

十读联播

Readaholic 十读联播

龚雁 主编

Brian Tomlinson (英)

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著

高一
上

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

学习任何语言（包括母语）都要正确把握两种关系：一是语言输入（Input）与输出（Output）的关系；一是语言学得（Language Learning）和习得（Language Acquisition）的关系。一个学习者，要想能够正确地进行口头（说）和笔头（写）交流，也就是语言输出，就必须有大量的语言输入（读和听）。没有后者，前者是不可能实现的。正如俗语所说：天生的聋子必然是哑巴。一个学习者，要想掌握一种语言来进行交流，仅靠教师和教材中有限的学得是远远不够的，必须要靠教室和教材之外、老师不在身旁的情况下做大量的习得（一般所称的课外读和听）。

鉴于此，国家英语课程标准规定：学生初中毕业，英语应该达到五级，除掌握教材内容外，课外阅读量应达到15万词以上；学生高中毕业，英语应该达到七级，课外阅读量应累计达到30万词以上。同时还规定了一定的听的要求。那么阅读和听什么样的材料才能达到事半功倍的效果呢？研究证明，应尽可能地让学生多接触贴近日常生活、贴近时代及展示世界各国优秀文明的大量读物等。

2005年初，外语教学与研究出版社基础英语教育出版分社在做了大量细致、科学的调研后，决定和英国知名出版社海涅曼（Heinemann）教育出版集团合作，开发一套遵循课程标准精神、符合中国英语教学实际的读物。值得一提的是这套读物并非简单地引进出版，而是由中方专家按照课程标准的精神提出思路和方案，由来自利兹大学等著名大学的教授撰写。在稿件完成后，中方专家又根据我国中学生英语学习的现状，就难度、趣味性等方面对稿件提出意见，然后由英方作者再进行完善而成，因此这套书可谓是一套真正意义上为我国中学生量身制作的优秀读物。

我在审阅了这套读物之后，感觉它值得向大家推荐。

首先，正如前文所述，学英语必须有尽可能大的有声和文字的英语信息输入量；在题材、体裁、内容和表现形式上必须多样化。而这套丛书就具备这样的特点。除了一篇篇精雕细琢、内容新颖的美文外，附赠的MP3录音，由多名英美人士参与录制。读者除了能够听到准确地道的发音，还可以感受到不同地域口音的细微差异，从而为以后真正用英语进行沟通奠定基础。

其次，作者大都为英国知名大学教授，他们对中国和中国的读者比较了解。他们行走于东西方文化之间，行文之间既带着西方文化的审美情趣，又融合了东方文化的含蓄细腻，易于被中国读者接受。文章的题材大都折射着作者个人的经历、兴趣和观点。阅读时，读者可以感悟和作者“对话”、甚至“争辩”的趣味，感悟思想和思考的乐趣。通过阅读这些文章，读者可以了解中西文化的异同，拓展视野，培养爱国主义精神，形成健全的人生观。

第三，本丛书图文并茂，大量优美的图片除了能带给读者艺术的享受外，图片所传递的大量信息能够使读者直观感受到文章所表达的意境。

全国基础外语教育研究培训中心，以顺应时代需要、推行素质教育、推进教育改革为宗旨，以面向全国范围进行基础外语教育、师资培训和开发、编辑及出版基础教育优秀图书等为己任。我们愿意向全国中学生隆重推荐这套读物；我们相信本丛书在让你体验快乐阅读的同时，还能帮助你取得学习的成功。

