

PASSWORD 3

A Reading and Vocabulary Text

朗文畅通

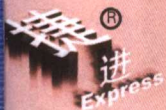
英语教程

Lynn Bonesteel



吉林出版集团有限责任公司
培生教育出版集团





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A Reading and Vocabulary Text

朗文畅通

英语教程

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总序

近些年来,中国学英语的热潮一直保持上升趋势,而入世和申奥两项伟业的成功更为之推波助澜。各类英语学校纷纷抢占市场,各种英语教材和教学法层出不穷。但这种表面的繁荣景象并不能掩饰实质上的混乱无序,突出体现在教师队伍的水平参差不齐,教材市场杂乱无章,很多教材的编写并不科学,甚至出现了成人与少儿市场共用同样教材的荒唐现象。这些状况如果不加以改变,中国的英语教学很难真正走上正轨。

好的英语教材应当符合以下三个维度的标准:

首先,教材要原汁原味,纯正地道。我们是在学习别人的语言,同时还缺少使用这种语言的自然环境。这就更要求我们在学习过程中务必要接触真实的英语,还原其真实的生活场景,掌握其思维习惯,从教材的源头控制住“中国式英语”的传播。

其次,教材要权威实用,丰富多彩。教材的编写要符合语言学习的客观规律,要充分体现不同对象的学习特点;内容要体现美好思想、情感和文化;程序要循序渐进,系统完整,同时要有利于培养学生独立学习的能力。

第三,教材要理念先进,方法科学。英语学习一定要力争速效,维持高效,达到长效。而要想达到这样的效果,关键在于教材和教法。其实,最科学的教法就是最简单、最自然、最合理的方法。它应该博采众家之长,兼容并蓄,将传统的方法和现代的学习手段有机结合,实现英语学习效能和效益最大化。

基于此,吉林出版集团有限责任公司遵循“快捷学习、精进人生”和“一本书一个世界”的理念,组织国内一流英语课程和教材设计专家,与世界著名英语教育出版机构合作,联手推出“捷进国际英语学校系列”丛书,首批主打产品有《捷进聪明宝贝英语教程》、《朗文大赢家小学英语教程》、《朗文新发现初中英语教程》、《朗文放眼世界英语教程》和《朗文畅通英语教程》。这套丛书的编写旨在为各类英语学校提供科学、实用、与世界同步的英语学习教材,本系列教程普遍具有以下特色:

1. 发展性和拓展性:全部教材贯彻以学生为中心的先进教学理念,在内容描述上突出语言的功能和使用价值,在具体的学习方法上强调学生的体验和实践,培养学生的合作精神和独立学习能力,促进学生在认知、情感、

文化、策略等方面长远、全面的发展。

2. 灵活性和开放性: 全部教材从基础教育的整体情况出发, 学前、小学、初中、高中、成人通盘考虑, 既有机衔接, 又灵活操作; 既充分吸纳世界英语教学思想, 又参考中国英语教学实践; 不囿于一纲一本, 不拘泥于一地一校, 开放性地面面对各级各类学校的需要和选择, 实现英语教育资源的充分整合和利用。

3. 趣味性和时代性: 全部教材根据学习对象的认知水平和心理发展水平, 紧密联系学生的实际生活, 提供真实、地道的语言材料, 设置真实的语言运用情景, 组织具有交际意义的语言实践活动, 突出材料的信息量、时代感和活动的活泼性、趣味性。

4. 丰富性和立体性: 全部教材包括学生用书、活动手册、教师手册、教师资源手册、录音带、CD 或 DVD 等, 从不同角度, 并利用不同媒介向学生提供各种学习方式和渠道, 同时做到形式、内容、目标和要求的统一。

