

星世纪
英语学习丛书

Ken Methold / 著
Heather Jones

从国际语言教学服务公司(英)引进

星世纪

中学英语
分级阅读

New Century
Readings



NLIC 2970678955

2

上海教育出版社

适合七年级

2

NEW CENTURY READINGS

星世纪 中学英语分级阅读
(适合七年级)

Ken Methold
Heather Jones

著



NLIC 2970678955

上海教育出版社

Copyright © 2005 International Language Teaching Services Pty Ltd

All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright holder.

Cover and text design: ILTS Pty Ltd

本书影印版由上海教育出版社独家出版。未经出版者书面许可，不得以任何形式复制或抄袭本书内容。
版权所有 侵权必究

For sale only in the People's Republic of China

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪中学英语分级阅读. 七年级/(英) 麦瑟尔德(Methold, K.), (英) 琼斯(Jones, H.) 著. -上海: 上海教育出版社, 2010.1

ISBN 978-7-5444-2603-9

I. ①新... II. ①麦... ②琼... III. ①英语-阅读教学-初中-课外读物 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 005227 号

星世纪 中学英语分级阅读 (适合七年级)

Ken Methold Heather Jones 著

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版发行
上海教育出版社

易文网: www.ewen.cc

(上海永福路 123 号 邮政编码: 200031)

各地新华书店经销 太仓市印刷厂有限公司印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 5.5

2010 年 1 月第 1 版 2010 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1-5,000 本

ISBN 978-7-5444-2603-9/G·2031 定价: 12.00 元

(如发生质量问题, 读者可向工厂调换 电话: 0512-53522239)

前 言

《星世纪 中学英语分级阅读》是专门为中学生和专科学生精心设计的一套阅读丛书。

◆ **内容特色:** 引入全新的课外阅读模式, 精选各类主题文章, 可以大大激发学生的阅读兴趣, 提高阅读技能, 同时不断巩固和扩大词汇量。

√ 话题按学生兴趣而设, 有名人轶事; 有世界著名品牌, 如可口可乐、李维斯的成长史; 有超自然现象和自然灾害事件; 还有世界各地有关时尚、科学、技术等领域的精彩故事; 内容新颖, 引人入胜。

√ 根据词汇的难易程度分为5级, 每一级包含18篇文章, 文中语言活泼生动, 表达方式简单易懂, 每篇文章根据内容需要精选8个生词或词组, 并配有相应练习, 帮助学生准确掌握。

◆ **练习特色:** 该阅读系列可以作为学生自我训练的学习用书, 是一套可以培养阅读兴趣, 锻炼阅读技巧, 提高阅读水平的练习用书。练习题型分为:

√ 阅读练习 (*Main idea & Looking for detail*)

包括主旨理解和寻找细节两部分, 不仅考查学生对文章大意的回顾总结, 还考查学生在阅读文章时对细节的敏感度。

√ 词汇强化 (*Vocabulary*)

连线练习考查学生对文中新词的理解, 同时这些词汇还将在下面的动词短语练习和惯用语练习中得到进一步强化, 从而达到巩固和扩大词汇量的目标。

√ 看图理解 (*Picture comprehension*)

要求学生根据对文章的理解, 从五幅图片中选出能够再现文章中某个重要细节的选项, 仍然是考查学生对于文章细节的把握。

√ 全文概要 (*Summary*)

以选词填空的形式对文章大意进行概括, 既是对整篇文章的梳理回顾, 也是对学生语法知识和逻辑思维能力的考查。

Contents

目录

Unit 1		Unit 10	
Picnics	1	Computer crime	37
野餐		电脑犯罪	
Unit 2		Unit 11	
Ship of the desert	5	Catching the criminal	41
沙漠之舟		抓罪犯	
Unit 3		Unit 12	
Staying alive at sea	9	Esperanto	45
海上求生		世界语	
Unit 4		Unit 13	
The Moon	13	Basketball	49
月亮		篮球	
Unit 5		Unit 14	
The world's biggest animal	17	Frozen foods	53
地球上最大的动物		冷冻食品	
Unit 6		Unit 15	
Annette Kellermann	21	The calendar	57
安妮特·凯勒曼		历法	
Unit 7		Unit 16	
Hijack	25	Chocolate	61
劫机		巧克力	
Unit 8		Unit 17	
Salvador Dali	29	The Hindenburg	65
萨尔瓦多·达利		兴登堡遇难记	
Unit 9		Unit 18	
Levi's	33	Coca-Cola	69
李维斯		可口可乐	
<hr/>			
Answers to exercises			73
练习答案			
New words: level 2			78
新词表: 第二级			

