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D 级上
(适用于高中一年级)

从美国培生教育集团引进



Comprehension Plus

成功英语阅读策略

[美] Diane Lapp 著
[美] James Flood
中方主编 吕良环
上海教育出版社



中外英语教学权威倾力打造 浙江教育出版社特别奉献

本丛书特色

☆先进性：国际最新的设计理念，完全符合国家英语课程标准的精

☆策略性：采用螺旋式设计，分级别系统地对阅读策略进行介绍、解

☆真实性：材料真实自然，语言原汁原味，有助于丰富学生的外

☆趣味性：感受异域文化的精彩内蕴，领略大自然的神奇魅力

☆实用性：紧跟国家考试取向，提高自我评价和应试能力
本丛书分为 A-F 级，共 12 册，适用于中学 7 年级至高中三年级。本丛书既可以作为英语阅读教材供教师和学生课堂上使用，也可以作为必备学习手册供学生在课外自主学习。

PEARSON
Education



Diane Lapp 博士，美国圣地亚哥州立大学阅读与语言艺术学科教授；国际阅读协会中学阅读与语言艺术委员会主席；美国公立中小学阅读与语言艺术教学计划的顾问、督导和评估员；曾获国际阅读协会“杰出教师教育家”等荣誉，入选加利福尼亚“名人堂”。



James Flood 博士，美国圣地亚哥州立大学阅读与读写能力发展学科教授；曾任国际阅读协会、美国国家英语教师协会及美国教育研究协会主席；美国国家阅读会议主席及董事会成员。主编多部阅读与语言艺术学科方面的教材及助学读物。

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使用说明

编辑理念

我国 2001 年和 2003 年分别颁布并实施了《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准(实验稿)》和《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》(以下简称《英语课程标准》),所制定的基础教育阶段英语课程的总体目标是“培养学生的综合语言运用能力”。综合语言运用能力的形成建立在学生语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等素养整体发展的基础上。其中学习策略是提高学习效率、发展自主学习能力的保证。提倡自主学习是我国英语课程改革的一个重点。自主学习不仅有利于提高学生在学校的学习成绩,而且是学生终身学习和终身发展的基础。

英语阅读策略是学习策略的组成部分,有助于提高学生的英语阅读效率和阅读水平,增强学生英语学习和英语考试的自信心。《成功英语阅读策略》从美国培生教育集团引进,是一套以阅读策略为核心,为具有初级和中级英语阅读水平的学生全面系统掌握英语阅读策略、进一步提高阅读水平而编写的系列英语阅读教材。

为了确保教材内容能够为我国学生理解和掌握,同时在一定程度上满足他们考试的需要,我们在引进该套教材的过程中,紧密结合我国《英语课程标准》所规定的各分级阅读目标,充分考虑我国中学生和具有相当英语水平的学习者的学习特点,以及他们所面临的英语阅读困难,在保留原有课文和练习的情况下,对该套教材的内容进行了丰富和拓展。

我们根据美国应用语言学家 Krashen 提出的“语言输入的可理解性”原则,采用建构主义所提倡的“搭脚手架”方式,从阅读策略、背景知识和英语语言三方面入手,增加案例解读、背景链接和拓展训练三个栏目,并对原书策略聚焦的内容进行了适当的拓展。尤其值得一提的是,在案例解读中,我们把每一课的阅读策略的运用过程尽可能详细地展现给学生,以强化他们对阅读策略的运用意识。

丛书特色

真实性 所有课文都是真实的语言材料。真实语言材料是人们在现实生活中为达到一定的交际目的而说或写出的语言材料。本族语使用者用这些材料来交流信息、表达感情。真实材料不会根据一定的语法结构进行有意识的编排,也不会为了突出某一种语法规则或句型而有意识地组织语言材料,更不会使用学生熟悉的单词取代一些不熟悉的单词。因此,这种具有各种各样语料的真实语言材料有助于学生形成准确的语感,丰富学习者的外语经验,提高学生得体地运用英语表达自己思想的能力和水平。



策略性 丛书以英语阅读策略为中心,采用螺旋式阅读策略设计,分级别系统地对阅读策略进行呈现、介绍和分析,并精心设计练习,为学生提供运用阅读策略的机会。

趣味性 课文内容新颖、有趣、丰富;插图生动、活泼;照片真实、自然。学习者在学习英语阅读策略、提高阅读水平的同时,还可以感受异域文化的丰富内蕴,领略大自然的神奇魅力。

