In this story, which inspired King Kong and Jurassic Park, a team of brave explorers set out for a lost world in the middle of the Amazon rain forest.

This reader uses the EXPANSIVE READING approach, where the text becomes a springboard to improve language skills and to explore historical background, cultural connections and other topics suggested by the text. As well as the story, this reader contains:

- An introduction about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and his life
- A wide range of activities practising the four skills
- CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) activities on history, geography, science, biology and literature
- Dossiers: 'The Lost World': a New Kind of Story; Amazonia: a Land of Wonders and Dinosaurs
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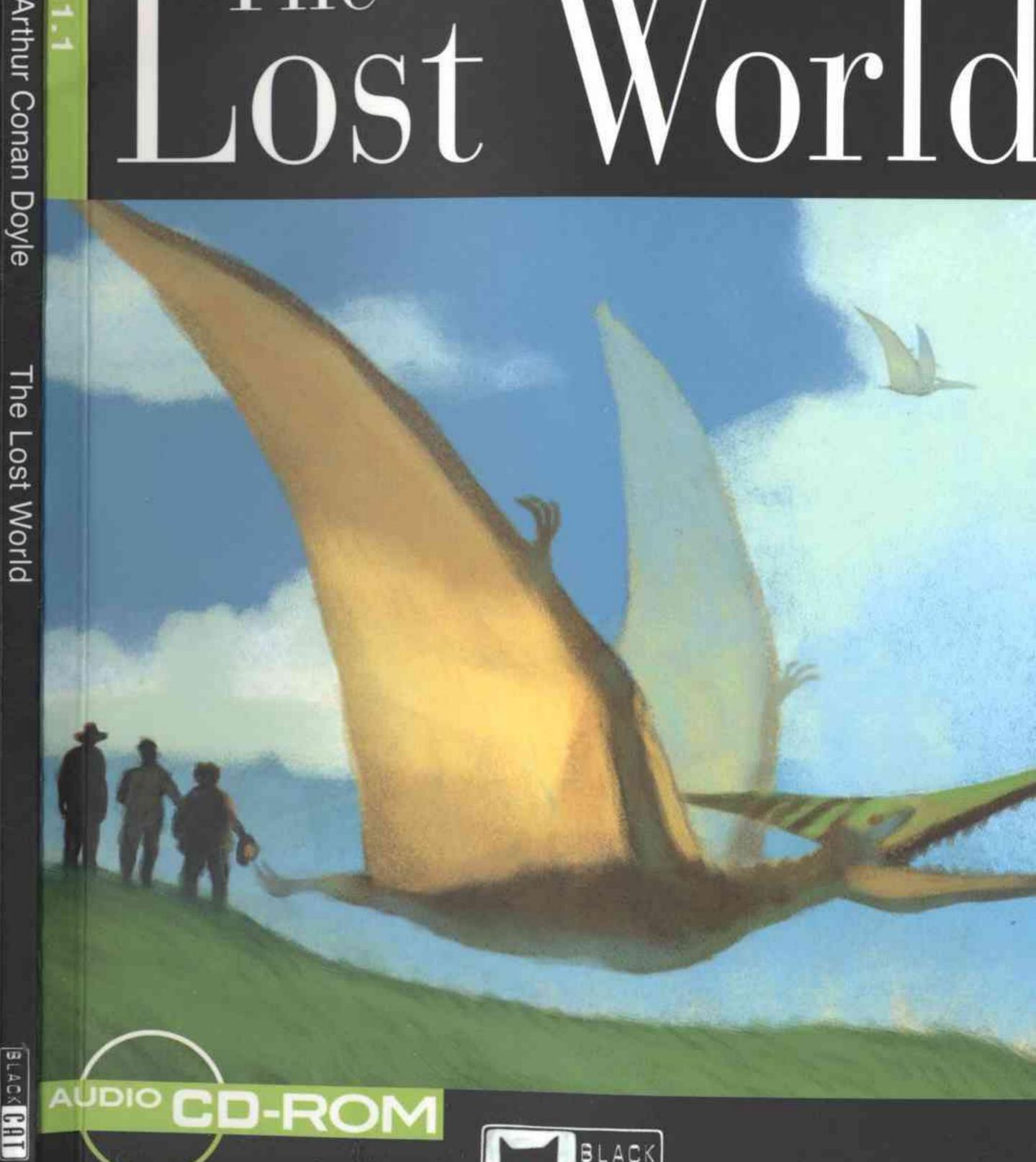
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本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

READING & TRAINING

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

L'he Worlo



Editor: Michela Bruzzo

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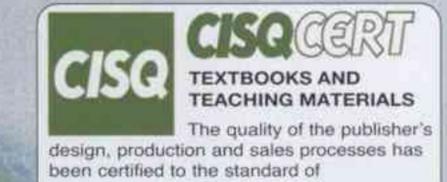
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Cambridge PET-style activities

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31, 122

The text is recorded in full.



These symbols indicate the beginning and end of the passages linked to the listening activities.



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1927) by Henry L. Gates.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born in 1859 in Edinburgh, Scotland. His family was quite artistic. He did many interesting things during his life. He was a doctor, an excellent cricket player, an inventor, a politician and a writer. He wrote more than 30 books and about 150 short stories. His writings include historical novels, detective stories, science-fiction stories, religious books, history books, plays, poems and political propaganda.

As a young man, Doyle studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh. While he was at university, he wrote his first story to make money. After he graduated, Doyle started to work as a doctor. Unfortunately, he did not have many patients and so he had a lot of free time. He began to write again.

Doyle's first novel, A Study in Scarlet, was published in 1887. It introduced the world to the detective Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr Watson. Sherlock Holmes is one of the most famous literary characters ever created. Doyle continued to write stories about Holmes. These stories were so successful that in 1892 he could dedicate himself completely to writing.

The popularity of Holmes was incredible, but his creator was not completely happy about this. Doyle always considered the stories about Holmes as a way of making money. He thought that his historical novels were his most important works. So, in 1893, Doyle wrote a story in which Holmes died. The public was very angry about this, and Doyle eventually wrote more stories about the famous detective.

Writing, though, was not Doyle's only activity. He went to South Africa as a medical doctor during the Boer War (1899-1902), when the British fought against Dutch colonists. He then wrote articles defending Britain's actions in this war.

Doyle also worked to stop the horrible actions of King Leopold II in the Congo (see page 18). Doyle also helped people unjustly condemned to prison.

There is still another fascinating side to the life of Arthur Conan Doyle. In his later years, he began to believe in Spiritualism. Spiritualists believed that we can communicate with the dead. After the death of his son in the First World War (1914-1918), Doyle began to dedicate more and more time to Spiritualism. In 1926 his book *The History of Spiritualism* was published.

Interestingly, Doyle's great creation, Mr Sherlock Holmes, always expresses his total opposition to any idea of the supernatural. But Doyle's other great character, Professor G. E. Challenger, begins to believe in spirits after the death of his wife. Arthur Conan Doyle died on 7 July 1930.

The Lost World: a New Kind of Story

In 1911 Arthur Conan Doyle decided he wanted to write a book for boys. But he wanted it to be new and original. This was not an easy thing to do. There were already great adventure stories like Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* (1883) and H. Rider Haggard's *King Solomon's Mines* (1885).

Also, in the real world, the age of exploration was mostly finished. The Pacific Ocean and its islands were fairly well known after the explorations of Captain Cook (1728-1779). Africa, too, was fairly well known (*see page 18*). As Doyle himself wrote, the age of adventure and romance seemed to be over: the modern world was here.

Then, in 1909, Doyle made an interesting discovery near his home in Sussex. He found some fossil iguanodon footprints. ¹ He was fascinated by this: millions of years ago, there were dinosaurs walking about England! This was Doyle's inspiration for his new book.

Doyle had a good literary model for his book, Jules Verne's *A Journey to the Centre of the Earth* (1864). This book is about a scientist who takes his nephew on a fabulous journey into a volcano to the centre of the earth. Doyle's new book was called *The Lost World*. Its heroes travelled to a

Doyle's new book was called *The Lost World*. Its heroes travelled to a distant land, a plateau ² in South America. But, in a way, they also travelled into the past because dinosaurs still lived on this plateau. So, Doyle wrote the first book that concentrated on modern men meeting dinosaurs.

In 1912, when *The Lost World* was first published, this idea did not seem so improbable. At the time Europeans were exploring the rest of the world more and more carefully, and they were discovering many strange creatures. For example, in the early 1900s Europeans



^{2.} plateau: a mountain with a wide, flat top.



The explorers meet a brontosaurus in a scene from the 1925 film version of The Lost World.

first discovered mountain gorillas, pygmy ¹ hippopotami and the Komodo dragon. ² Also, in 1911 the 'lost' Inca city of Machu Picchu was discovered. So, the general public was ready to read about another fantastic discovery.

In fact, many people actually believed that *The Lost World* was true! Doyle himself helped people believe that it was a true story. The original book came with fake ³ photos of South America, fake photos of the characters (*see page 83*), fake maps and even drawings by one of the characters.