Pre-reading activity

阅前思考

1. Do you sometimes eat outside? If so, where?
2. Why might you eat outside?
3. What food do you like to eat outside?

Most people like having a picnic. But what does the word mean? Where does it come from? What is a picnic?



The word “picnic” **stems from** the French words “*piquer*,” which means “to pick” or “take,” and “*pique-nique*,” which means “a small coin.”

For most people, a picnic is a **casual** meal that they eat outside the home, usually in a park, by a river, or even sitting in a car if the weather is cold and wet.

At one time, however, people had picnics at home at their own dinner tables. Everyone who came to one of these picnics brought a plate of food and could take – or pick – small pieces of food from each plate. They had a *pique-nique*. People in Britain **went in for** this kind of meal. The British used the French words for it, but changed the letters to make “picnic.” This is the way we write it today.

In some countries there are big picnics to celebrate special days. **Crowds** go to parks for these picnics. For most people, though, a picnic is usually just a small family **gathering**. They **pack** some food and drinks **into** a basket, **get in** the car and **drive off** to a nice place in the country or by the ocean.

**New words** 新词表

stem from	to come from something
casual	not special
go in for	If people go in for something, it is popular.
crowd	a large group of people
gathering	a meeting of a group of people
pack into	to put things into, for example, cases and boxes for taking somewhere or putting away
get in	If you get in a car, you go inside it.
drive off	to leave somewhere in a car

**Main idea** 主旨理解**Circle the correct answer.**

The story is about

1. the French language.
2. small meals that we have outside our homes.
3. coins and money.
4. English and French food.

**Looking for detail** 寻找细节**Circle the correct answer.**

1. At one time picnics took place
 - a. outside. b. inside. c. in cars. d. by the river.
2. In the past everyone who came to a picnic
 - a. paid for their food. c. brought a small coin.
 - b. sat in the car. d. brought food.
3. Today people usually have picnics
 - a. at a restaurant. c. on special days.
 - b. in France. d. at the dinner table.



Vocabulary 词汇强化

1. Draw lines to match the words in A to the words in B to make sentences.

A

- a. You don't wear dressy clothes
- b. I'm going to be late for the train as
- c. There is usually a large crowd
- d. Last night we had a small gathering

B

- e. I haven't finished packing.
- f. to celebrate my birthday.
- g. to a casual party.
- h. at the football game.

2. In the passage you read, "...drive off to a nice place..." Choose and write the correct expression with *drive* to complete the following.

a drive 驾车旅行,兜风

drove off 开走

drive-in 免下车(电影院)

drive home 把……讲透彻

a. A: What are you doing today?

B: I thought I might go for _____ in the country.

b. A: Do you want to see a movie tonight?

B: Yes, let's try the new _____ across town.

c. A: Did you see where they went?

B: Yes, they _____ in his car a few minutes ago.

d. A: You certainly know how to _____ your point.

B: I was certain I was right.

3. Choose and write the correct word or words.

a. Her bad mood _____ the wet weather. causes/stems from

b. My family _____ fun holidays. goes out on/goes in for

c. Tim _____ in the car before I could stop him. drove in/drove off

d. Would you like to _____ tonight? get in/go out



Picture comprehension 看图理解

Put a check under the picture that shows one way of having a picnic.



a



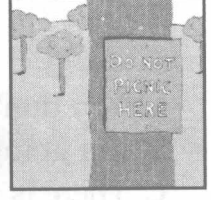
b



c



d



e



Summary 全文概要

Use the words in the box to complete this summary of the story.