丰富性 课文题材丰富,涉及人们日常生活、工作和学习的各个方面;体裁十分广泛,包括广告、科幻、短篇小说、新闻报道、诗歌、剧本、议论文、说明文等;练习形式灵活多样,如针对阅读策略的应用设有热身练习、阅读理解、技能实践、任务型写作等栏目,主观题型与客观题型的比例适当、科学。

友善性 友善性体现在以下四个方面:第一,我们在页下脚对该页出现的生词进行注释,这既为读者创造了一定猜测生词的空间,给他们提供了挑战自我的机会;也为猜出生词含义的读者验证自己的猜测提供了便利;又为未猜出生词含义的读者快速查阅提供了方便,不至于被生词破坏了阅读的兴致。第二,考虑到音标对单词记忆起重要作用,我们还为生词标注国际音标,为学生的学习提供方便。第三,对一些可能给学习者带来理解困难的背景知识,进行一定的注解,帮助学习者理解课文,拓宽自己的知识面。第四,我们紧跟国家的考试取向,设计了针对性很强的练习,以满足学生应试的实际需要。

适用范围

A 级上、下两册适用于中学 7 年级学生和具有相当英语水平的英语学习者;

B 级上、下两册适用于中学 8 年级学生和具有相当英语水平的英语学习者;

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F 级上、下两册适用于高中三年级学生和具有相当英语水平的英语学习者。

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(按姓氏笔画顺序排列)



Strategy 策略聚焦

描述《英语课程标准》对该项阅读策略的要求;说明并适当阐述该项策略的内涵。

Analysis 案例解读

提供一个运用阅读策略进行阅读的例子,详细地展示阅读活动中的思维过程,使学生形成自主监控、调节和评价自己的阅读、思维过程的意识;并能在热身练习和技能实践活动中,自觉地运用策略,解决出现的问题。

LESSON 9 Summarizing 概述

Strategy 策略聚焦

《英语课程标准》所规定的六项阅读目标之一是“能从一般文字资料中获取主要信息”;七项阅读目标之一是“能从一般性文章中获取和处理主要信息,能理解文章主旨和作者意图”;九项阅读目标之一是“能阅读一般性英文报刊或杂志,从中获取主要信息;能阅读一般英文原著,抓住主要情节,了解主要人物”。

在阅读一篇文章或故事之后,记住其中内容的有效方法是回想这篇文章或故事的主要内容或主要情节,然后进行书面概述(summarizing)。在写概述时,我们需要运用自己的话对文章的主要内容或故事的主要情节进行概括。一篇文章的概述是对文章主要思想的概括,应当略去文章的次要细节。我们可以通过自我提问和回答有关人物、内容、时间和地点方面的问题,找到文章的主要思想。一篇故事的概述应包括故事中的重要部分,如人物塑造的目标、实现目标的手段以及他们最终是否成功达到目标等。

Reading 案例解读

请阅读下面这篇短文,概述短文的主要内容。

There is a world of music out there! What we hear on the radio or see on TV is only a small part of all the wonderful music that is waiting for us. Most of us probably like pop music and have our favorite performers, stars or bands, but many of us also want to discover new sounds and rhythms. Here is a brief look at some of the exciting musical styles from around the world.

Blues music has a long history. The blues is a way for people to show who they are and what is in their heart. People have been playing the blues for many years, but the music has kept many of its characteristics. The blues comes from African songs that people used to sing when they worked and during festivals. The African songs met American music when African slaves were brought to the US. The blues has been part of African-American culture since then, and it is an important part of American culture. Other musical styles, like jazz and rock music, have all come from blues music.

Today's American culture contains many musical styles. People still listen to blues and rock, but they also listen to hip-hop and rap. Hip-hop and rap have much in common with blues and rock, but they also have their own characteristics. Hip-hop music often combines parts of other styles to create music that will help people hear new things in old music. Perhaps the most important characteristics of rap music is the way the artists sing. In rap music, the singer or “rapper” will speak or “rap” the words along with the beat.

Another important style in today's world of music is Latin music. Latin music—music that uses traditional styles from Latin America—has spread all over the world. In the US, where there are many Spanish-speaking people, Latin music is a big part of the culture. It has always been popular in Spanish-speaking countries and today stars like Santana and Ricky Martin are known throughout the world. (选自 SEFC Students' Book 1A, Unit 11)

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这是一篇介绍性的说明文,第一段中的最后一句话是引出文章重点的关键句。通过这句话我们了解到,文章介绍了世界上主要几种动人的音乐形式。这是作者写这篇文章的目的所在。

文章介绍了哪几种音乐形式呢?首先是布鲁斯音乐(blues music),其次是嘻哈音乐和说唱音乐(hip-hop and rap),最后是拉丁音乐(Latin music)。因此我们把文章中的主要信息概述如下:

Here is a brief look at some of the exciting musical styles from around the world.

