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上人外语 编著



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PREFACE 前言

英语学习一直以来在中国热度不减。然而，读者们可以选择的英语读物大多拘泥于英语语言本身，往往忽略了语言背后所蕴含的文化元素。与此同时，大多数的英语读物都趋于选择经典的文学作品，而忽略了其他文体中语言的特色。本书正是致力于填补这几方面的空白。

本书涉及内容广泛，所有材料均选自美国现行中等学校课本，包括社会科学、自然科学、文学等多学科领域。就阅读材料本身而言，文学方面文章的选择比较偏重于语言本身，在阅读中，读者可以尽情地领略和体味英语语言的魅力。自然科学的文章都非常有专业性，不仅为读者提供了大量的相关知识，更值得一提的是它们涵盖了大量的专业阅读词汇。社会学科则是在介绍基本常识的基础上较为深入地挖掘了美国一些社会现象所产生的根源和发展趋势，为读者进一步详细了解美国社会提供了重要参考。

本书的每篇文章后都附有阅读所需的词汇和短语，并侧重于对高中及大学英语四级词汇的讲解。在“语句荟萃”部分，所有短语的例句都经过精挑细选，通过学习，读者可以熟练地掌握相关短语的用法。此外，每篇文章后附带的课后练习也对文章中出现的词汇和短语进行了进一步讲解。同时，还考查了读者对文章内容的理解程度。文章所对应的参考译文更是为读者全面了解文章内容提供了便利，同时对于有翻译兴趣的读者来说，参考译文也可以作为检验自己翻译质量的范本。

本书的另一亮点就是与每篇文章内容相关的扩展板块——“美”事一桩。该板块致力于配合文章本身，扩充读者对相关话题的了解，尤其侧重于与现实生活的联系，期望读者在阅读之后能够开阔视野，了解不同国家的历史背景和人文文化，同时也帮助读者更为深刻地理解前面所阅读的文章。

由于本书涉及学科跨度很大，因此适合有不同兴趣的英语学习者选读，这也打破了普通英语读物多限于文科材料的束缚。学科的侧重点不同，文章的阅读难度对于不同读者来说感受也不同。因此，本书适合各类读者阅读。

祝大家阅读快乐！

编著者

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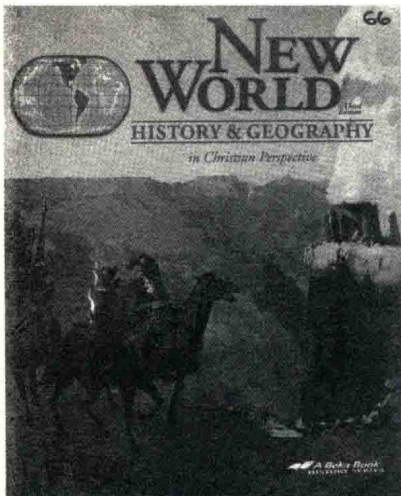
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Part 1

Social Studies

社会科学

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The First 1 Americans and the Land They Found

第一批美洲人及美洲的发现

“美洲”在西半球，位于大西洋与太平洋之间，北濒北冰洋，南隔德雷克海峡与南极洲相望，由北美和南美两个大陆及其附近许多岛屿组成。巴拿马运河一般被认为南北美洲的分界线。在政治地理上则把墨西哥、中美洲、西印度群岛和南美洲统称为拉丁美洲，北美洲仅指加拿大、美国、格陵兰岛、圣皮埃尔和密克隆岛、百慕大群岛。

History is the record of what has happened to mankind. It is the true story of what man has done with the time and other resources. Geography is the study of the earth, including all the continents, islands, oceans, rivers, mountains, and plains. The study of animals and their habitats¹, as well as, people and their cultures, is also part of geography. Learning about our planet's history and geography helps us to understand what is happening around us.

During this study we will be learning about the New World—the continents and islands of the Western Hemisphere². North

America, South America, and the many islands rising up out of the Caribbean³ Sea are all parts of the New World.

The Greatest Migration⁴ in History

Over four thousand years ago, after the great Flood, some people stayed in the Middle East. Others journeyed west and south into Africa, north and west into Europe, or east into Asia. Some went southeast and eventually⁵ reached what is today called Australia.

The ancestors⁶ of the native Americans eventually arrived in North America and South America, the area of the earth that we call the Western Hemisphere, or the New World.

During their great migration, these Indians probably became the first people to discover America.

A Land Bridge

How did these Indians get to America?