陈琳

全国基础外语教育研究培训中心 理事长

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FAMILIES AND FRIENDS

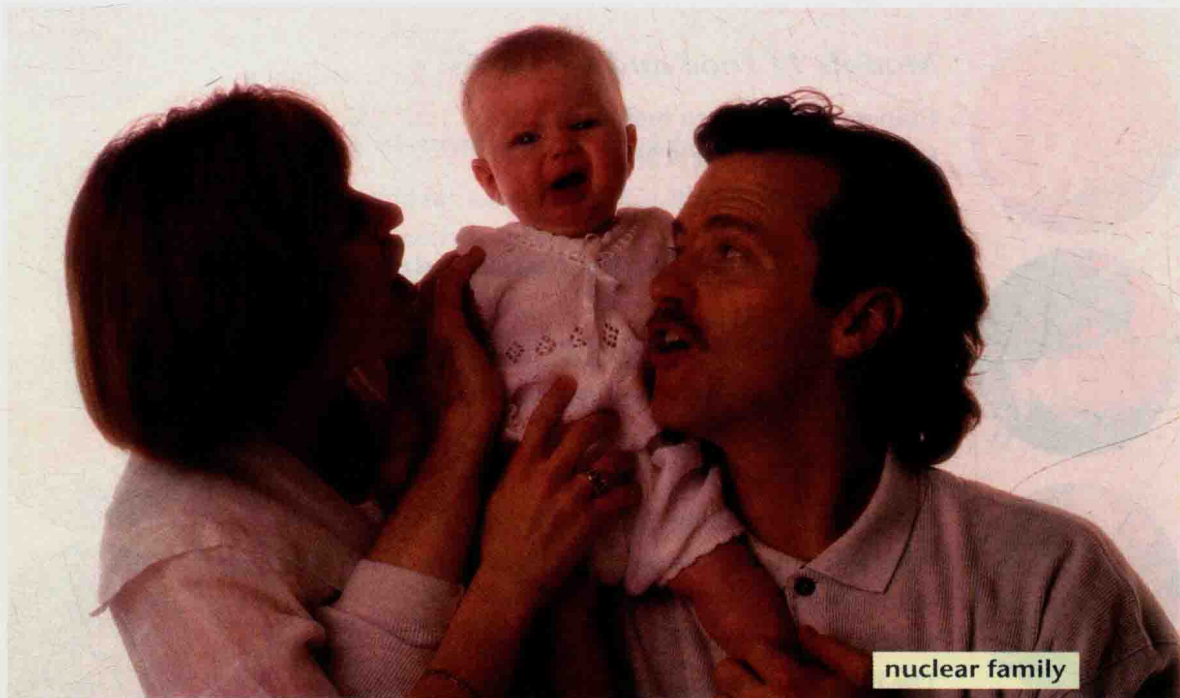
家人和朋友

FAMILIES AROUND THE WORLD

世界家庭面面观

The idea of a family seems to exist in every culture around the world, but that doesn't mean that the word 'family' has the same meaning everywhere. In fact, different cultures understand the word 'family' in different ways. One important difference in the way families are seen is the difference between the 'nuclear family' and the 'extended family'. A 'nuclear

family' only has two generations who live together, i.e. the mother and father and their children. Most families in Western Europe are probably nuclear families. In some cases, if the mother (or sometimes, father) is not married or is **divorced** we talk about a 'one-parent family'. An 'extended family' usually has three generations who live together or very near to each other, i.e. one or more



nuclear family

children, their parents and their grandparents. In some places an extended family might include both sets of grandparents or even other relatives such as aunts or uncles.

There are many other interesting differences in the way families are organised around the world. In some Arab countries, for example, it is possible for a man to have more than one wife, though this doesn't seem to happen very often these days. In other countries, in some parts of India, for example, it is normal for the parents to decide who their children will marry. This is known as an '**arranged marriage**'. You can actually see some of the different ideas about the family in the vocabulary of the language. In English, for example, there are not so many words to describe different members of the family as there are in Urdu (one of the languages of Pakistan) or Chinese. English only has the words 'grandfather' and 'grandmother', but other languages have words to show the difference between 'my mother's father' and 'my father's father'.

In some ways the family has become less important in England in recent years. People often move to different towns or cities to study or for work so it is easy for them to lose touch with relatives such as aunts, uncles and cousins. We have a joke in my family that the only time we all see each



▲ extended family

other is at weddings and **funerals**! But that doesn't mean that the family is dead. More and more people in the UK seem to be interested in family history and in finding out more about their **ancestors** by going to the library or doing an Internet search. This might be because they want to have a stronger **sense** of family than they have in their everyday lives.

WORD BANK



divorced	adj.	离异的; 已离婚的
arranged marriage		包办婚姻
funeral	n.	葬礼
ancestor	n.	祖先
sense	n.	观念, 意识

FRIENDS

朋 友

Friend is my favourite word in the English language because friendship is very important to me. I am sure that the word 'friend' must **exist** in every language and in some ways it is a very easy word to understand. If you really think about it, however, you might agree with me that we need different words to describe different kinds of friend. I think there are at least three different types of friend.