Blues music is a way for people to show who they are and what is in their heart. It comes from African songs and has been a part of African-American culture since African songs met American music when African slaves were brought to America.

Hip-hop and rap have much in common with blues and rock. Hip-hop combines parts of other styles to create music that will help people hear new things in old music. In rap music, the singer or “rapper” will speak or rap the words along with the beat.

Latin music uses traditional styles from Latin America and has spread all over the world. 如果概述还得更加简单明了,可以把括号中的内容删去。

Warming-up Exercise 热身练习

Read this article. Think about which ideas are the most important and should appear in a summary.

Quick! Name the king of the dinosaurs. If you answered Tyrannosaurus' rex', you're right.

An adult T. rex weighed in at about 10,000 pounds. It was almost 30 feet tall as well. Even though it was big, the T. rex could run about 30 miles an hour. As a result, it could quickly overtake its prey and use sharp teeth as long as bananas to chew through flesh and bone. Small animals were T. rex's favorite meal.

Tyrannosaurus rex means “tyrant lizard king.” Do you think this is a good name for this huge dinosaur?

1. Decide which summary is best. Explain your choice on the line.

- A. Tyrannosaurus rex had sharp teeth that it used to eat meat. Its teeth were as big as bananas. It was also big and fast.
- B. Tyrannosaurus rex was the king of the dinosaurs. It was big and tall, with long, sharp teeth. It could run fast to catch smaller animals. Its name means “tyrant lizard king.”

Tip

一篇写得好概述只列出文章故事中最重要内容,你可以用概述帮助你记读资料的主要思想。

[Notes]

1. tyrannosaurus /ˈtɪrənəˈsɔːrəs/ n. 霸王龙 2. rex /ˈrɛks/ n. 君主 3. overtake /ˈoʊvərˈteɪk/ v. 赶上 3. tyrant /ˈtaɪrənt/ n. 暴君 4. 暴君

Lesson 9

Warming-up Exercise 热身练习

配有阅读短文,并根据短文内容设计了可运用所学阅读策略加以解决的、简单的阅读理解题,以深化学生对阅读策略的理解。

Tip

给出了掌握该阅读策略的要领或诀窍。

Notes

标注生词音标、词性和词义,为学生验证自己的猜测和快速查阅生词提供方便。

On Your Own 自主阅读

Read this article about ancient animals. As you read, think about which ideas you would include in a summary.

Giants of the Air and Sea

by J. Lynett Gillette

It was springtime in 1972. Workers were clearing¹ the land for a new airport near Dallas, Texas, when the skeleton of an animal was discovered. I was one of a group of young scientists who were asked to get the bones out of the ground. After a few days of digging, we had uncovered most of a lovely plesiosaur². It had once paddled³ in the sea at the time when Tyrannosaurus shook the earth.

Not everyone had heard of plesiosaurs, so we tried to describe this 30-foot-long swimming lizard to the reporter who visited the site. The next day, the newspaper announced that we had discovered a giant fossil bat! If it had been a bat, it would indeed have been a giant. It was a lesson for me. Animals that don't live today are hard to imagine.

The first people to uncover pterodactyls⁴ had a similar problem. Bones of these creatures had been seen for a long time in England and Germany. No one was sure which group of animals were their relatives. Some described the creatures as having the arms of a vampire bat, the teeth of a crocodile, the vertebrae⁵ of a lizard, and the beak of a bird.



What do you get when you put all those things together? Paleontologists, scientists who study ancient⁶ life, pooled⁷ all the evidence, and finally agreed that the fossils were flying reptiles⁸. The fossils had a long fourth finger on each hand. Skin had stretched⁹ between this finger and the hind legs. That allowed the pterodactyls to glide¹⁰ and swoop¹¹ down on prey and perhaps flap¹² a little to get back up to a perch¹³. Clearly the pterodactyl was not a bat and not a bird. It was just another kind of reptile, one that took to the skies. Some pterodactyls grew enormous¹⁴, up to 40 feet in length.

Dinosaurs walked, but plesiosaurs swam and pterodactyls flew or glided. Each of the three types of reptiles lived in the ancient world. Today, there are no living reptile giants to match them.