outside from drinks food basket coin inside

We get the word "picnic" (a) the French words "*piquer*," which means "to pick" or "take," and "*pique-nique*," which means "a small (b)." At one time, everyone who went to picnics brought small pieces of (c) like coins on plates for everyone to eat. The first picnics were (d) people's homes, but today we go (e) for picnics. Most people take a (f) of food and (g), and drive to a nice place in the country or by the ocean.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

(e) _____

(f) _____

(g) _____



Pre-reading activity

阅前思考

1. What animals help people in your country?
2. How do they help?
3. Where do they live?

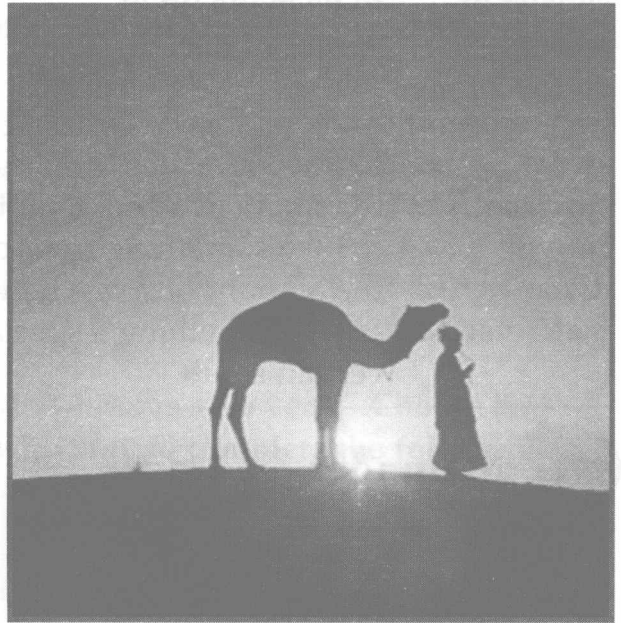
Many people believe that a camel's hump is full of water. They believe that this is the reason why camels do not have to drink very often, but they are quite wrong. A camel's hump is not full of water. It **consists** mostly of

fat. The camel's body can use this **stored** fat later when it is hungry, but it does not help the camel **go for a long time without** drinking. A camel can do this because it does not **sweat** very much.

When people – and most other animals – get hot, they sweat. This is how our bodies **stay cool**. Sweat is mostly water from the body. When people sweat, they lose water and soon have to drink. If they do not drink water, they die. When a camel gets hot, though, it does not sweat very much. It does not lose much of the water in its body and therefore does not need to drink very often.

There is very little water in the desert, so any animal that does not need much water is very useful for **conveying** people and things across long **distances**. Camels can travel a long way without stopping for food or water. This is why the camel is called “the ship of the desert” – it carries its food and water with it and can survive for a long time between towns.

People still **make use of** camels in the deserts of North Africa and in many other places.





New words 新词表

consist of	to be made up of
stored	kept for later
go for a long time without	to do or survive without something for a long time
sweat	to give off water from the skin when it is hot
stay cool	to remain at a cool temperature
convey	to take something from one place to another
distance	the amount of space between two points
make use of	to use something, especially to achieve (完成, 达到) a certain result



Main idea 主旨理解

Circle the correct answer.

The story is about

1. a desert animal that helps people.
2. life in hot deserts.
3. camels and their families.
4. how to live in the desert.



Looking for detail 寻找细节

Circle the correct answer.

1. A camel's hump consists mostly of
 - a. sweat.
 - b. fat.
 - c. water.
 - d. bones.
2. Camels are not like people because they
 - a. lose a lot of water.
 - b. are never hungry.
 - c. get hot.
 - d. do not sweat much.
3. Camels are unusual because they
 - a. like people and are called ships.
 - b. have a hump and die without water.
 - c. do not sweat much and have a hump that is mostly fat.
 - d. live in the desert and often have to eat.



Vocabulary 词汇强化

1. Draw lines to match the words in A to the words in B to make sentences.

A

- a. It is very dangerous to go for
- b. Ice cream consists of
- c. I don't want this old desk, so
- d. Canned food can be stored

B

- e. can you make use of it?
- f. for a long time.
- g. a long time without water.
- h. milk, cream and sugar.