此外, 我们还针对每套教材开发出相应的测试系统和教学管理模式, 为众多培训学校开发、使用这些教材提供最大的服务和支持。我们真切地希望通过“捷进国际英语学校系列”教材的使用, 解决中国英语教学, 尤其是社会英语培训市场上教材方面长期以来存在的无序和混沌状态, 廓清许多教师和学习者对英语学习真谛的认识, 快捷、精进地实现掌握英语、使用英语的目标, 并让学生领会到英语学习的乐趣, 进而感受语言的魅力和生活的美好。让每一个学习者真正做到 **Enjoy English, Enjoy Life !**

前言

对于任何一种语言的学习来说，词汇都是最基本、最重要的组成部分之一。一定的词汇是进行听、说、读、写、译等语言交流的基础。中国的教师和学生历来都很重视词汇学习，但却存在比较严重的问题，突出体现在对词汇学习缺乏正确的理解和科学的方法。许多学生为了过级考试的需要而片面追求纯粹的词汇量的增长，错误地认为只要词汇达到了具体的数量要求，英语水平就会提高，在学习过程中仍使用机械的强迫记忆法。时间花费多，而成效很小，还容易导致学生对英语学习失去兴趣。

其实，词汇学习最佳方法应该和阅读紧密联系在一起。每个单词仅记住其中文意思是远远不够的，其真正丰富的含义必须通过上下文才能得以体现，不可能单独存在。因此大量的阅读才能保证足够的语言材料的输入，才能使学生在真正意义上掌握所学词汇。

2003 年颁布的课程标准明确提出了利用和开发课程资源的理念，其实质就是要利用一切可以利用的资源来为教学服务。从开放性和可持续发展的角度来看，这种理念和传统的教学要求和模式有了很大的进步。对于我们来说，就是要求为学习者寻求一片更广阔的天地，补充更新鲜更自然的空气，让学生死盯着粉笔头的眼睛也能尽阅天下之风景。把教材内容移向整个世界和人生。毫无疑问，丰富的教育教学资源会让学习者从中获益良多。基于此，我们与世界著名英语教育出版机构——培生教育集团合作，推出这套《朗文畅通英语教程》。

本教程学生用书每课设有以下几项精彩的栏目。

GETTING READING TO READ:

这是本书的导读部分，以一幅图片、小短文、课前提问或阅读任务开始，旨在引导学生在开始学习课文之前对文章主题进行思考、联想和理解，为充分理解和把握全文做好铺垫。

READING:

此栏目为本书的正文栏目，完全按照各种英语课程标准和教学要求设计。且文中生词以图解或注释的方式给出，个别词汇要求学生查字典，加深单词记忆。

EXPLORING VOCABULARY:

此栏目为本书的重点，文中单词均为当前英语学习中的高频词汇，对其中重点单词进行了详细的讲解并配有丰富的练习，并要求学生进行重点记忆，极大地丰富了本书的使用价值。

DEVELOPING READING SKILLS:

此栏目为本书的点睛部分。回答问题、概括总结、理清因果关系、寻找细节、大意转述与引用、比较对比、利用上下文线索等阅读策略和手段，旨在提高学生的阅读能力和技巧。

另外，**EXPANDING VOCABULARY, PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER** 等部分，汇集词汇知识、语法练习、口语技能训练（如讨论、观点共享、角色扮演等形式）和写作训练，延伸和扩展本套教材的内容和使用价值。