Doyle succeeded in writing a new kind of adventure story, and his story became a model for many authors after him. *The Lost World* also inspired films. The first was a film based on the book itself and it came out in 1925 (*see pages 122-123*). Then there was *King Kong* (1933). Since then hundreds of films have used Doyle's innovative

- pygmy: very small.
- 2. komodo dragon:



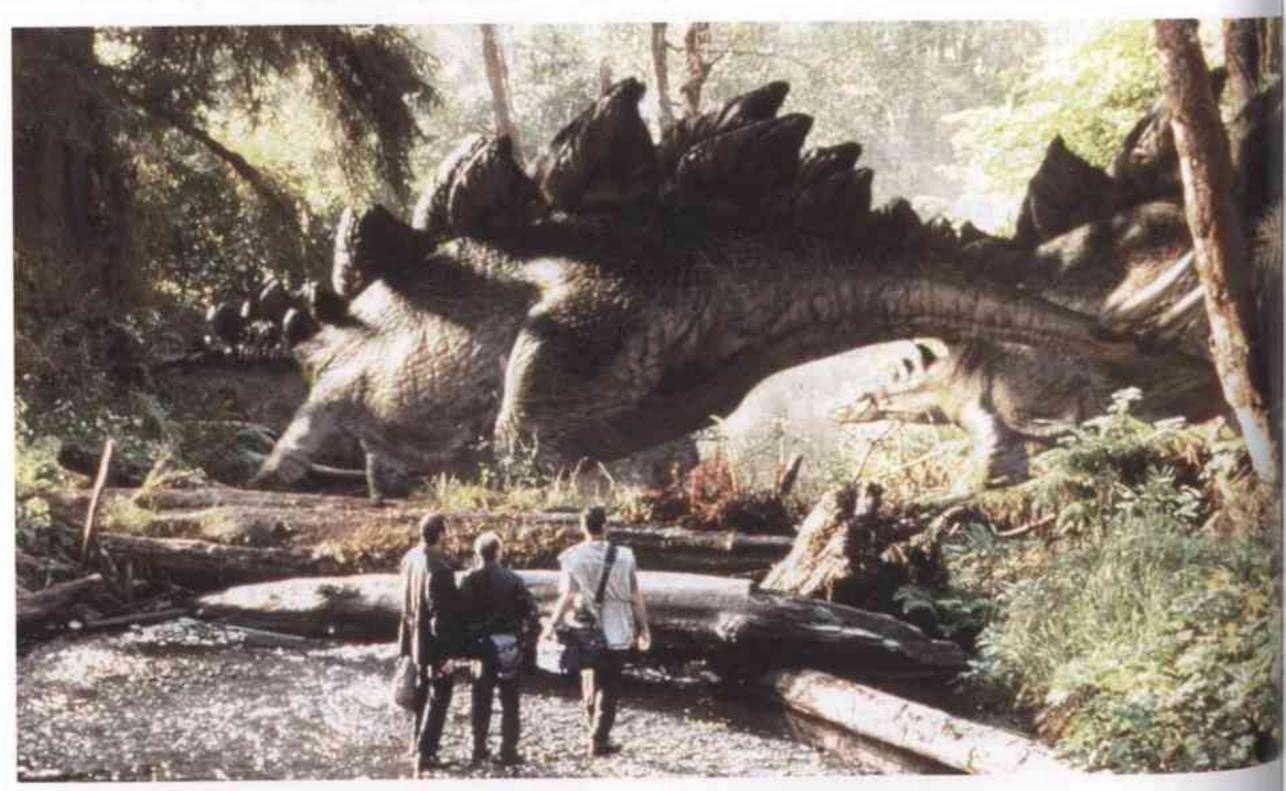
3. fake: not real.

idea. The most famous recent ones are Jurassic Park (1993), The Lost World: Jurassic Park (1997) and King Kong (2005).

But Doyle's new kind of adventure story did not just have humans and prehistoric animals; it also had humour.

In The Lost World this humour comes mostly from its fabulous hero, Professor Challenger. Challenger is short and strong, with a big head and a big black beard. He shouts, fights and insults people. He loves publicity and is not at all modest. He is, in fact, almost the exact opposite of Sherlock Holmes, Doyle's other great creation.

Professor Challenger appeared in four other stories based on contemporary science. Edward Challenger cannot compete with Sherlock Holmes's immense popularity, but his adventures have had an enormous influence on popular culture. Doyle called Challenger's adventures 'scientific romances', we now call them science fiction.



A meeting with a stegosaurus from Steven Spielberg's 1997 film, The Lost World: Jurassic Park, the second of three films based on novels by Michael Crichton. Crichton took his inspiration from Conan Doyle's The Lost World.

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of the idea for The Lost World came from the book ney to the Centre of the Earth by Jules Verne.	
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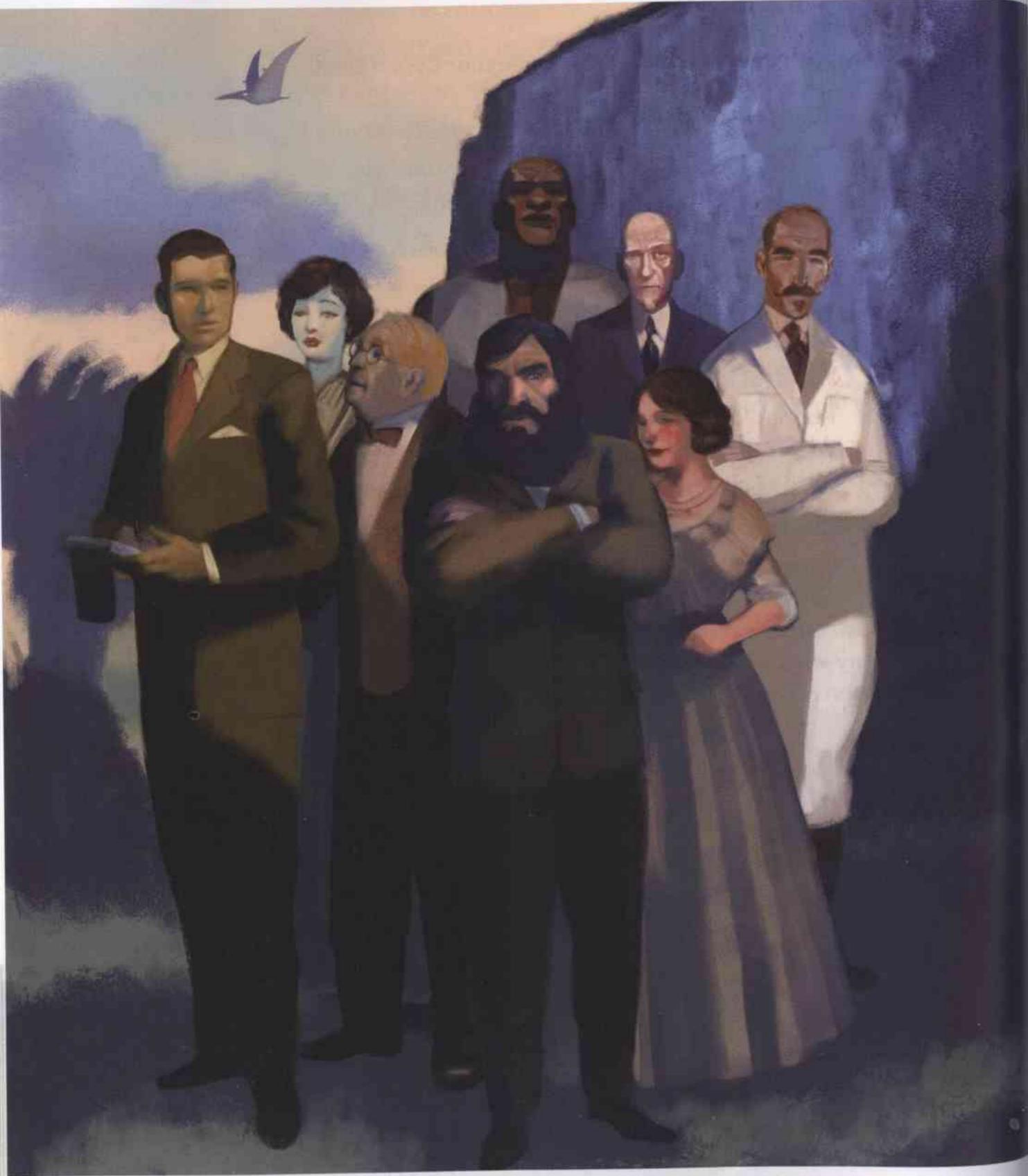
1	C	omprehension check
		nswer the questions about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
	1	When and where was he born?
	2	What was his family like?
	3	What are some of the things that Doyle did during his life?
	4	What did he study at university?
	5	Why did Doyle start writing?
	6	Which famous characters first appeared in the novel A Study in Scarlet?
	7	Which of his novels did Doyle like the best?
	8	Holmes 'died', but Conan Doyle wrote more stories about him. Why?
	9	What is Spiritualism?
1	10	What did Sherlock Holmes think of the supernatural?
1	11	What did Professor Challenger think of the supernatural?

2 Comprehension check

Say whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F), and then correct the false ones.

		T	F	
1	In 1910, Europeans were just beginning to explore large parts of the world.			
2	Dinosaurs once lived in England.			
3	The Lost World describes dinosaurs in England.			
4	The Komodo dragon was an animal invented by Doyle.			
5	Doyle wanted The Lost World to seem like a true story.			
6	The Lost World inspired many films.			
7	Professor Challenger is very similar to Sherlock Holmes.			
8	We now call books like The Lost World 'scientific romances'.			
9	Part of the idea for The Lost World came from the book A Journey to the Centre of the Earth by Jules Verne.			