[Notes]

1. clear / klɪə / v. 清除 2. plesiosaur / pleɪsɪəˈsaʊə / n. 蛇颈龙 3. paddle / ˈpædəl / v. 划水 4. pterodactyl / ˈptɛrəˈdæktɪl / n. 翼龙 5. vertebra / ˈvɜːbrə / n. 椎骨 6. ancient / ˈeɪnʃnt / n. 古代的 7. pool / puːl / v. 汇集 8. reptile / ˈreptɪl / n. 爬行动物 9. stretch / streɪtʃ / v. 伸展 10. glide / glaɪd / v. 滑行 11. swoop / suːp / v. 俯冲 12. flap / flæp / v. 拍打 13. perch / pɜːtʃ / v. 栖息 14. enormous / ɪˈnɔːrəs / n. 巨大的 15. glider / ˈɡlaɪdə / n. 滑翔机 16. average / ˈævərɪʃ / n. 平均 17. flap / flæp / n. 拍打 18. perch / pɜːtʃ / n. 鸟巢 19. enormous / ɪˈnɔːrəs / n. 巨大的 20. glider / ˈɡlaɪdə / n. 滑翔机

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On Your Own 自主阅读

创设机会,鼓励学生运用所学的阅读策略和语言知识,自主阅读题材较为广泛的科普文章或文学作品。

Checking Comprehension 阅读理解

以开放性理解题的形式帮助学生自主检测对课文内容的理解。

Practicing Comprehension Skills 技能实践

提供可灵活运用阅读策略加以解决的较难的阅读理解题,帮助学生进一步掌握和巩固阅读策略。

Background Information 背景链接

提供与课文内容有关的背景信息,有助于学生深入理解课文,进一步拓宽知识面。

Checking Comprehension 阅读理解

- If you found a plesiosaur skeleton, what might it tell you about the area?
- How are plesiosaurs and pterodactyls alike and different?

Practicing Comprehension Skills 技能实践

Read the details from "Giants of the Air and Sea." Write a summary sentence that tells the most important idea or ideas.

- Workers were clearing the land for a new airport near Dallas. After a few days of digging, we had uncovered most of a lovely plesiosaur.
- Some described pterodactyls as having the arms of a vampire bat, the teeth of a crocodile, the vertebrae of a lizard, and the beak of a bird. Scientists finally agreed that the fossils were flying reptiles.
- Clearly the pterodactyl was not a bat and not a bird. It was just another kind of reptile, one that took to the skies. Some pterodactyls grew enormous, up to 40 feet in length.
- Not everyone had heard of plesiosaurs, so we tried to describe this 30-foot-long swimming lizard to the reporter who visited the site.
- Write a summary of "Giants of the Air and Sea."

Background Information 背景链接

恐龙(dinosaur) 英语中的"dinosaur"一词来自希腊语,19世纪中叶,英国学者以希腊语的dino(恐怖的)和saur(蜥蜴)为恐龙命名,因此dinosaur的意思是"恐怖的蜥蜴",正因为如此,人们认为恐龙是一种巨大而令人恐怖的动物。

Practicing Vocabulary 词汇巩固

Choose a word from the box that best replaces the underlined word or words. Write the word on the line.

ancient describe evidence pooled relatives reptiles swoop

9. Lizards are cold-blooded animals with scales.
10. Dinosaurs are creatures of prehistoric times.
11. Different kinds of reptiles are animals in the same family.
12. Scientists look at all the proof and facts before drawing a conclusion.
13. Flying creatures make sweeping moves down from cliffs.
14. Can you tell about strange animals of the past?
15. Scientists put together all of their information about reptiles that lived long ago.

Extension 拓展训练

Fill in each blank with only one word. The first letter is given.

In 1972, some workers were clearing the land for a new airport near Dallas, Texas, when the skeleton of an animal was discovered. A group of young scientists were asked to get the b. 16 out of the ground. After a few days of digging, they had u. 17 most of a lovely plesiosaur. They tried to describe the swimming l. 18 to the reporter who visited the site. The next day, the newspaper announced that a giant fossil bat had been d. 19. Animals that don't live today are hard to imagine.

The first people to uncover pterodactyls had a similar problem. Bones of these c. 20 had been seen for a long time in England and Germany. No one was sure which group of animals were their r. 21. Some described the creatures as having the a. 22 of a vampire bat, the teeth of a crocodile, the vertebrae of a lizard and the beak of a b. 23.

Making the Reading and Writing Connection 任务型写作

Writing a Summary

What is your typical day at school like? On another sheet of paper, write a summary of your activities. Don't tell everything! Tell only the most important things you usually do.

