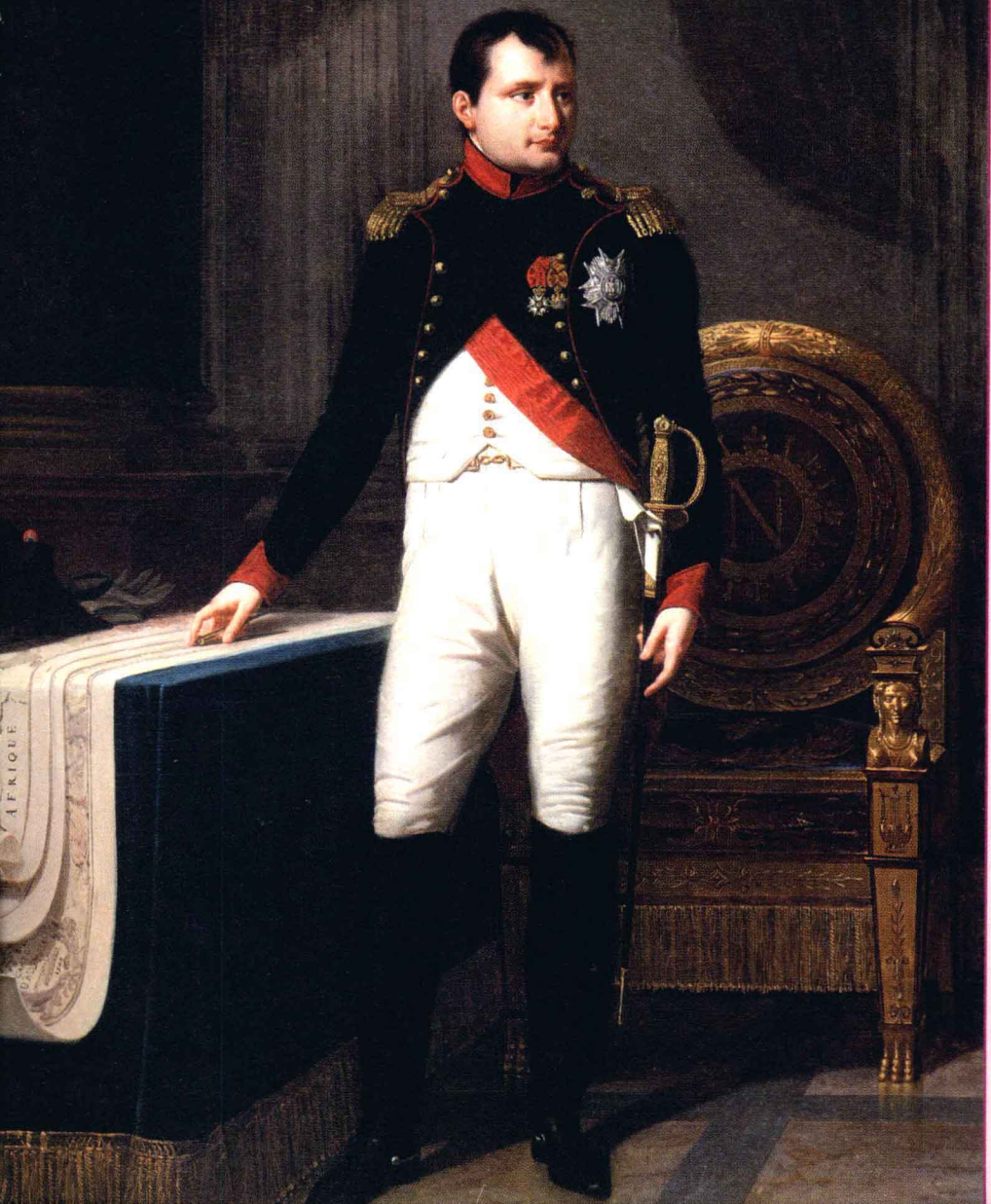
What made a difference?

A lot of the fun of history is seeing how small details have helped shape great events. Complete these sentences:

- 
1. Genoa sold Corsica, so Napoleon was born _____.
 2. Napoleon's parents were poor, so Napoleon was not able to join a foreign navy. Instead, he ended up fighting the _____.
 3. His teachers ignored the rules so Napoleon went to _____ when he was 15.
 4. Storming the Bastille on 14 July turned the day into _____.

Answers: 1. French; 2. British; 3. a military academy in Paris; 4. France's National Day

Rise to Power



A true Frenchman

When the French Revolution started, Napoleon wanted to use his training to free his homeland, Corsica. He spent two years fighting for the Corsican independence movement. But when he found out that they wanted to get help from the British, he decided to leave Corsica.

In August 1792, Napoleon returned to Paris and rejoined the French army. He was now a true Frenchman. In June 1793, he was sent to the south of France. There he fought the British for the first time and began to show his military talent.



NOTES

independence movement 独立运动