Most people think that they walked over from Asia! This may be surprising if you look at a map or **globe**⁷ and see the lands of the Western Hemisphere separated from Asia by the Pacific Ocean. But if you look more closely, you can find one possible answer to the difficulty. Far to the north, Asia and North America are separated only by a distance of about fifty miles. On the Asian side is Russia, and on the North American side is Alaska, which is part of the United States. The narrow body of water that links the **Arctic**⁸ Ocean to the Pacific's Bering Sea and separates Russia from Alaska is called the **Bering Strait**⁹. (A *strait* is a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.) Many people think that what is now the Bering Strait was dry land many years ago. If so, the first Americans **could have used** the land as a bridge. Scientists have found evidence—such as **campfire**¹⁰ **remains**¹¹ and the bones of land **mammals**¹²—that supports the idea that the Bering Strait was once dry land.

The Animals Came First

The people who first came to the New World were probably skilled hunters. They

may have followed the **trails**¹³ of the animals that had begun to **multiply**¹⁴ and spread out over the whole earth immediately after the Flood. The animals went north, south, east, and west, producing the **infinite**¹⁵ variety of animal life that now exists on the earth's continents. Some probably traveled east across the vast Asian continent and the Bering Strait as they made their way to North America. Many of these animals, drawn by strong instincts, **were** not **content to**³ stay in the north. They continued their migration until they reached Mexico, Central America, or South America, where the climate was suited to their **physical**¹⁶ **characteristics**¹⁷ and habits.

Other animals may have walked, **galloped**¹⁸, **trotted**¹⁹, **slithered**²⁰, **crept**²¹, or run west across the African continent to South America. It might have taken many generations to complete the migration. How could they have walked from Africa to South America? They could not today, because 2,000 miles of ocean separate the two continents. Some people believe, however, that South America and Africa were at one time a single **landmass**²². If you check a world map, you can see how the two continents could have fit together almost like pieces of a **puzzle**²³.

Today, South America has the widest variety of animals on any continent. The continent has nearly every type of climate and habitat, or setting in which certain types of

plants and animals **thrive**²⁴. South America's large, **lush**²⁵ rain forests provide the perfect habitat for hundreds of thousands of mammals, **reptiles**²⁶, birds, and insects.

注：

本文选自美国中学六年级《历史与地理》课本。



Vocabulary 新鲜酷词

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. habitat ['hæbitæt] <i>n.</i> 栖息地 | 13. trail [treil] <i>n.</i> 痕迹，足迹 |
| 2. hemisphere ['hemisfiə] <i>n.</i> 半球 | 14. multiply ['mʌltiplai] <i>vi.</i> 繁殖 |
| 3. Caribbean [kæri'bi:ən] <i>adj.</i> 加勒比海的 | 15. infinite ['ɪnfənɪt] <i>adj.</i> 无限的，无穷的 |
| 4. migration [maɪ'greɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 移居，迁徙 | 16. physical ['fɪzɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 身体的，肉体的 |
| 5. eventually [ɪ'ventʃuəli] <i>adv.</i> 最后地，最终发生地 | 17. characteristic [kærəktə'rɪstɪk] <i>n.</i> 特征 |
| 6. ancestor ['ænsəstə] <i>n.</i> 祖先 | 18. gallop ['gæləp] <i>v.</i> 飞跑，疾驰 |
| 7. globe [gləʊb] <i>n.</i> 地球；地球仪 | 19. trot [trɒt] <i>v.</i> 小跑，快步走 |
| 8. Arctic ['ɑ:ktɪk] <i>adj.</i> 北极的 | 20. slither ['slɪðə] <i>v.</i> 滑动，滑行 |
| 9. Bering Strait ['berɪŋ] [streɪt] 白令海峡 | 21. creep [kri:p] (crept) <i>vi.</i> 爬行，匍匐而行 |
| 10. campfire ['kæmp,faɪə] <i>n.</i> 营火，篝火 | 22. landmass ['lændmæs] <i>n.</i> 大陆块 |
| 11. remains [rɪ'meɪnz] <i>n.</i> [复] 剩余物，残余，遗迹 | 23. puzzle ['pʌzl] <i>n.</i> 拼图游戏 |
| 12. mammal [mæməl] <i>n.</i> 哺乳动物 | 24. thrive [θraɪv] <i>vi.</i> 茁壮生长，兴旺，繁荣 |
| | 25. lush [lʌʃ] <i>adj.</i> 葱翠的 |
| | 26. reptile ['reptail] <i>n.</i> 爬行动物 |



Sentences 语句荟萃

1. **as well as** 也，还，意义上强调前者
 eg. He's got a car as well as a motorbike.
 他不但有一辆摩托车，而且有一辆小汽车。

He publishes as well as prints his own books.