Strategy: Summarizing

Practicing Vocabulary 词汇巩固
巩固课文中出现的重点词汇。

Extension 拓展训练

以练习的形式帮助学生重新理解课文，
使新学习的语言知识得到及时的运用。

Making the Reading and Writing
Connection 任务型写作

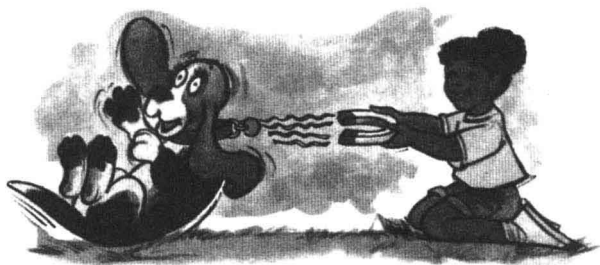
促使学生综合运用从各项阅读活动中
所学习和掌握的知识与技能，完成写作
任务。



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LESSON 1

Main Idea and Details

识别主旨大意与细节

Strategy 策略聚焦

《英语课程标准》所制定的三级阅读目标之一是“能读懂简单故事和短文并抓住大意”；四级阅读目标之一是“能从简单的文章中找出有关信息，理解大意”；七级阅读目标之一是“能理解文章主旨和作者意图”。

如果有人想知道某个段落或某篇文章谈论的是什麼内容，我们可用一两个词对段落或文章的主题进行概括；如果有人问什么是主旨大意(**main idea**)，我们可以回答主旨大意是围绕主题陈述的最重要的思想。我们通常可以在段落或文章的某句话中找到它们的主旨大意。如果段落或文章中没有陈述主旨大意的句子，我们必须在理解段落或文章的基础上，用自己的话对主旨大意进行概括。识别主旨大意有助于我们更好地理解读物的内容。段落中的其他句子通常提供进一步阐述主旨大意的细节(**details**)。

Analysis 案例解读

请阅读下面这段文字，并找出主旨大意与细节。

Today, corn is found all over the world. It is a very useful plant that can be prepared in many different ways. People in the West often boil it and eat it with salt and butter. Sometimes they cook it whole over an open fire. In many parts of the world corn is made into powder. The powder is then mixed with water and other things, and made into different kinds of food.

(选自 SEFC Students' Book 1A, Lesson 30)

我们知道主旨大意是关于主题的最重要的思想。要想找到上面这段文字的主旨大意，我们首先需要确定它的主题是什么，然后再看段落中的哪个句子概括性地传递了关于主题的最重要的思想。

上面这段文字共有六个句子，而且这六个句子都是围绕 corn 这个词展开的，因此，我们可以确定 corn 是这段文字的主题。明确了主题，我们还要寻找关于主题的最重要的思想。通过比较上面六个句子，我们不难发现段落中的第二句话 “It is a very useful plant that can be prepared in many different ways.” 具有两层含义：第一层含义说明 “It is a very useful plant.”，corn 可以作为人类的食品，当然有用了；第二层含义说明 “That can be prepared in many ways.”。段落中的后面四个句子提供了对 corn 进行不同的食品加工的例子，进一步阐述了第二层含义。因此，我们可以断定第二句是主题句。

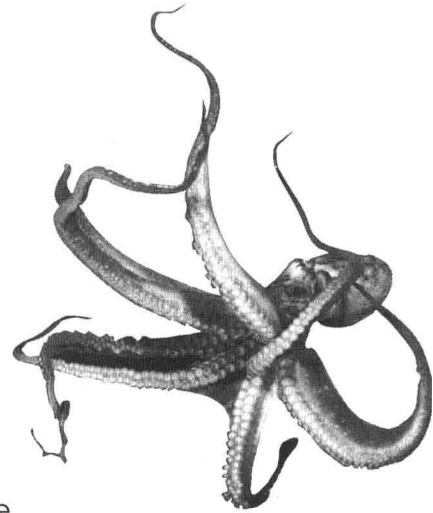
那么段落的第一句话起什么作用呢？如果这一段之前还有其他段落，它是过渡句，起承上启下的作用；如果它之前没有其他段落，它起引出主题 corn 的作用。



Warming-up Exercise 热身练习

Read the following paragraph about the octopus¹. As you read, think about the topic, the main idea, and supporting details.

Some people may think the octopus is a strange and scary² creature when they see its eight snakelike arms. The octopus's tentacles³ are actually useful tools. They help the octopus crawl along and explore the ocean floor. The octopus also uses its tentacles to hunt for food. Lining⁴ each tentacle are two rows of strong, circular⁵ suckers⁶. The octopus can quickly grab and hold a small fish or crab⁷ with the suckers while stunning⁸ it with a poisonous bite. Losing a tentacle is not a problem for an octopus. It just grows a replacement⁹.



On the chart below, write the topic and the sentence from the passage that tells the main idea. Then write two supporting details.