可以预言，《朗文畅通英语教程》是新世纪英语学习的新概念，是国际英语学校的精品课程。

本教程后附有教师用书，其中包括单元测试、口语句型以及参考答案。此外，本书还配有 CD 光盘，以方便学习者使用。

编 者

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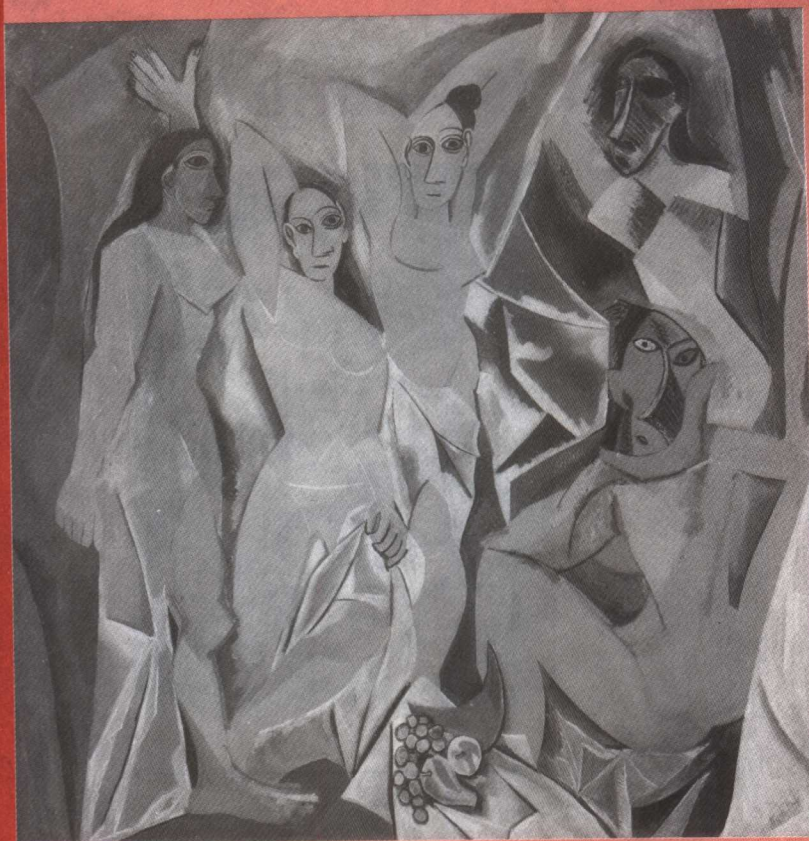
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UNIT 1

ARTISTIC INNOVATIONS



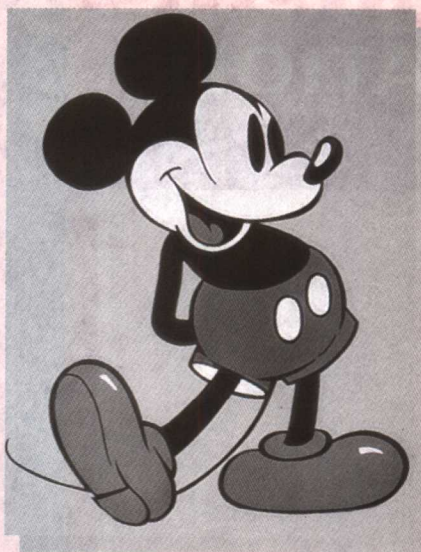
Pablo Picasso. *Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J.)* version O, 1935. Oil on canvas.

CHAPTER 1

What Is Anime?



Anime



Cartoon

GETTING READY TO READ

A

Talk with a partner or in a small group.

1. Did you watch cartoons or read comic books when you were a child? Which ones? Do you ever watch cartoons or read comic books now? Which ones?
2. Compare the picture labeled "Anime" and the picture labeled "Cartoon" above. Check (✓) the words that you think describe the pictures. Explain your answers to your classmates.

| | beautiful | creative | intelligent | funny | serious | interesting | simple |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Anime | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cartoon | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B

The **boldfaced** words in the sentences below appear in the reading. Which words are new to you? Circle them. Then, work with a partner. Read the sentences about the reading, and choose the correct answers.

1. Some of the best, most **talented** artists in Japan work in anime. Someone who is *talented*
 - a. has a lot of money.
 - b. has a very good natural ability.
2. Anime deals with **complex** characters and situations. The stories are usually not simple. A *complex* story
 - a. has many parts and is difficult to understand.
 - b. usually has a sad ending.
3. In most Hollywood films, it is easy to tell who is good, and who is bad. The **evil** characters do bad things, and the good ones try to stop them. An *evil* character wants to
 - a. hurt other people.
 - b. meet other people.
4. Both children and adults are **fascinated** by anime, and enjoy watching it together. *Fascinated* means
 - a. very surprised.
 - b. very interested.
5. Some anime deals with the future and the changes that **technology** might bring to people's lives. Examples of *technology* include
 - a. schools, banks, and museums.
 - b. computers, digital cameras, and cell phones.