The Characters



Top left to right: Gladys, Zambo, Professor Summerlee, Lord John Roxton.

Bo本书学习方法: M参照 W 《徐老师原典英语首学法》 llenger_

Before you read



Listening – Edward and Gladys



You will hear about Edward and the woman he loves, Gladys Hungerton. For each question, fill in the missing information.

What a woman knows

Edward has said nothing, but Gladys knows that he wants to ask her to (4)

Gladys's kind of man

Gladys is going to marry a (5)

Gladys admires the great (6), like Richard Burton and Lord Stanley.

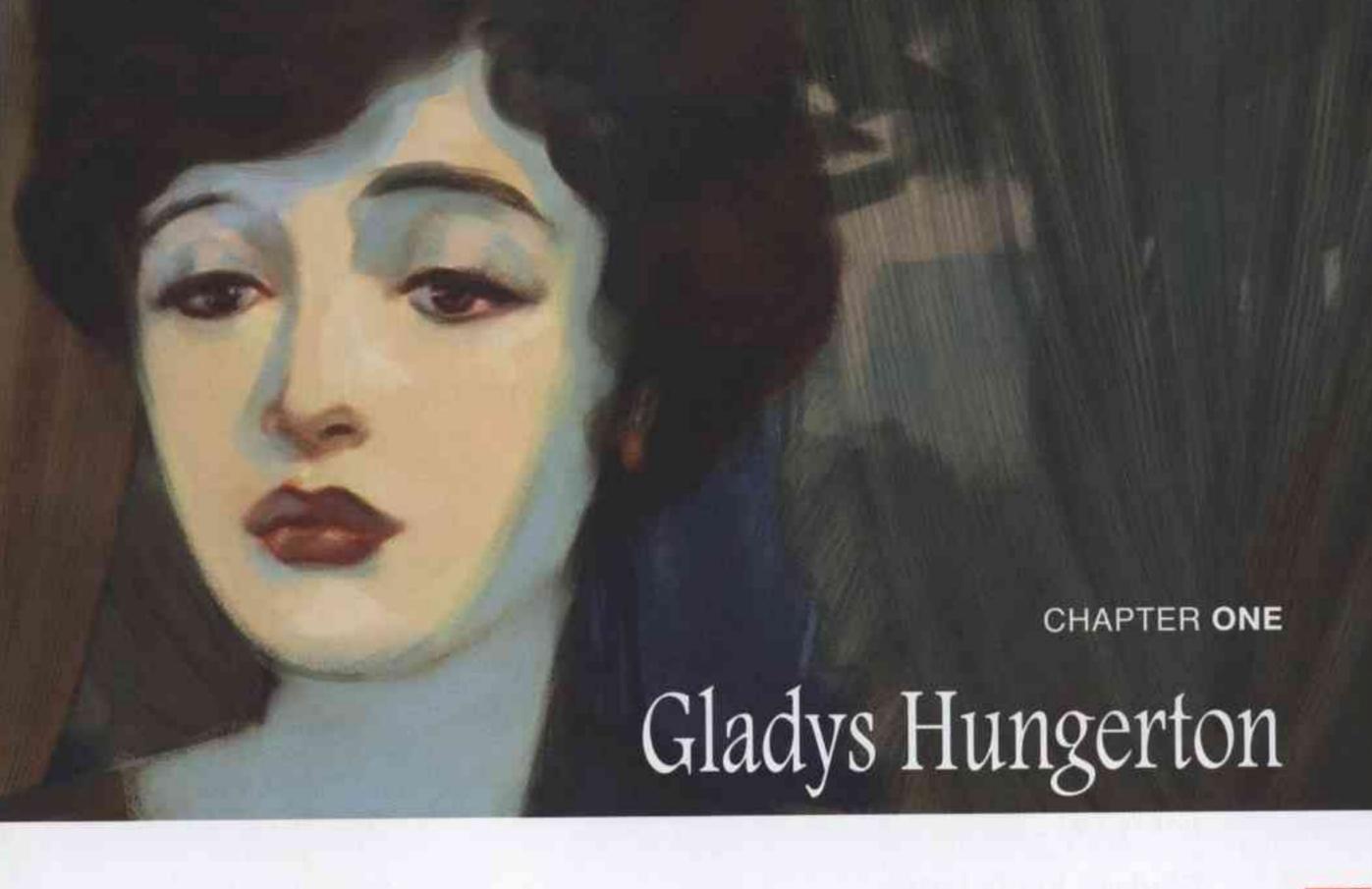
Marriage

Edward is going to (7) because he wants to marry Gladys.

2 Vocabulary

Read the three different meanings of the word 'romance'. Then say which one is used in the sentences below. There is an example at the beginning.

- A A short and intense love affair or romantic relationship.
- B A film or novel that tells the story of a love affair.
- C A spirit or feeling of adventure.
- 1 This book describes the romance of exploring distant lands.
- There is no more romance in travelling up the Amazon River anymore. It is too safe and easy.
- 3 Jack had a great romance this summer with a girl from South Africa.
- 4 My aunt always reads romances when she is on holiday.



I often listened to Mr Hungerton. He talked to me about economics. It was very boring, but I was in love with his daughter Gladys.

One evening, I listened to him for a long time. Finally, he left. I now had a chance to speak to Gladys. She was a proud woman and she treated me as a friend.

She looked at me and said, 'You're going to propose marriage.' 1 'How do you know?' I replied.

'A woman always knows. But Edward, I don't love you. I love somebody else,' she continued.

'Who?' I cried.

'Nobody really. I love the idea of someone. I want to love a hero, somebody like the great explorers Richard Burton ² and Lord Stanley! A man who has nearly seen death. A great hero! When I marry I want to marry a great man.'

'Then I'll do something great for you,' I replied.

- 1. propose marriage: ask someone to marry you.
- Burton: (1821-90) famous British explorer of Africa and expert on Oriental culture. For Stanley, see page 18.



'When you do, come back. We can talk about marriage then,' she said.

I left her and went to work.

I was a journalist and I had to work that evening.

When I arrived at the offices of the newspaper the Daily Gazette, I went to see my boss, the news editor, Mr McArdle.

'You're doing a very good job,' he said when he saw me.

'Thank you very much, sir,' I replied. 'I want to ask you a favour.'

'What is it?'

'Could you possibly send me on a mission for the paper? Then I could write some good articles for you.'

'What kind of mission, Mr Malone?'

'Well, anything with adventure and danger.'

'Do you really want to die so young?'

'No, I want to do something heroic with my life,' I said.

'Well, the age of exploration and romance is over. No, wait, I have an idea. What about exposing a fraud? ¹ You could show that he's a liar. ² Do you like that idea?'

'Yes, anything is good,' I replied.

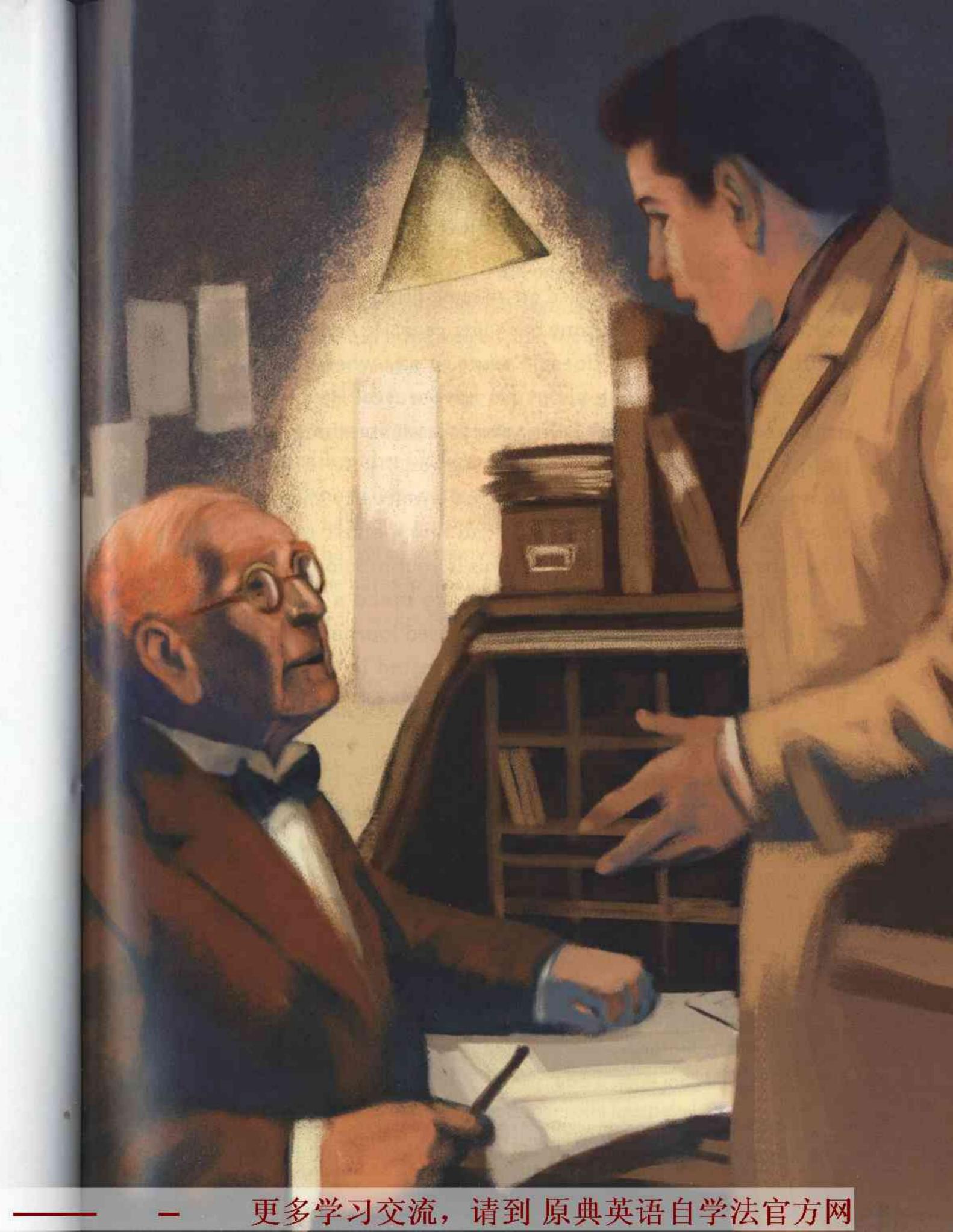
'Well,' continued Mr McArdle, 'I'm sure that you can talk to this man. You're good at making friends with people.'