1. TOPIC: _____

2. Main Idea: _____

3. Detail: _____

4. Detail: _____

Tip

主旨大意是最重要的思想,细节为主旨大意提供支持。要想检验自己对主旨大意的判断是否正确,你可以反问自己:所有的重要细节都是围绕主旨大意进行组织与阐述的吗?

【Notes】

1. octopus / 'ɒktəpəs / *n.* 章鱼 2. scary / 'skeəri / *adj.* 引起恐慌的 3. tentacle / 'tentəkl / *n.* 触手,触角 4. line *v.* 沿...排列
5. circular / 'sɜ:kjələ / *adj.* 圆形的,环形的 6. sucker / 'sʌkə / *n.* 吸盘 7. crab / kræb / *n.* 蟹 8. stun / stʌn / *v.* 把...打昏,使昏迷
9. replacement / rɪ'pleɪsmənt / *n.* 代替物





As you read the following article about sharks, think about the topic.
Then look for the main idea and supporting details in each paragraph.

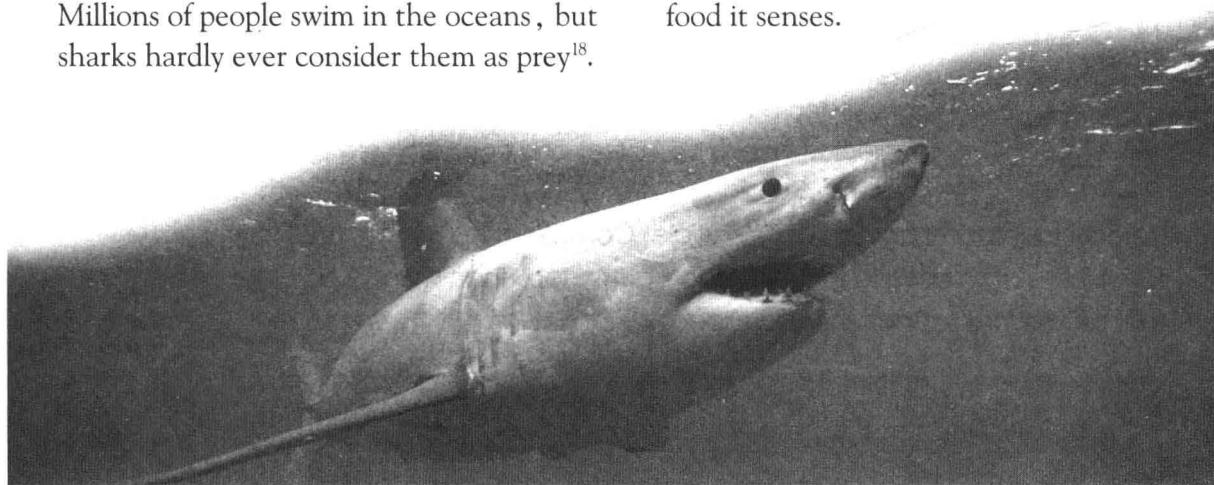
The Great White Shark: The Hungry Hunter

While ocean divers work to film¹⁰ a school of¹¹ fish, one diver feels a tug¹² on her safety line. Another diver is pointing at a great white shark moving toward them. The shark moves in circles, but the experienced¹³ divers stay calm¹⁴. They know that sharks rarely attack humans. The divers move closer together, though, since a shark is more likely to attack a lone swimmer. The shark slowly circles again, and then swims away.

Great white sharks are misunderstood creatures. Many people think that they are cruel, bloodthirsty¹⁵ killers out to harm them. Experts, however, believe that these sharks kill because they are always hungry. Humans are not sharks' usual food. In fact, once they bite into¹⁶ humans, great white sharks usually spit them out¹⁷. Millions of people swim in the oceans, but sharks hardly ever consider them as prey¹⁸.

A closer inspection of a great white shark will explain why it is so greatly feared. The shark has a mouth full of razor-sharp¹⁹ teeth, sometimes five rows of them. An adult shark often stretches 18 feet long and weighs close to 3,500 pounds. The largest recorded great white shark was 21 feet long and weighed 7,000 pounds!

The great white shark can smell a tiny amount of²⁰ blood in the water and trace it to a wounded²¹ animal. It can see its prey from as far away as²² 30 to 40 feet. Small holes on the shark's snout²³ also sense signals from other creatures. These signals lead the shark straight to its next meal. The gray-and-white color of its skin helps the shark to blend into the background and allows it to sneak up²⁴ on its victims²⁵. Large muscles help it to swim quickly to find the food it senses.