2. In the passage you read, "...our bodies stay cool." Choose and write the correct expression with *stay* to complete the following.

staying over 过夜

stay cool 保持冷静

stay away 离开

stay out 在户外

a. A: Did Rachel say where she was going tonight?

B: Yes, she's _____ at Julie's house.

b. A: They should be home by now. They know they're not allowed to _____ this late.

c. A: I thought I told you to _____ from that boy.

B: I know, but he just turned up at the house.

d. A: I'm going to sit under this tree so I can _____.

3. Choose and write the correct word or words.

a. People _____ when they get hot. open/sweat

b. There is a large _____ between Japan and France. place/distance

c. Ships are often used to _____ goods around the world. travel/convey

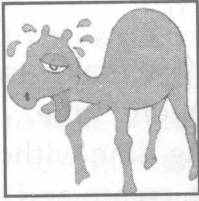
d. You should try to _____ your time instead of sleeping all day. spend/make use of

 **Picture comprehension** 看图理解

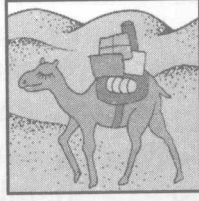
Put a check under the picture that shows why camels are called ships of the desert.



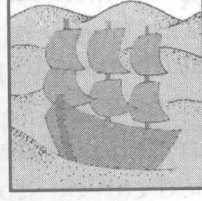
a



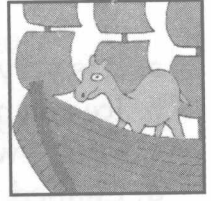
b



c



d



e

 **Summary** 全文概要

Use the words in the box to complete this summary of the story.

hump useful drink desert stored without much

The camel is an unusual animal. It has a (a) on its back that is mostly fat. The camel can use this (b) fat when it is hungry. The camel also does not sweat (c). So when it is very hot, it does not need to (d) a lot of water. This makes the camel very (e). It can carry people and things a long way (f) stopping for food or drink. This helps the people of the (g).

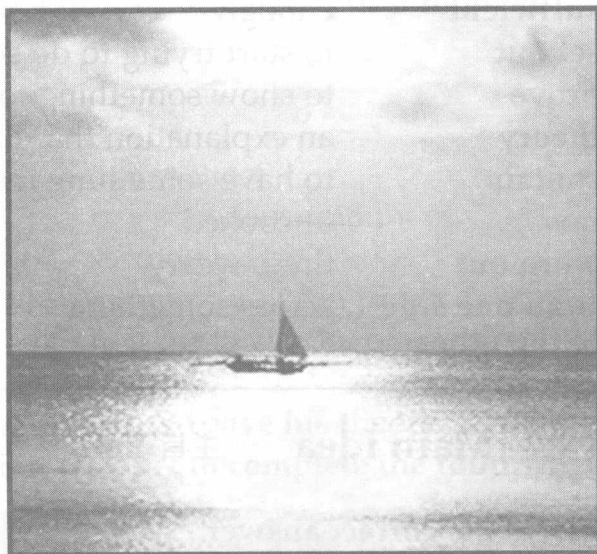
- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____
- (f) _____
- (g) _____



Pre-reading activity

阅前思考

1. Have you ever been on a journey on the ocean?
2. What is the nearest ocean to your country?
3. Do you know any stories about the ocean?



It can be dangerous to travel on the ocean. Ships sometimes sink far away from land. When this happens, the sailors have to get into small lifeboats. If another ship does not come and help them, and they do not have **sufficient** food or water, they may die.

Most people believe that we must not drink sea water. They believe that if we do, we shall be very ill because of all the salt in the water. But a doctor named Alain Bombard did not believe this. He thought that people could survive at sea by drinking sea water and eating small fish, animals and plants from the ocean. On October 19, 1953, he **set out** to **prove** his **theory** by crossing the Atlantic Ocean in a small boat. He did not take any food or water with him.

Every day, Dr. Bombard drank just a little sea water. He also caught fish and they **contained** water. He drank this water. He could not cook the fish, so he ate them **raw**. He took small plants from the ocean, which gave him more food.