'Thank you, sir,' I said.

'So, try to talk to Professor Challenger.'

'Challenger!' I cried, 'Professor Challenger, the famous zoologist! The man who attacked Blundell, the journalist of the Telegraph?'

- exposing a fraud: revealing that a person is not telling the truth about something.
- 2. liar: someone that tells lies.



'Well,' said Mr McArdle, 'you said that you wanted adventure.'
'Yes, I do,' I answered, 'but what exactly has Professor

Challenger done?'

'He went to South America on an expedition two years ago,' he answered excitedly. 'He came back last year. He certainly went to South America, but he doesn't want to say where exactly. He started to tell everyone about his adventures. However, when people ask him questions he never replies. Something wonderful happened, or the man is a very good liar. He has some photographs in bad condition, but scientists say that they are fakes. When journalists try to talk to him, he just throws them down the stairs. Well, Mr Malone, this is your mission. Goodbye.'

My meeting was over. Now I had to make a plan to meet Professor Challenger. I knew that he hated journalists. I decided to write him a letter saying I was interested in science. This is the letter that I wrote.

Dear Professor Challenger,

I am only a student of nature and science, but I am very interested in your ideas on the debate ¹ between the scientists August Weismann and Charles Darwin. ² I would very much like to discuss some of your ideas. I believe you are the real expert on this matter. I have many questions to ask you about this fascinating subject.

Please could I visit you at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning? Yours respectfully,

Edward D. Malone.

- 1. debate: discussion or argument about a subject.
- August Weismann and Charles Darwin: A. Weismann (1834-1914)
 German biologist; C. Darwin (1809-1882) English naturalist.

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The text and beyond

PET 1 Comprehension check

For each question choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

l	Glady	s says that she does not want to marry Edward because
	Α 📗	he has had great, dangerous adventures.
	В	he has not made enough money.
	C	she's not in love with him.
	D 📗	she loves another man.
2	Mr Mo	Ardle thinks that talking with Professor Challenger will be a
	great	adventure because
	A	he may be a liar and a fraud.
	В	he knows so much about zoology.
	С	he has seen many wonderful things in South America.
	D	he hates journalists and always attacks them.
3	Mr Mo	Ardle wants Edward to discover if Professor Challenger
	really	
	A	had incredible adventures in South America.
	В	is a great zoologist.
	С	went to South America two years ago.
	D	attacks journalists.
4	In his	letter to Professor Challenger Edwards says that he wants to
	A	know about his journey to South America.
	В	ask him about his life and ideas.
	C	tell Professor Challenger his opinion about a scientific
	_	debate.
	D	hear Professor Challenger's opinion about a scientific
		debate.
5	In this	chapter we learn that Edward
	A	is very proud but not very serious.
	В	is friendly and romantic, and a good journalist.
	С	adores zoology and dangerous journeys.
	D	loves his job more than his private life.

Henry Morton Stanley: journalist and explorer

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space (1-9). There is an example at the beginning (0).

It is not surprising (0) ...that...... Gladys knows (1) Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904). Stanley wrote several bestsellers of the period about his fabulous adventures in Africa. But Stanley had a very difficult childhood. He was abandoned (2) his poor mother in Wales. When he was only 18 years old he went to America. He worked for some time, and then he fought in the American Civil War (1861-1865). After the war he started working as a journalist. He soon became quite good and started working for the important American newspaper the New York Herald. In 1869 this newspaper (3) him on a dangerous mission: he (4) to find the famous missionary David Livingstone. Livingstone was lost somewhere near Lake Tanganyika in East Africa. After eight months, on 10 November 1871, Stanley arrived at the village Ujiji on the shores of the lake. When he saw Livingstone, Stanley (5) these famous words: 'Dr Livingstone, I presume?' When Stanley returned home, he wrote a book about these adventures, and became a famous hero. Stanley (6) explored Africa for Leopold II, the king of

0	A which	B who	C the	Dthat
1	A on	B by	C about	D around
2	A of	B in	C from	D by
3	A sent	B pushed	C put	D set
4	A must	B should	C had	D could
5	A talked	B said	C told	D did
6	A after	B later	C following	D last

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7	A interested	B attracted	C fascinated	D concerned
8	A many	B lots	C much	D number
9	A creator	B maker	C explorer	D author

'You said that you wanted adventure.'

In English there are two ways of presenting what a person says. You can use the exact same words a person says: this is called **direct speech**, or you can use **indirect speech**.

Look at the sentences below to understand the difference between direct and indirect speech.

Notice the changes in the verbs, pronouns and possessive adjectives.

- 'I often work at night,' said Edward
 Edward said that he often worked at night.
- 'Edward is talking with my daughter,' said Mr Hungerton.
 Mr Hungerton said that Edward was talking to his daughter.
- 'Do you like the idea?' asked Mr McArdle.
 Mr McArdle asked Edward if he liked the idea.
- 'Challenger broke a journalist's arm,' said Mr McArdle.
 Mr McArdle said that Challenger had broken a journalist's arm.
- 'I have heard of Challenger,' said Edward.
 Edward said that he had heard of Challenger.
- 'I am going to go on a dangerous mission,' said Edward.

 Edward said that he was going to go on a dangerous mission.

3 Direct and indirect speech

A Change the direct speech into indirect speech.

- 1 'Edward, I don't love you,' said Gladys.
- 2 'I'm sure that you can talk to this man,' said Mr McArdle.
- 3 'You are doing a very good job,' Mr McArdle said to Edward.
- 4 'Challenger went to South America on an expedition,' said Mr McArdle.
- 5 'You are going to propose marriage,' said Gladys.
- 6 'I want to ask you a favour,' Edward said to Mr McArdle.

- 1 Edward said that he was going to write a letter to his friend.
- 2 Gladys said to Edward that she didn't want to marry him.
- 3 Mr Hungerton said to Edward that he wanted to explain economics to him.
- 4 Edward said that he had already eaten his lunch.
- 5 Mr McArdle said he was certain that Challenger was a fraud.
- 6 Mr Blundell said that Challenger had attacked him.

4 Charles Darwin

Read the text about the famous scientist Charles Darwin. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

evolution zoologist adventures exploration expedition romance hero heroes

Charles Darwin (1809-1882) is famous for his theory of natural selection. This theory explains how living things evolve or change over time. Darwin was not a professional (1) However, he had a great passion for nature and animals. From 1831 to 1836, he went on an (2) to collect geological information about South America. This was an age of (3) for European (4), and there were many things still to discover in the world. Darwin wrote about his experiences and (5) during his journey in a book called The Voyage of the Beagle (1839). In this book he gives descriptions of people, animals, plants and geological formations. Darwin even found the bones of some giant prehistoric animals. Twenty years later, Darwin published his revolutionary book on evolution, The Origin of the Species. Certainly, Darwin is not a (6) in the traditional meaning of the word: he was, in fact, shy. But he is now considered one of the (7) of modern science: his ideas about (8) changed the way we see the world.

Before you read



1 Listening



Listen to the beginning of Chapter Two. You will hear about Edward's arrival at Professor Challenger's house. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (\checkmark) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick (\checkmark) in the box under B for NO.

			-
		YES	NO
1	Professor Challenger's wife tells Edward to be careful with her husband.		
2	Edward does not tell her the real reason for his visit.		
3	Edward tells Professor Challenger that he is a journalist.		
4	Edward was surprised at how tall Challenger was.		
5	Professor Challenger attacked Edward.		
6	Edward told the policeman to arrest Challenger.	91	

2 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 25. It shows Professor Challenger and his wife.

Describe the scene with your partner.

2 alligator

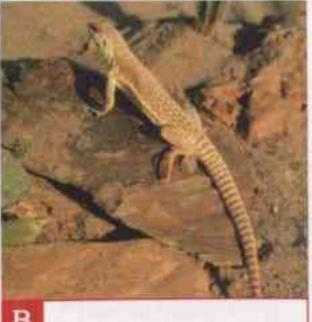
- What do you think has happened?
- Report your ideas to the class.