他的书是他自己印刷出版的。

I am ready to help you as well as they are.

不仅他们愿意帮助你，我也愿意帮助你。

2. could have done sth.

eg. 表示本来能够做到某事却没做成。

I didn't go to the cinema yesterday. I could have gone if my sister had not been ill. I had to stay at home and take care of her.

昨天我没有去看电影。我本来是要去的，但是妹妹病了，我得在家照顾她。

表示对过去发生事情的推测。

He was not at home last night. He could have gone to movies.

他昨晚不在家，可能去看电影了。

3. be content to do/with sth. 知足，满足

eg. He is content to stay in his present job.

他对现在的工作心满意足。

Are you content with your present salary?

你对现在的薪水满意吗？



Exercise 牛刀小试

I. Matching: Put the letter representing the correct answer in the blank.

1. ____ the study of the earth
2. ____ the setting in which certain types of plants and animals thrive
3. ____ the hemisphere also known as the New World
4. ____ the region between the North Pole and the northern timberline
5. ____ the movement of one group of people or animals from one place to another

6. _____ a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water

- A. remains B. strait C. Eastern Hemisphere D. Arctic E. migration
F. continent G. geography H. habitat I. Western Hemisphere J. Caribbean

II. Map Location: Identify these locations on the map below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



III. Blank Filling: Fill in the blanks according to the information given in the text.

1. The New world is composed of _____, _____ and _____ of Caribbean Sea.
2. During the great migration, _____ probably became the first people to discover America.
3. The first Americans could have used the _____ which could have been dry land many years ago as a land bridge to get to America and scientists have found evidence, such as _____ and _____ to support the idea.
4. How could the animals have walked from Africa to South America?

5. Why does South America have the widest variety of animals on the continent?

参考译文

历史是对人类的记录,真实地记载了人类利用时间以及其他资源所进行的一切活动。地理的研究对象是地球,包括所有大陆、岛屿、海洋、河流、山脉与平原。对动物及其栖息地,以及人类与文化的探索也是地理研究的一部分。了解我们星

球的历史、地理有助于我们理解周围发生的变化。

在学习过程中,我们将要了解由北美洲、南美洲以及加勒比海上的众多岛屿所构成的新大陆,即西半球的大陆与岛屿。

历史上最大规模的迁徙

4000 多年前,人类经历了灭世洪灾,一些人留在中东,另一些则分别从西、南两个方向前往非洲,西、北两个方向前往欧洲,以及向东前往亚洲,还有部分人向东南方向前行,最终抵达今天的澳大利亚。

美洲人的祖先最终抵达南北美洲,即我们所谓的西半球或新大陆。在他们的迁徙过程中,这些印第安人成为最早发现美洲的族群。

大陆桥

这些印第安人是怎样抵达美洲的? 大多数人认为他们是穿越了亚洲而来,这一想法势必令你惊奇,因为你可以地图或是地球仪上发现西半球与亚洲之间隔着太平洋。但是,如果你看得更仔细些,问题便会迎刃而解。在最北面,亚洲和北美洲之间的距离仅约 50 英里。亚洲的一边为俄罗斯,北美洲的一边为美国的阿拉斯加,两地间连接北冰洋与太平洋白令海的狭窄水域名为白令海峡它也是阿拉斯加与俄罗斯的分界。(海峡指的是连接两大海域的狭窄通道。)许多人认为白令海峡所在地在很多年前曾是陆地。如果是这样的话,那么第一批美洲人可能将其作为通行桥梁。科学家已经找到相关证据来支持这一观点,例如

营火遗迹和陆地哺乳动物骨骼等。

动物最早迁徙

最早抵达新大陆的人可能是循着动物踪迹的经验丰富的猎人。经历了洪灾后,这些动物已经开始繁殖并且迅速分布到世界各地。它们分别向着东、南、西、北不同方向迁徙,繁衍出如今地球陆地上大量的物种。其中一些可能穿越了亚洲大陆和白令海峡,抵达北美洲。趋于本能,它们继续南迁至墨西哥、中美以及南美洲,它们的身体特征和习性更适应那里的气候。

其他动物可能以不同方式,或疾驰,或小跑,又或滑行,朝着西方穿越非洲大陆抵达南美洲。这个过程也许历经了好几世代才完成。它们是怎样从非洲抵达南美洲的? 今天肯定无法做到,因为两块大陆被长达 2000 英里的海洋分离。但是,一些人认为,南美洲和非洲曾经同属一块大陆。如果仔细研究地图,你会看见两块大陆可以像拼图一样完全拼合。