[Notes]

10. film v. 拍摄 11. a school of 一群(鱼、鲸等) 12. tug / tag / n. 强大的拉力 13. experienced / ik'spiəriənst / adj. 有经验的, 经验丰富的
14. stay calm 保持镇静 15. bloodthirsty / 'blʌdθɜ:sti / adj. 嗜血的 16. bite into 咬进 17. spit out 吐出 18. prey / prei / n. 被捕食的动物, 捕获物
19. razor-sharp / 'reɪzəʃɑ:p / adj. (剃刀般) 锋利的, 犀利的 20. a tiny amount of 少量的 21. wounded / 'wu:ndɪd / adj. 受伤的, 受伤害的
22. as far away as 远到..., 到...那么远 23. snout / snaʊt / n. 鼻子 24. sneak up 偷偷地靠近 25. victim / 'vɪktɪm / n. 受害者, 牺牲者





Checking Comprehension 阅读理解

5. What misunderstanding do people have about the great white shark?

6. What is the most likely reason for a shark to attack a human?



Practicing Comprehension Skills 技能实践

7. Fill in the circle next to the topic of the passage.

- ☐ ocean divers ☐ great white sharks ☐ a school of fish ☐ marine seals

Read the following sentences. Write **MI** next to the main idea of each paragraph. Write **SD** next to each supporting detail.

Paragraph 1

8. _____ Ocean divers stay calm when a great white shark appears.
 9. _____ The divers move closer together.
 10. _____ The divers know that sharks rarely attack humans.

Paragraph 2

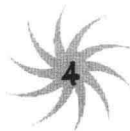
11. _____ Great white sharks are misunderstood creatures.
 12. _____ Experts believe these sharks kill because they are always hungry.
 13. _____ Humans are not sharks' usual food.

Paragraph 3

14. _____ The shark has a mouth full of razor sharp teeth.
 15. _____ A closer inspection of a great white shark will explain why it is so greatly feared.
 16. _____ A great white can be 18 feet long and weigh close to 3,500 pounds.

Reread the last paragraph of the article. Complete the following diagram. Write the main idea at the top. Then write four details that support the main idea.

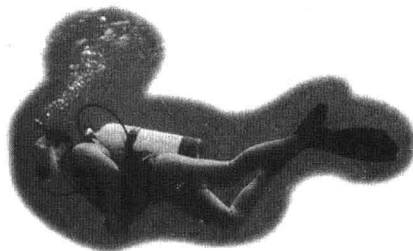
17. Main Idea: _____	
18. Detail: _____ _____	19. Detail: _____ _____
20. Detail: _____ _____	21. Detail: _____ _____



Practicing Vocabulary 词汇巩固

Match the word on the left with the word or words on the right that mean the same thing. Write the letter on the line.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 22. _____ | bloodthirsty | a. hurt |
| 23. _____ | harm | b. animal captured for food |
| 24. _____ | misunderstood | c. nose |
| 25. _____ | shark | d. big type of fish |
| 26. _____ | prey | e. cruel |
| 27. _____ | experienced | f. skillful |
| 28. _____ | snout | g. seen incorrectly |



Extension 拓展训练

Fill in each blank with only one word. The first letter is given.

When you swim in the o_____ 29, you may meet a great white shark. Don't be a_____ 30 when it appears. Sharks r_____ 31 attack people. Many people think sharks are cruel and b_____ 32 animals. This is a m_____ 33 about sharks. They hunt because they are always h_____ 34. In order to avoid being attacked, don't swim a_____ 35 since a shark may think of you as a f_____ 36. If several of you meet a great white shark, just stay c_____ 37 and move closer together. The shark may circle, and then swim away.

Making the Reading and Writing Connection 任务型写作

Writing an Informative Paragraph

Choose an animal such as the great white shark that you think is interesting. On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph describing the animal. Write a main idea sentence. Then write supporting details. Include a title that gives the topic.

LESSON 2

Drawing Conclusions

推断结论

Strategy 策略聚焦

《英语课程标准》所制定的五级阅读目标之一是“能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系”；七级阅读目标之一是“能通过文章中的线索进行推理”。

我们阅读故事或文章时，有时需要对作者没有直接告诉我们的事情加以推断。我们可以通过寻找和思考作者提供给我们的一些细节，再结合自己的亲身经历，推断出结论。

推断结论(**drawing conclusions**)这一阅读策略可以帮助我们更好地理解故事或文章中发生的事情；得出的结论还可以帮助我们了解故事中人物的感受、他们采取行动的缘由以及他们的行动方式。

Analysis 案例解读

阅读对话，并根据文中的要求对相关问题加以推断。

Susan is asking Mrs. Zhu about the development of printing in China.

SUSAN: What happened before printing was invented?