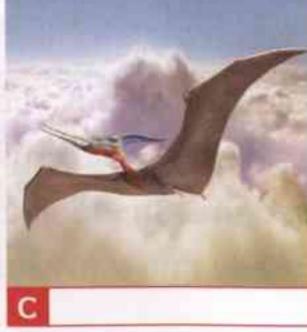
3 Vocabulary

1 turtle

Match the pictures to the words below. Use a dictionary to help you.

3 lizard

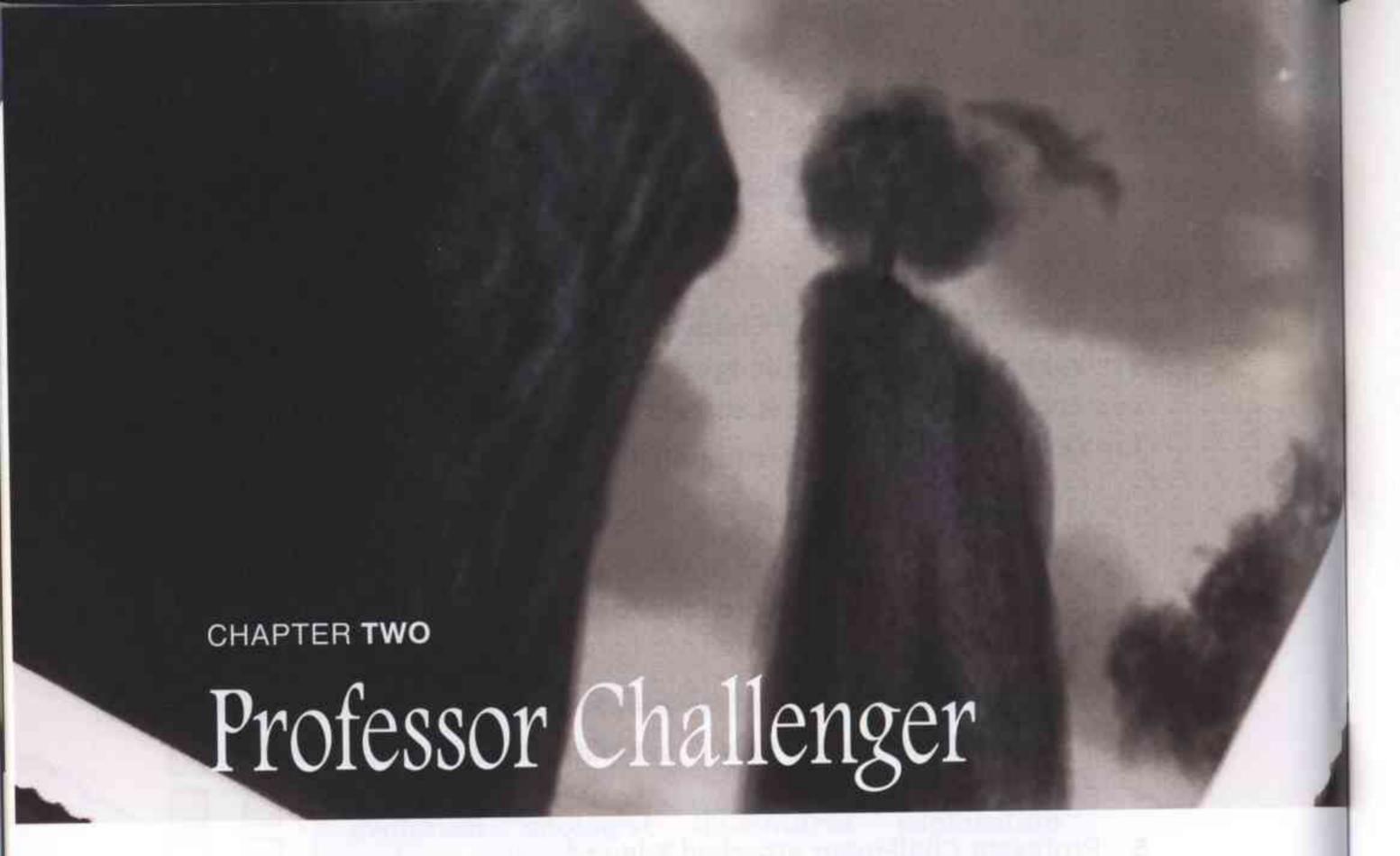




4 pterodactyl



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Later I received a letter from Professor Challenger.



Dear Sir,

I received your letter. You can come to my house. However, I am a great scientist and I do not need your good opinion of me. Show this letter to my servant when you arrive. I do not want any of those horrible journalists in my house.

Yours faithfully, George Edward Challenger

The next day I went to his house. A servant opened the door.

'Is Professor Challenger expecting you?' he asked.

'Yes, he is,' I answered.

'Have you got the letter?' he continued.

I showed the letter to his servant and walked in. A small woman stopped me. She looked more French than English to me. 'Do you already know my husband?' she asked.

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Professor Challenger

'No, I don't,' I answered.

'Well, then I must apologise for him now. He's a perfectly impossible person. Do not argue with him. He can be dangerous. Do you want to talk about South America?'

'Yes, madam,' I answered, because I could not lie to a lady.

'Oh, that's a very dangerous subject! Just say that you agree with him. Call me if he seems dangerous. I can usually control him.'

The servant then led me 1 into Professor Challenger's study. I was surprised when I saw him. He had a very large head and a big black beard. His chest and arms were enormous.

'Well?' he said.

'I am the student who wanted to ask you some questions about Weismann and Darwin,' I said. 'Perhaps, your opinion of Weismann was too critical,' I continued. 'And recent experiments show that maybe he's right.'

'Well,' he said seriously, 'you know that the cranial index is a constant factor?'

'Naturally,' I answered, but I did not understand anything.

'And that germ plasm is different from the parthenogenetic egg?'

'Oh yes,' I cried and I was surprised at my courage.

'But what does this show?' he concluded.

'I don't know. What does this show?'

'It shows,' he said in a loud voice, 'that you're one of those horrible journalists and that you're not a young scientist! I talked nonsense to you: my words had no real meaning!'

He stood up, and I was surprised because he was extremely short. He began to walk in my direction.

1. led me: showed me where to go.

'You mustn't attack me,' I said.

'But I will,' he answered. He attacked me and in a second we went quickly out of the front door into the street.

Fortunately, just then a policeman arrived and said, 'What's happening?'

'This man attacked me,' I said.

'Do you want me to arrest him?' he asked.

'No,' I replied, 'I was wrong too.'

The policeman walked away.

The Professor looked at me and smiled a little.

'Come in,' he said, 'I want to tell you something more.'

We entered his house again. Mrs Challenger was extremely angry.

'You're terrible! You're not a famous professor at a great university because you always attack people!' she shouted.

The Professor grabbed 1 his wife and put her on top of a pillar.

'Put me down!' she shouted.

'Say please,' he answered.

'No, put me down, now!' she continued.

'No, say please,' he said again.

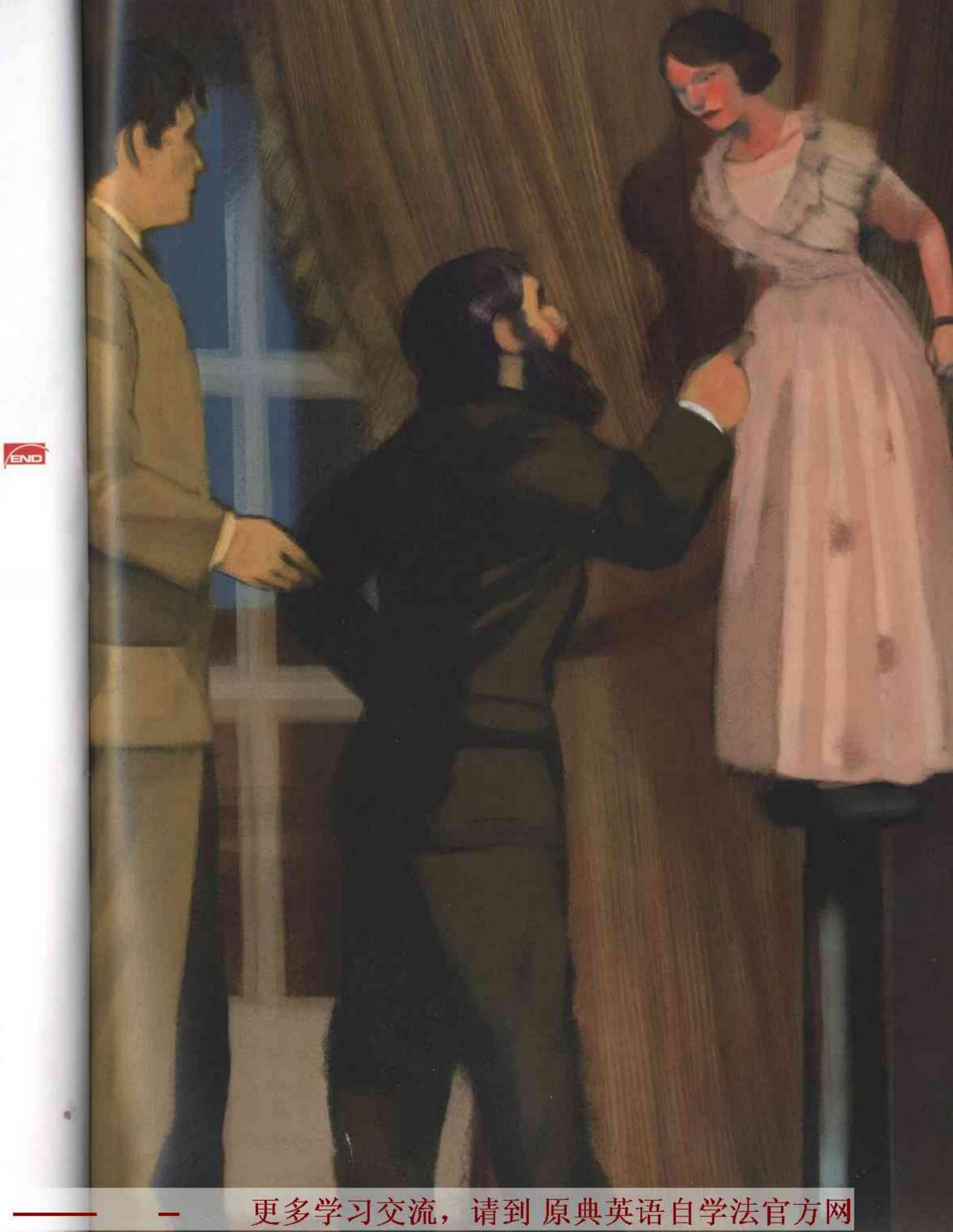
'Please! Please!' she shouted.