Dr. Bombard became hot, **worn out** and quite ill, but after sixty-five days at sea, he was still alive. He traveled 1,700 kilometers **from one side** of the Atlantic Ocean **to the other**, and on December 24, 1953, he reached Barbados¹.

He had lost 20 kilograms in weight, but he proved that people can survive on both sea water and the animals and plants in the ocean.

¹ **Barbados** a country occupying the easternmost island of the West Indies 巴巴多斯, 西印度群岛最东端岛屿的一个国家



New words

新词表

sufficient	enough
set out	to start trying to do something
prove	to show something to be true
theory	an explanation that has not been proved
contain	to have something inside
raw	uncooked
worn out	tired, weary
from one side to the other	across something



Main idea

主旨理解

Circle the correct answer.

The story is about

1. drinking sea water.
2. a dying sailor.
3. an unhappy doctor.
4. eating good food.



Looking for detail

寻找细节

Circle the correct answer.

1. Alain Bombard was
 - a. an old sailor.
 - b. a fisherman.
 - c. a doctor.
 - d. a cook.
2. He wanted to prove that
 - a. sea water was dangerous.
 - b. fish were good for people.
 - c. sailors often died.
 - d. people could drink sea water and not die.
3. During his journey Dr. Bombard lived on
 - a. sea water.
 - b. sea water, fish and small plants.
 - c. food that he cooked.
 - d. only fish.



Vocabulary 词汇强化

1. Draw lines to match the words in A to the words in B to make sentences.

A

B

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. No one will believe you | e. not a fact. |
| b. It is only a theory, | f. a sufficient amount of knowledge. |
| c. This homework is not good; | g. unless you can prove it. |
| d. To pass an exam, you need | h. it contains a lot of mistakes. |

2. In the passage you read, "...he set out to prove his theory..." Choose and write the correct expression with *set* to complete the following.

set back 阻碍

setting aside 储蓄

set up 安排

set out 开始

- a. A: What did you do today?
B: Well, I _____ to finish an essay (论文), but I didn't have enough time.
- b. A: I didn't know you had this much money.
B: I've been _____ \$20 each week for our vacation.
- c. A: Jill, could you _____ a meeting with Mr. Berry for me?
- d. A: This bad weather couldn't have come at a worse time.
B: Yes, the work has been _____ three weeks.

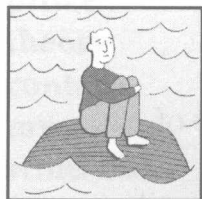
3. Choose and write the correct word or words.

- a. I _____ to get the highest grade and I did! set up/set out
- b. Most salads are made of _____ vegetables. new/raw
- c. You look terrible! You must be really _____. tiring/worn out
- d. He went all around the edge of the park, and _____ looking for the lost dog. from one to another / from one side to the other

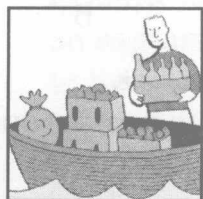


Picture comprehension 看图理解

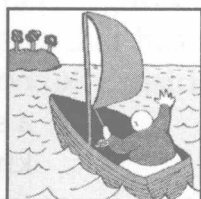
Put a check under the picture that shows Dr. Bombard at the end of his journey.



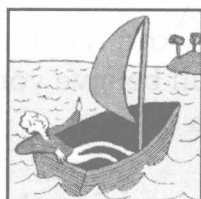
a



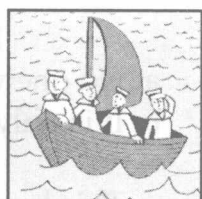
b



c



d



e



Summary 全文概要

Use the words in the box to complete this summary of the story.

die prove lived without water across took

Many people die at sea because they have no food or (a). Dr. Bombard wanted to (b) that people can drink sea water and not (c). He traveled (d) the Atlantic Ocean in a small boat (e) food or water. His journey (f) sixty-five days. He (g) on fish, sea water and small plants. When he reached Barbados, he was tired and quite ill, but alive.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

(e) _____

(f) _____

(g) _____