印刷术是我国的四大发明之一，闻名天下。请根据自己原有的知识积累推断：印刷术发明之前，人们是如何记录信息的？

MRS. ZHU: People had to use other ways to record information. In the beginning they used to **carve Chinese characters on stones** to record important dates in history.

原来是将汉字刻在石头上(carve Chinese characters on stones)，你推断对了吗？

SUSAN: Do you call that printing?

MRS. ZHU: No, not exactly. But later, people developed a way of printing, **using rocks**.

读到这里，using rocks 又给我们的推断提供了线索，使我们想到了那些刻在岩石上的文字。请你进一步推断：那时的人们是如何使用岩石来印刷的？

After they carved the characters on rocks, they put a piece of wet paper on top of the characters and beat it lightly. Then they brushed ink on the paper.

SUSAN: How did the printing come out?

MRS. ZHU: The characters on the paper were white, and the rest of the paper was black.

这个推断有点困难，如果我们以前不具备这方面的知识，很难推断出来。不过头脑中经常有“推断”的意识，对理解文章是大有好处的。

SUSAN: That doesn't sound like modern printing.

MRS. ZHU: No. The next development was to **carve the characters on a piece of wood**.

随着历史的沿革，人类的印刷术也在向前发展。文中的 carve the characters on a piece of wood，又使得我们想进一步推断：那时的人们是如何使用木头来印刷的？

They carved a whole page of characters back-to-front in the wood. Then they brushed ink onto the characters. After that they pressed a piece of paper on top and printed a whole page of a book.

有了古时候人们使用岩石印刷的知识，现在对“人们是如何使用木头印刷的”进行推断，就相



对简单了!作者就是这样层层递进,通过 on stones, using rocks, on a piece of wood 这些线索词,引导我们一步一步推断,最后完成对我国古代印刷术三个发展阶段的介绍。

SUSAN: What was the problem with this method?

请不要急着看下文,自己来推断:这种方法到底有什么不足之处?

MRS. ZHU: It took a very long time to carve a page for a book. After you printed the book, you had to throw away the carved pieces of wood. You couldn't use them again.

(选自 SEFC Students' Book 1B, Lesson 77)

创造发明令人激动神往。如果我们能用心观察,认真思考,注意周围的种种细节,有意识地培养自己的推断能力,说不定也能有个小小发明呢!

下面的短文描述了耳套(earmuff)的发明史,请你边读边思考这篇文章后面的问题。

Warming-up Exercise 热身练习

Read the following article. Use information in the article and what you know to draw conclusions about the people and events.

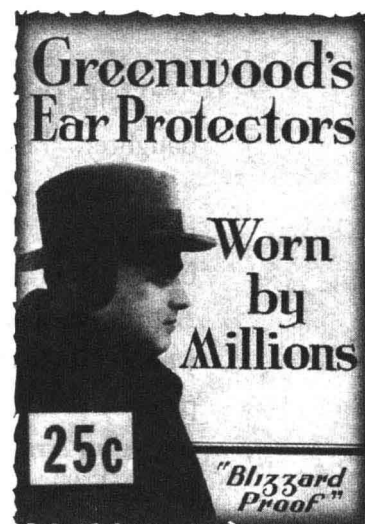
Young Chester Greenwood had a problem. He lived in Farmington, Maine, where cold winter temperatures turned his tender ears red, purple, and blue¹. Unfortunately², wool scarves³ made Chester's ears itch⁴.

One winter in 1873, Chester gathered wire from the barn⁵. He found beaver⁶ fur and velvet⁷ in his mother's sewing⁸ basket. His grandmother helped him put them together. That's how Chester invented the Greenwood Champion Ear Protector. His invention was an instant hit and soon warmed ears throughout Farmington.

By the 1880s, Chester was wealthy. His popular invention became known as earmuffs⁹. Farmington had become the earmuff capital of the world.

Write your answer to the question on the lines.

1. Do you think other people had ear problems similar to Chester's? Why or why not?



Tip

根据你读过的内容和亲身经历推断结论;再利用读物中的细节验证你的结论是否正确;最后自我提问:这个结论合理吗?

【Notes】

1. blue / blu: / *adj.* 冻得发青 2. unfortunately / ,ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli / *adv.* 不幸地 3. scarf / skɑ:f / *n.* 围巾,头巾
4. itch / itʃ / *v.* 发痒 5. barn / bɑ:n / *n.* 仓库 6. beaver / 'bi:və / *n.* 海狸 7. velvet / 'velvɪt / *n.* 天鹅绒
8. sewing / 'səʊɪŋ / *n.* 缝纫 9. earmuff / 'təməf / *n.* (御寒或挡声音用的)耳套