Then the Professor took her down and gave her a big kiss.

After this the Professor and I returned to his study.

'I'm going to talk to you about South America,' he said. 'Two years ago I went on a journey to South America. I went to the Amazon 2 to check some observations of the scientists Wallace

- grabbed: took suddenly and forcefully.
- 2. Amazon: see dossier on page 44.



and Bates. ¹ During my stay in the Amazon I became a friend of the Cucama Indians. They told me that there was a sick man that needed help. But before I arrived the man died. I was surprised, however, when I saw him. He was a white man, not an Indian. His name was Maple White and he was from the United States. He was an artist. Here are some of his pictures.'

I looked at them. Some were of the Indians, and others were of different animals like turtles and alligators.

'Well,' I said, 'these don't seem very unusual.'

'Look at the next one,' he said.

It was a picture of a cliff with a thin, high tower of rock in front of it.

'I don't know anything about rocks,' I said.

'Well, try the next picture then,' he said.

The next one was of a man next to a huge and very strange lizard.

'Why did he draw this?' the Professor asked.

'I don't know. Perhaps he drank too much gin,' I answered.

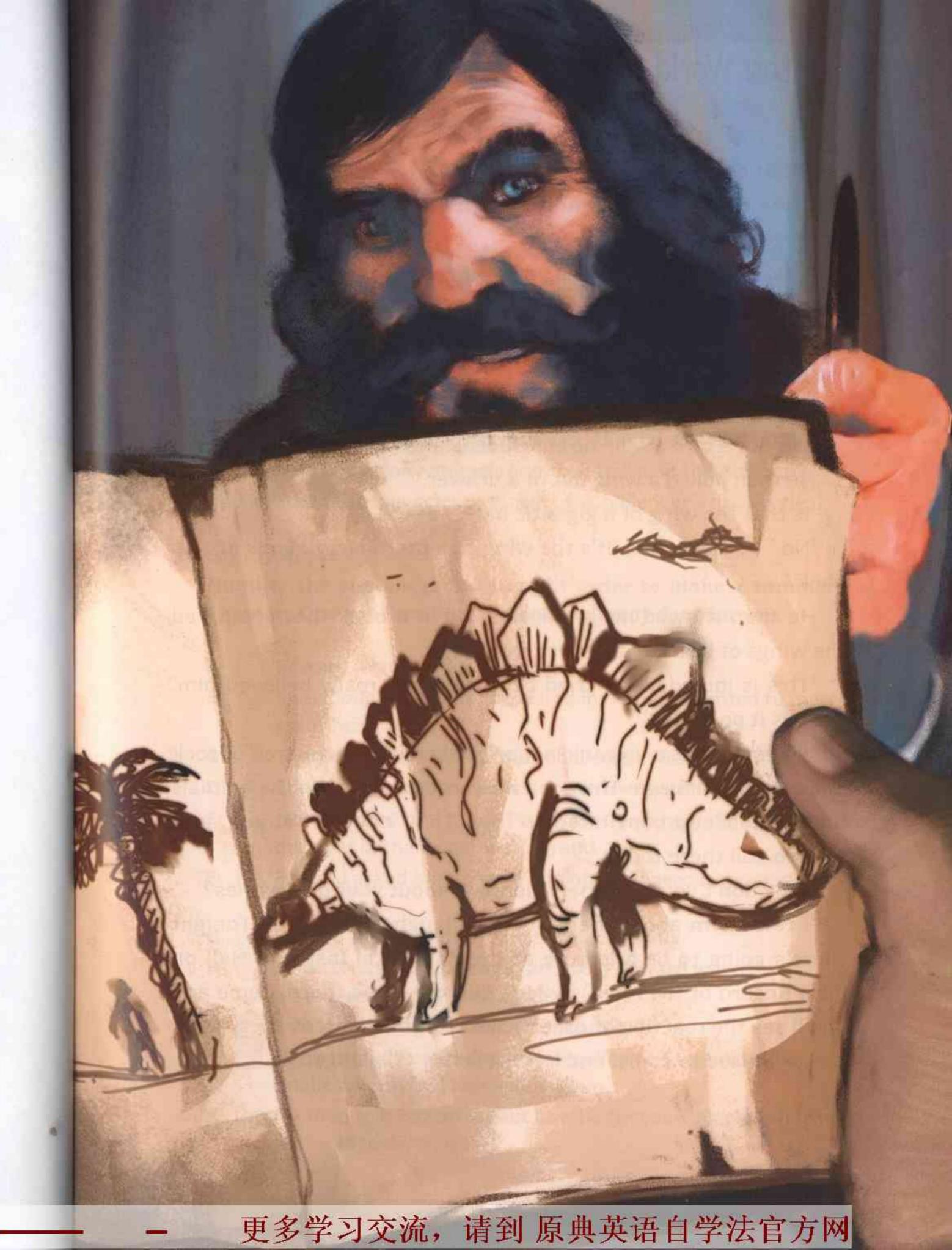
'Or perhaps he really saw this creature,' he said.

I wanted to laugh, but I didn't want to fight with him again.

'Anyway,' he continued, 'the Indians took me to the cliffs in Maple White's drawings. I took some photographs. Most of them got wet during my journey home. Here is one that you can still see. Look!'

I looked carefully at the photograph. It was not in very good condition.

 Wallace and Bates: Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913) a British naturalist, explorer and biologist; Henry Walter Bates (1825-1892) an English naturalist and explorer. Most famous for his expedition to the Amazon with Wallace in 1848 (see ex. 3, p. 30).





'What do you see?' he asked.

'I see the same cliffs and the rock tower of the drawing,' I answered.

'Yes, of course. But what do you see on the top of the rock tower?'

'I can see a tree.'

'And on top of the tree?'

'A large bird.'

'It's not a bird at all,' he concluded, 'and I shot it.'

He then pulled a wing out of a drawer.

'Is that the wing of a gigantic bat?' I asked.

'No,' he answered, 'it's the wing of a pterodactyl. Look at this book.'

He then showed me an illustration in a book that compared the wings of birds, bats and pterodactyls.

'This is incredible!' I cried because now I really believed him. 'How is it possible?'

'It seems that a volcanic action pushed up a huge area of rock millions of years ago. This area was protected and so the animals on this plateau continued to live. They never changed, and they're still there today.'

'Why don't you tell other scientists about your discoveries?'

'I told them about them but they laughed,' he said. 'Tonight there's going to be a lecture at the Zoological Institute Hall on "The Record of the Ages" by Mr Waldron. I'll be there. Come and you'll see the reaction of other scientists to my discoveries.'

I promised to come, and left Professor Challenger.

The text and beyond

Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 How did Challenger discover that Edward was a journalist?
- 2 How did Challenger win his argument with his wife?
- 3 Why did Challenger go to the Amazon?
- 4 Where did Challenger first see Maple White?
- Who was Maple White?
- 6 How did Edward explain Maple White's drawing of the huge lizard?
- How did Challenger convince Edward that he was not a fraud?
- 8 Why did prehistoric animals continue to live in the Amazon?
- 9 How did the other scientists react to Challenger's discoveries?

2 Summary

Number the sentences in the right order to make a summary of Chapters One and Two. The first one is already done for you.

-	- 1	- NEW TWO SERVICES AND				
Α	Edward	went	to vi	sit Cl	nalle	nger.

- She, though, was not interested in him; she wanted to marry a great hero.
- This convinced Edward that Challenger was not a fraud.
- Edward, a young journalist, was in love with Gladys Hungerton.
- McArdle sent him to see Professor Challenger; Edward had to discover if Challenger was a fraud.
- Edward asked him to send him on a dangerous mission for the newspaper.
- He also showed Edward a pterodactyl wing.
- Unfortunately, Challenger attacked Edward when he discovered that he was a journalist.
- Edward went to his boss, Mr McArdle.
- But when Edward did not ask a policeman to arrest Challenger, Challenger invited him inside again.
- He then told Edward about how he first saw Maple White and his strange drawings.