READING

Read the text once without stopping. Don't worry about new words or the numbered words at the bottom of the page. Don't stop to use a dictionary. Just keep reading!

What Is Anime?

- 1 *Anime* is a special style of Japanese animation.¹ You can immediately see the difference between anime and other cartoons. This is because of the high quality of the artwork and the style, such as characters with large, childlike eyes. In addition, you will see that anime is strongly influenced by Asian, and especially Japanese, religious and cultural traditions. It provides a window into Japanese culture.

continued

¹ *animation* = a movie or television program made by photographing pictures or by drawing a series of pictures with a computer

- 2 Anime is closely **related** to Japanese comics called *manga*. Many anime television shows and videos **got their start** as popular manga. Manga is a \$3 billion business in Japan. About 60 percent of all printed materials sold there are manga. And manga and anime are not just for children. They are popular with Japanese of all ages. In fact, a large percentage of manga and anime is made for adults only. Their **popularity** helps explain why the quality of anime is so high—anime and manga are big business. A recent anime film **reportedly** cost \$8 million to make, with more than three thousand animators **involved** in its production. Some of Japan's most **talented** artists and musicians work in manga and anime.
- 3 But it is not just the quality of the artwork that makes anime so popular. Many anime stories deal with **complex** subjects and characters that change as the stories develop. The “bad guy”² of Disney³ cartoons—completely **evil** and not very believable⁴—is not common in anime. Rather, it is not always clear who the “good guys” and “bad guys” are. Also, death is shown as a natural part of life. Even important characters die sometimes. If your only experience with animation is Disney, you might feel shocked but then **fascinated** when you first watch anime.
- 4 Some of the most interesting anime deals with modern **technology**. In this type of anime, the differences between machines and people, males and females, and good and evil are not always clear. Anime often looks at the **challenges** of life and culture in a world of **rapid** technological change. The characters in this type of anime deal with deep **moral** questions, such as the possible negative effects of technology on human relationships. This is very different from the simple way that Hollywood films and cartoons usually deal with the same subjects.
- 5 In Japan, anime appears in three forms: television shows (which often continue for several years), **original** animation video (OAVs, also spelled OVA), and films. The first Japanese anime TV show, *Tetsuwan Atom* (“The Mighty Atom”), started in 1963 and continued for ten years.
- 6 Anime is becoming popular in countries all over the world. For people who do not speak Japanese, videos are available that have subtitles⁵ added or are dubbed.⁶ Many people greatly prefer the subtitles, for a number of

continued

² the *bad guy* = the character in a movie, book, or television show that does bad things and that you are supposed to hate

³ *Disney* = a U.S. company famous for making cartoons, such as Mickey Mouse, and cartoon movies, such as *The Lion King*

⁴ *believable* = easy to believe because it seems possible and real

⁵ *subtitles* = words printed at the bottom of a movie screen to translate what is said by the actors in a foreign movie

⁶ *dubbed* = a **dubbed** movie or video is one in which the original sound recording is replaced with one in another language

reasons. Sometimes the dubbing is either too fast or too slow, so what you hear does not match the mouth movements. Also, hearing the spoken (and sung) Japanese is part of the cultural experience and **beauty** of anime. Perhaps most importantly, many anime viewers are learning a little Japanese as they watch.

- 7 Funny, fascinating, intelligent—these are some of the adjectives that describe the best anime. If you share anime with children, you will be sharing with them beautiful art, excitement, and lots of fun. You will also be introducing them to the fascination of Japanese culture. In fact, families around the world who watch anime find that their children fall in love with Japan and the beautiful Japanese language.