1 Friends with the same background

These are friends who at some time in your

: life did the same things as you. Perhaps you
: played together when you were very small,
: or perhaps you went to the same school or
: lived in the same street. Your lives have gone
: in different directions and the only thing you
: have in common now is your background.
: It's fun to see these friends from time to
: time and tell stories about what you used to
: do, but if you saw each other more often you
: would find it difficult to make conversation.

2 Friends with the same interests

: These are friends who have the same **hobby**





or interest as you. Perhaps you play in the same football team or basketball team. You can have good conversations with these friends because you have the same interests, and you have learnt something about their character by playing sport or music with them or sharing some other interest with them. You can learn a lot about people by, for example, playing a sport with them. You can find out if the person is honest, **dependable**, **unselfish**, and so on. With this kind of friend you can have a lot of fun, but you probably wouldn't talk to them about your feelings or some problem you have.

3 The close friend

A close friend might, or might not, be someone who has the same background and/or interests as you, but you have more in common than your

background or interests. You think about things in a similar way, you laugh at the same things, and you trust each other totally. Even when you haven't seen each other for a long time you feel natural and relaxed and you talk easily, or perhaps you say very little, but without feeling embarrassed.

Perhaps there should be three different words for these three different types of friend. **On the other hand**, it doesn't matter what language you speak, the idea of a 'friend' is understood throughout the world.

WORD BANK



exist	v.	存在
hobby	n.	业余爱好
dependable	adj.	可靠的
unselfish	adj.	不自私的
on the other hand		另一方面



THE STORY OF GREENBOY AND REDBOY

红孩子和绿孩子的故事

The green tribe and the red tribe had **hated** each other for as long as anyone could remember. Nobody could remember how the first war between them had started, but the green tribe knew that it was the red tribe's **fault** and the red tribe knew it was the green tribe's fault. Even the history teachers couldn't remember how the war had started, but they knew the other tribe had done something seriously wrong. As soon as

they could read and write, at about the age of seven, the children of each tribe were taught that the other tribe were dangerous and **nasty**. The tribes were not at war any more, but there was no **contact** between them and, **according to** the laws of each tribe, nobody was allowed to speak to anyone from the other tribe.

The border between the green tribe's **territory** and the red tribe's territory was

marked by a stream. One day, it happened that two children, one from the green tribe and one from the red tribe, **wandered** away from their families and met, **by chance**, by the stream. They were only five years old, so neither Greenboy nor Redboy had learnt to read or write. They hadn't been taught to hate the other tribe, and they didn't know about the law that they shouldn't speak to each other. They looked at each other in surprise and, then, using sign language, decided to have a swimming race from one bank to the other.



Greenboy was not a good swimmer, so Redboy was soon a long way in front of Greenboy. When Redboy turned round, he saw that Greenboy was in danger. Greenboy was **drowning**. Redboy swam back and took hold of Greenboy and helped him to swim back to his own side of the river.

Greenboy went back to his tribe, and Redboy went back to his tribe. Years passed and Greenboy and Redboy started school. On their first day at school they both had history lessons in their different schools. The green history teacher explained to Greenboy that the red tribe were dangerous and nasty and the red history teacher explained to Redboy that the green tribe were dangerous and nasty. Both boys were surprised. Greenboy told the green history teacher about the day he had been saved by Redboy. Redboy explained to the red history teacher that he had met Greenboy and liked him.

Here are some possible story endings.

Story ending 1:

The red tribe and the green tribe realised how stupid they had been and **made peace**. Greenboy and Redboy became chiefs of their tribes and friends for life.



Story ending 2:

The red tribe and the green tribe decided that they needed to teach children to hate the other tribe from the age of three.

Story ending 3:

It's up to you...!

WORD BANK



hate	v.	恨, 憎恨
fault	n.	过错
nasty	adj.	令人讨厌的
contact	n.	接触, 联系
according to		根据, 按照
territory	n.	领土; 领地
wander	v.	闲逛, 漫步
by chance		碰巧
drown	v.	淹死, 溺死
make peace		和解, 言和