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after returned was decided kept worked that and both were become but when travelled had because stayed and

Henry Walter Bates (1825-1892) was not rich. He (1) in an office (2) expected a very ordinary life. He finished his formal education at 13. But in 1844 he met another young man named Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913). Wallace too (3) very little formal education. They became friends (4) they (5) had a great passion for collecting insects and other animals. (6) they read about the German explorer and scientist Alexander Humboldt (1769-1859), they (7) to leave their ordinary lives in England, and (8) professional insect and animal collectors in the Amazon forest in South America. In 1848, with very little money, they sailed to the city of Pará in Brazil. They collected together for 3 years (9) then Wallace returned to England. Unfortunately, his collection of animals and plants was destroyed. Bates (10) for another seven years in the 'glorious forest' of the river Amazon. It was very difficult and dangerous, (11) his great enthusiasm (12) him there. As a student of biology he (13) most impressed by the enormous number of kinds of animals. For example, just in the forest near the city of Pará, he collected 700 kinds of butterflies: in all of Great Britain there are only 66 kinds. (14) Bates finally (15) to England, he had a collection of 14,712 different species of animals. Most of these were insects. Also, about 8,000 of these (16) new to science! In 1863, he published a book (17) describes his 11 years in the Amazon called The Naturalist on the River Amazon. This book was a big success, and excited many people, including Arthur Conan Doyle.

Wallace, too, became famous. He later (18) for eight years in Indonesia and Malaysia. He collected around 125,000 animals. Also, he had a theory of evolution that was the same as the famous theory of Charles Darwin.

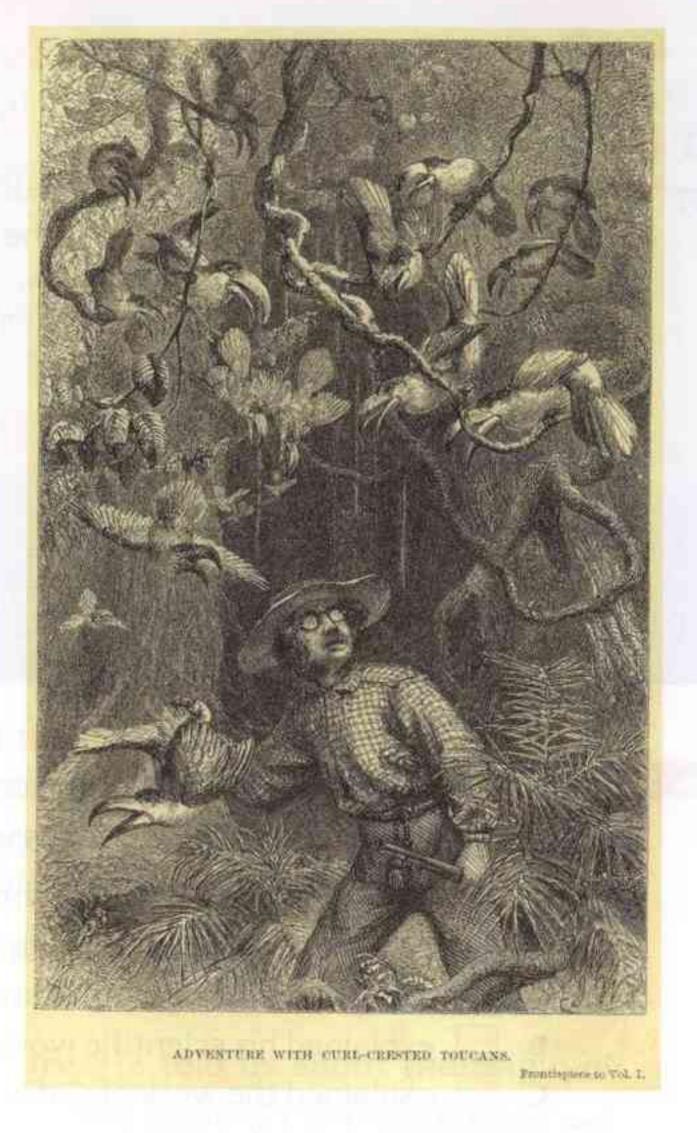
PET 4 Writing

Look at this famous picture from Bates's book The Naturalist on the River Amazon. It shows an interesting experience he had one day in the jungle with toucans: big yellow, green and orange birds. Your English teacher has asked you to write a story.

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must begin with this sentence:

One day I went out in the jungle ...

Write your story in about 100 words.



T: GRADE 5

5 Speaking: hobbies

In England during the 1800s and early 1900s, many people collected insects, rocks, plants, bird eggs, bird nests, and other natural objects as a hobby. Many famous scientists, like Charles Darwin, began their careers in this way.

Prepare a short talk for the class about hobbies. Use the questions below to help you.

- 1 What hobbies are popular today in your school?
- 2 What hobby do you like the most and why?
- 3 What hobby do you think is ridiculous? Why?

Before you read

•	100	-	
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	200	ш	
		/ ~	4

1 Listening

	Α			
Z)	E	3	ы	-
	L	-	rı	

You will hear about Mr Waldron's talk at the Zoological Institute Hall. For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box, A, B or C.

1	How n	nany people were in front of the Zoological Institute Hall?				
	A	A lot.				
	В	None.				
	С	A few.				
2	Mr Waldron first talked about					
	A	the disappearance of dinosaurs.				
	В	the appearance of human beings on the earth.				
	c 🗍	the beginning of the earth.				
3	Mr Wa	aldron stopped a number of times during his lecture because he saw Professor Challenger with a smile on his face.				
	В	Professor Challenger interrupted him.				
	С	he forgot what he wanted to say.				
4	Challe A B	enger said that Mr Waldron is somebody who explained the work of scientists to the general public. explained his scientific work to the general public.				
	С	explained the work of Galileo to the general public.				
5		enger said that other famous explorers did not see extinct als because				
	A	they were not good explorers.				
	В	the Amazon was a large area and a few men couldn't explore it all.				
	С	they were not interested in studying strange animals.				

2 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 37 and answer these questions.

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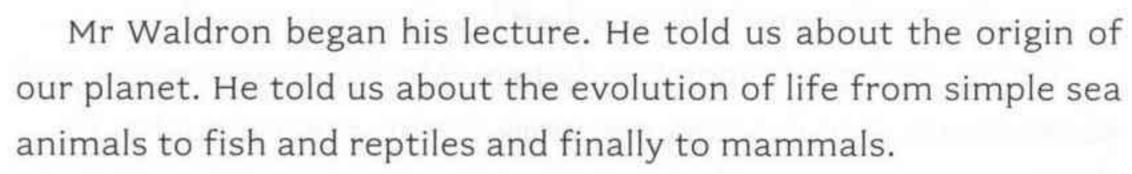
- Who can you see in the picture?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 What are they doing?

Instructions to Lord John Roxton and party.
To be opened at Manaos
upon July 15th, at 12 o'clock precisely

CHAPTER THREE

'Question!'

That evening I arrived at the Zoological Institute Hall. Outside there was a large crowd of people. Inside there were professors and also a large group of students. They were happy and noisy. Mr Waldron, some scientists and Professor Challenger sat at the front.



Then he began to talk about the dinosaurs.

'Fortunately, those terrible reptiles were extinct 1 long before humans appeared on this planet.'

'Question!' someone said in a loud voice.

Mr Waldron stopped for a moment, but then he continued, 'Those terrible reptiles which were extinct before the coming of man.'

'Question!' shouted someone again.

1. extinct: no longer existed.

Mr Waldron looked with great surprise at the scientists near him. He then saw Professor Challenger with a smile on his face.

'Ah, I understand,' said Mr Waldron. 'It's my friend Professor Challenger,' and then he continued his lecture.

But it did not end here. Every time Mr Waldron talked about extinct prehistoric life, Professor Challenger interrupted him. Then the students began to shout, 'Question!' with the Professor.

'These interruptions must end!' shouted Mr Waldron angrily.

For a moment there was silence in the hall. Then Challenger stood up.

'I must ask you, Mr Waldron,' he said, 'to stop saying things that are not scientifically true.'

Some people began to shout, 'Send him home!', and others, 'I want to hear him!'

Professor Challenger sat down again and smiled. Mr Waldron finished his lecture quickly.

Finally, Professor Challenger had his chance to speak.

'Ladies and gentlemen,' he began, 'Mr Waldron is not a real scientist. He only explains our work to the general public. He is wrong when he says that certain animals are extinct. Nobody here believes me, but I am a prophet 1 of science. I am like Galileo and Darwin, and I... (here there was a long interruption). The Professor walked forward and raised both hand. Everybody became silent.

'I won't say anymore. You can, however, test my ideas. Do you want to send somebody as your representative?'

Then, the famous scientist Professor Summerlee stood up.

1. prophet: someone who presents new revolutionary ideas.







'Question!'

'Are you referring to the discoveries that you made in the Amazon two years ago?' asked Professor Summerlee.

'Yes, I am,' replied Challenger.

'And why didn't Wallace, Bates and other famous explorers of that region see these things?' continued Summerlee.