Comprehension Check

Read these sentences. Circle T (true) or F (false). If you circle F, change the sentence to make it true. You might need to change one or two words, or you might need to rewrite the sentence completely. Check your answers with a classmate. If your answers are different, look back at the reading.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Anime and Disney cartoons look very ^{different} similar . | T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| 2. Manga is a special kind of anime. | T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 3. A lot of anime is made especially for adults. | T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 4. Anime often deals with very serious subjects. | T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 5. Important characters never die in anime. | T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 6. It is possible to enjoy anime even if you don't speak Japanese. | T | <input type="radio"/> F |

EXPLORING VOCABULARY

Thinking about the Vocabulary

Guessing Strategy

Learning how to figure out what a new word means is a very important skill. In every chapter of this book, you will learn a strategy to help you guess the meaning of a word from its **context**. The context of a word is the words and sentences before and after it. These other words help you to guess a word's meaning. For example, look at the context of the word *complex* in the example.

Many anime stories deal with **complex** subjects and characters that change as the stories develop. The “bad guy” of Disney cartoons—completely evil and not very believable—is not common in anime. Rather, it is not always clear who the “good guys” and “bad guys” are.

The context tells you that something that is complex changes and is not always clear. Therefore, complex subjects and characters are not simple.

Try It!

Read the sentences, and write a definition of the **boldfaced** target word.

The **popularity** of anime is growing. Millions of people all over the world are starting to watch it.

Popularity means _____

Look at the target words and phrases. Which ones are new to you? Circle them here and in the reading. Then read “What Is Anime?” again. Look at the context of each new word and phrase. Can you guess the meaning? Use the Guessing Strategy where possible.

Target Words and Phrases

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| related (paragraph 2) | involved (2) | fascinated (3) | moral (4) |
| got their start (2) | talented (2) | technology (4) | original (5) |
| popularity (2) | complex (3) | challenges (4) | beauty (6) |
| reportedly (2) | evil (3) | rapid (4) | |

Using the Vocabulary

These sentences are **about the reading**. Complete them with the words and phrases in the box. Circle the words or phrases in the sentences that help you understand the meanings of the target words.

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------------|----------|------------|
| beauty | challenges | got their start | involved | moral |
| original | popularity | rapid | related | reportedly |

1. Anime is closely _____ to Japanese comic books. They are connected because they have some of the same characters and a similar style of artwork.
2. Many anime television characters first appeared in the pages of popular comic books, and then later on television. They _____ in comic books.

3. Anime is popular with people of all ages in Japan. Because of its _____, anime is big business in Japan.
4. According to newspaper reports, anime films usually cost millions of dollars to make. One recent film _____ cost \$8 million to produce.
5. Many talented Japanese artists and musicians are _____ in the making of anime. Over 3,000 artists worked on a recent anime film.
6. The stories in anime are complex, and the characters often have to deal with difficult _____ challenges. In anime, the differences between good and evil and right and wrong are often not very clear.
7. Because of technology, life is changing very fast, and many people have difficulty accepting all the changes. Some of the most interesting anime deal with the _____ of living in a world of _____ change.
8. People enjoy watching anime because of its artistic quality and _____.
9. A lot of anime is made first for film and television, and then later appears on video. However, _____ animation video, or OAV, is made directly for video, not first for film or television.

DEVELOPING READING SKILLS

Understanding Topics and Main Ideas

A reading is about someone or something. That person or thing is the **topic** of the reading. Often, the title of a reading will tell you what the topic is. The **main idea** of a reading is the most important information about the topic. The main idea of a reading is usually written in a full sentence.

Answer these questions.

1. What is the topic of "What Is Anime?" _____
2. What is the main idea of "What Is Anime?"
 - a. Anime is a form of Japanese animated film or video that is artistic, fun, and educational.
 - b. Anime got its start in Japan as manga, or comic books, and is very popular.
 - c. Anime is better than Disney animation because the characters are more complex.