如今,南美洲是世界上物种最为丰富的大陆,这块大陆几乎拥有所有气候类型以及适合某些特定动植物繁衍的栖息地或生存环境。南美洲广阔、葱郁的雨林为成百上千种哺乳动物、爬行动物、鸟类及昆虫提供了极佳的栖息场所。

Answer

I. 1. G 2. H 3. I 4. J 5. E 6. B

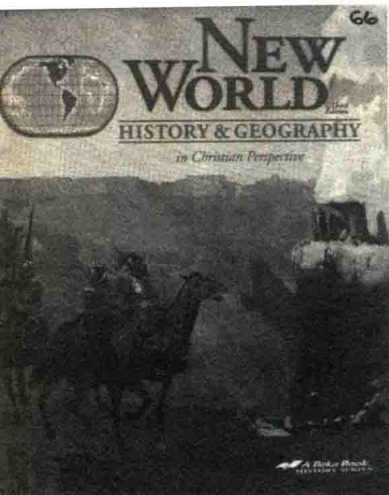
II. 1. Atlantic Ocean 2. North America 3. Pacific Ocean 4. Arctic Ocean

III. 1. North America South America islands 2. Indians

3. Bering Strait campfire remains and the bones of land mammals

4. South America and Africa could have been a single landmass at one time, so it was possible for the animals' migration to South America.

5. Because the continent has nearly every type of climate and habitat, or setting in which certain types of plants and animals can thrive.



2

How the American Indians Lived

印第安人如何生存

印第安人，又称美洲原住民，是除爱斯基摩人外的所有美洲土著居民的总称。印第安人即美洲土著居民。此人种分布于南北美洲各国，属蒙古人种美洲支系。使用印第安语，包括十几个语族，至今没有公认的语言分类。

No matter where the new Americans settled—whether in the frozen north or in the deserts, in the mountains or along the seashores, on the **prairies**¹ or in the forests—all nature **bore witness**² to, them of the faithfulness of their Creator. The Western Hemisphere Indians developed different cultures depending on where they settled. Although there were many differences among the **tribes**³, in many ways they were much alike.

Education

The children of most Indian tribes did not go to school. Instead, the girls were taught to be good housekeepers, food gatherers,

and mothers, and the boys were trained to be brave, strong **warriors**⁴. The boys learned how to fish, hunt animals for food, and use weapons such as the **bow**⁵ and **arrow**⁶ and the **tomahawk**⁷ (type of light ax). When a boy was about thirteen or fourteen, his strength and bravery were tested. If he passed the test, he was considered an adult. Some Indians, such as the **Maya**⁸ and **Aztecs**⁹, did have schools. The priests taught subjects such as mathematics, history, **astronomy**¹⁰, language, and religion. The educated people developed **calendars**¹¹, systems of writing, and impressive building techniques.

Food, Clothing, and Shelter

Because the Indians were excellent hunters, meat was a main food. The people ate deer, buffalo¹², antelope¹³, turkeys, rabbits, and guinea pigs¹⁴, and those who lived near water caught fish and dug for clams¹⁵. The land also provided many edible¹⁶ plants, from which the Indians gathered berries, nuts, roots, and seeds. Sassafras¹⁷ roots and wintergreen berries were used to make tea. Many tribes raised crops such as maize¹⁸, beans, and squash¹⁹.

There were no horses, cattle, hogs²⁰, chickens, or meat tools in the Americas until the European introduced these things in the 1500s. The Indians taught the white men who began coming to America to make snowshoes, toboggans²¹ (long, runnerless sleds), and canoes²² and to grow such native American crops as corn, peanuts, potatoes, squash, tomatoes, and peppers.

The Indians used the skins of animals for clothing. Deerskins, buffalo hides²³, and rabbit furs were made into shirts, leggings²⁴ (leather coverings that protect the legs), robes, sandals, and moccasins²⁵. Tribes in North America sometimes used tree bark and woven grasses for clothing.

Some Indians lived in tepees²⁶ which were made by sewing as many as twenty buffalo hides together and stretching the hides around a frame of poles. Others lived in wigwams²⁷ (dome²⁸-shaped buildings covered with leaves

and bark), lodges, hogans²⁹ (circular dwellings made with logs and mud), mud or adobe³⁰ huts, stone houses, and other kinds of homes.

Recreation

Indians enjoyed playing games and competing in sports. Men ran footraces³¹ and tested their accuracy in archery³² (shooting with bows and arrows), and both men and women played several kinds of ball games. In winter months, people rode toboggans and probably had snowball fights. Guessing games were very popular for indoor entertainment.

Religion

The Indians worshiped the spirits that they said lived in the mountains, trees, water, animals, plants, and other parts of nature. This spirit worship caused the Indians to live in fear of nature rather than conquer it.

Certain Indian groups, such as the Aztecs, the Mayas, and the Incas³³, built impressive civilization that lasted for a time, but their civilizations³⁴ crumbled³⁵. The same thing happened to the great civilizations of the Old World, such as Egypt, Babylon, Greece, and Rome.

Native Americans Today

Modern Indians are very proud of being the descendants³⁶ of the first settlers of the New World. They are also proud to be citizens of the United States, Canada, and other American countries. Many have served

faithfully in the armed forces and fought bravely in international wars; others have held high positions in business and government. Jim Thorpe, who was from Oklahoma, was one of America's greatest athletes. Will Rogers, who has been called "America's Great Storyteller" was part Indian. He liked to remind Americans, "My ancestors didn't come over₄ on the Mayflower, but they met the boat."



Jim Thorpe



Will Rogers

注：

本文选自美国中学六年级《历史与地理》课本。



Vocabulary 新鲜酷词

1. **prairie** ['preəri] *n.* 草原
2. **witness** ['wɪtnɪs] *n.* 见证
3. **tribe** [traɪb] *n.* 部落
4. **warrior** ['wɔːriə] *n.* 勇士
5. **bow** [bəʊ] *n.* 弓
6. **arrow** ['ærəʊ] *n.* 箭
7. **tomahawk** ['tɒməhɔːk] *n.* (北美印第安人的) 石斧, 战斧
8. **Maya** [maɪə] *n.* 玛雅人 (中美洲印第安人的一族)
9. **Aztec** ['æztek] *n.* 阿兹特克人 (墨西哥印第安人)
10. **astronomy** [ə'strɒnəmi] *n.* 天文学
11. **calendar** ['kælɪndə] *n.* 日历
12. **buffalo** ['bʌfələʊ] *n.* 水牛
13. **antelope** ['æntɪləʊp] *n.* 羚羊
14. **guinea** ['ɡɪni] *pig* 豚鼠
15. **clam** ['klæm] *n.* 蛤蜊
16. **edible** ['edɪbl] *adj.* 可食用的
17. **sassafras** ['sæsəfræs] *n.* 美洲橡木
18. **maize** [meɪz] *n.* 玉米
19. **squash** ['skwɒʃ] *n.* 南瓜属植物
20. **hog** [hɒg] *n.* 肉用猪
21. **toboggan** [tə'bɒɡən] *n.* 平底长雪橇
22. **canoe** [kə'nuː] *n.* 独木舟
23. **hide** [haɪd] *n.* 兽皮
24. **legging** ['legɪŋ] *n.* (帆布或皮革)裹腿
25. **moccasin** ['mɒksɪn] *n.* (北美印第安人穿的)鹿皮(或其他皮革)无后跟软鞋
26. **tepee** ['tiːpiː] *n.* (北美印第安人的)圆锥形

帐篷

27. **wigwam** ['wigwæm] *n.* (北美印第安人所住的用兽皮或树皮覆盖的) 棚屋

28. **dome** [dəʊm] *n.* 圆屋顶

29. **hogan** ['həʊgən] *n.* 木条泥草屋

30. **adobe** [ə'dəʊbi] *n.* 砖坯

31. **footrace** ['fʊt,reɪs] *n.* 竞走

32. **archery** ['ɑ:tʃəri] *n.* 射箭

33. **Incas** ['ɪnkəs] *n.* 印加人

34. **civilization** [sɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 文明

35. **crumble** ['krʌmbəl] *v.* 崩溃

36. **decendant** [di'sendənt] *n.* 子孙, 后裔



Sentences 语句荟萃

1. **bear witness (to) sth.** 证明(某事物); (为某事物) 作证

eg. His evidence bore witness to my testimony.

他的证据可以印证我的证词。

The new housing bears witness to the energy of the Council.

这些新建的住宅是议会能力的证明。

2. **come over** 从一地(通常为远处)来到另一地

eg. Her grandparents came over to America from Ireland during the famine.

她的祖父母是在饥荒时期从爱尔兰来到美国的。

Why don't you come over to England for a holiday?

你怎么不到英国来度假呢?



Exercise 牛刀小试

I. Multiple Choices.

1. When were the hogs first introduced to Americas?

A. 1400s

C. 1600s

B. 1500s

D. 1700s