'Perhaps, sir, you have confused the Thames with the Amazon. The Amazon is a much larger river,' answered Challenger. 'It's about 6,000 kilometres long. It's not strange that I saw things that they did not see.'



'Yes, of course,' continued Summerlee, 'I understand the difference: we can't test or prove your discoveries. Perhaps you can tell us the exact location of your discoveries.'

'I can't give that information now. Will you go on an expedition to test my discoveries?'

'Yes, I will,' answered Summerlee, and the crowd cheered. 1

'Then,' said Professor Challenger, 'you'll have all the information you need to go there. But you can't go alone. Who will go with Professor Summerlee to the Amazon?'

This was a difficult moment for me, but I thought about Gladys.

'I will go!' I cried.

'Name! Name!' shouted the audience.

'My name is Edward Dunn Malone. I'm a journalist for the Daily Gazette,' I answered.

In front of me, there was another man standing.

'What's your name, sir?' asked Challenger.

'I'm Lord John Roxton,' he answered. 'I've already been up the Amazon. I know the area well.'

1. cheered: shouted to show their approval.

'Lord John Roxton is a famous hunter 1 and traveller. He and Mr Malone will be perfect for this mission,' said Professor Challenger.

The meeting was over. I walked out of the hall into the night.

was walking down the street when somebody touched my arm. It was Lord Roxton.

'Mr Malone,' he said, 'we'll be companions on this adventure. My house is near here. Come with me, I want to talk to you.'

We went to Lord Roxton's house. It was full of strange objects from around the world and the heads of wild animals. He gave me something to drink and a cigar to smoke. We sat down in comfortable armchairs and began to talk.

'Well,' he said, 'we did it, young man. I certainly didn't plan to go on this expedition. What about you?'

'No, not at all.'

'Can you shoot?' he asked.

'Quite well,' I answered.

Then he took out a rifle 2 and said, 'This is a very good rifle. I used it against the slave traders 3 three years ago. Sometimes, young man, you must fight for human rights and justice. I fought my own personal war against the slave traders in Peru. I killed many of them. In the end, I killed Pedro Lopez, their leader.'

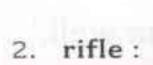
He then took out another gun and gave it to me.

'So,' he continued, 'what do you know about Professor Challenger?'

'I met him for the first time today,' I answered.

'And how did you become interested in this expedition?' he asked.

hunter: person who looks for and kills wild animals for food or sport.



3. slave traders : people who made money from selling slaves.



I told him a little about my meeting with Professor Challenger, and he listened carefully. Then he pulled out a map of South America and put it on the table.

'I believe he told you the truth,' he said. 'I love South America. I've seen it all. I think it's the most wonderful place on this planet. Once you know it, you'll understand that anything is possible—anything. The Amazon River flows through a forest almost as big as Europe. Why can't there be something new and wonderful in such a place? And why can't we be the men to discover it?'

We talked a little more and then I left.

Finally, the expedition was ready, and Professor Summerlee, Lord John Roxton and I walked towards the boat. But before we got on the boat, we heard somebody shout. It was Professor Challenger.

'I have a few things to say,' he began. 'First, I have no reason to thank you. The truth is the truth, and your expedition has no importance to me. My directions and instructions are in this closed envelope. You must open it when you arrive at a town on the Amazon called Manaos, and only on the day and at the time which is written on the outside of the envelope. Is that clear? Mr Malone you can write anything you want in your letters to the newspaper. But you can't give any details about your exact destination. Goodbye, sir. After meeting you, I hate journalists a little less. Goodbye, Lord John. I can see that you don't know anything at all about science, but you'll be able to hunt dinosaurs. And goodbye to you also, Professor Summerlee. If you can possibly learn anything, I'm sure this expedition will be good for you.'

After this, he turned and left.



1 Comprehension check

Who said what and why? Match the quotes with the character who said them, and then match the quotes with the reason why the characters said them. You can use some characters more than once. There is an example at the beginning.

WHO

Professor Challenger (C) Edward Malone (M)

Lord John Roxton (R)

Mr Waldron (W)

Professor Summerlee (S)

WHAT

- A W 4 'Those terrible reptiles which were extinct before the coming of man.'
- 3 Question!
- c It is my friend Professor Challenger.'
- Ladies and gentlemen, Mr Waldron is not a real scientist.'
- 'I understand the difference: we cannot test or prove your discoveries.'
- f 'I will go!'
- G I know the area well.'
- H Well, we did it, young man.'
- I In the end, I killed Pedro Lopez, their leader.'
- J 'I think it is the most wonderful place on this planet.'
- 'If you can possible learn anything, I am sure this expedition will be good for you.'

WHY

- 1 He is explaining why he thinks that Professor Challenger may not be a fraud.
- 2 He is accepting to take part in the expedition to the Amazon.
- 3 He is explaining why Mr Waldron does not know about dinosaurs.

- 4 He is explaining the development of life on this planet.
- 5 He recognises the man who has interrupted him.
- 6 He is expressing his surprise and happiness to be on the expedition.
- 7 He is saying goodbye to Professor Summerlee and also making fun of him.
- 8 He wants a chance to say that dinosaurs are not extinct.
- 9 He is saying why he will be a good person to have on the expedition.
- 10 He is calling Professor Challenger a fraud.
- 11 He is talking about his personal war against the slave traders.

PET 2 The real Lord Roxton

Look at the statements below about the real Lord John Roxton. Read the text to decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (\checkmark) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick (\checkmark) in the box under B for NO.

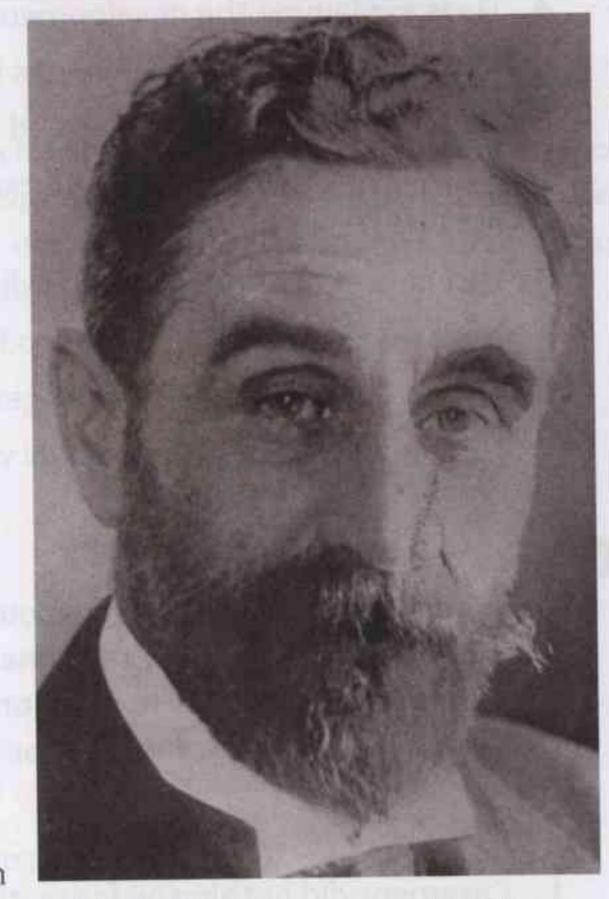
		A B
		Yes No
1	Casement did nothing as fantastic as Lord John Roxton.	
2	Casement had an easy childhood.	
3	In 1903 the Congo belonged to Belgium.	
4	Britain sent Casement to the Congo to help Leopold II.	
5	Arthur Conan Doyle worked to help the people living in the Congo.	
6	More than 42,000 Native Americans died collecting rubber in one area of Brazil.	
7	Casement worked with the Germans to help the Irish.	
8	Conan Doyle tried to stop the execution of Roger Casement.	

Lord John Roxton is a fantastic character: a great hunter and a man who risks his life to fight for human rights. He is not, however, just an invention of Arthur Conan Doyle. In fact, Doyle based Lord John on a real person named Sir Roger Casement, and Casement's story is certainly more incredible than that of Lord John.

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Roger Casement was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1864. Both his parents died when he was still young. He was a capable young man and became a British diplomat. Ireland was part of Britain at the time. He had his first diplomatic job in Africa in 1883.

But in 1903 there was a big problem. A journalist named E. D. Morel was writing about the horrible situation of Africans in the Congo -(Morel was Doyle's model for Edward Malone). The Congo at the time was the personal possession of Leopold II of Belgium. He controlled it with



his personal army of 19,000 men. The British government sent Casement to investigate.

The result of his investigation was the famous Congo Report - one of the great documents in the history of human rights. This report told of horrors: soldiers cut off people's hands, and entire villages of women were made prisoners. Many people in England began to fight for human rights in the Congo, including Arthur Conan Doyle.

Later, in 1910, Casement went to Brazil, and he found similar problems. In one area along the Putumayo River, 50,000 Native Americans were used to collect rubber. In the end, only 8,000 survived. Again, Casement's work helped to fight this terrible injustice.

Casement finally left the diplomatic service in 1913, and began to work for the independence of Ireland. During the First World War (1914-1918), Casement worked with the Germans to help the Irish against the British. Obviously, the British considered this a crime. Doyle fought to save Casement's life, but without success. Roger Casement was executed in 1916.

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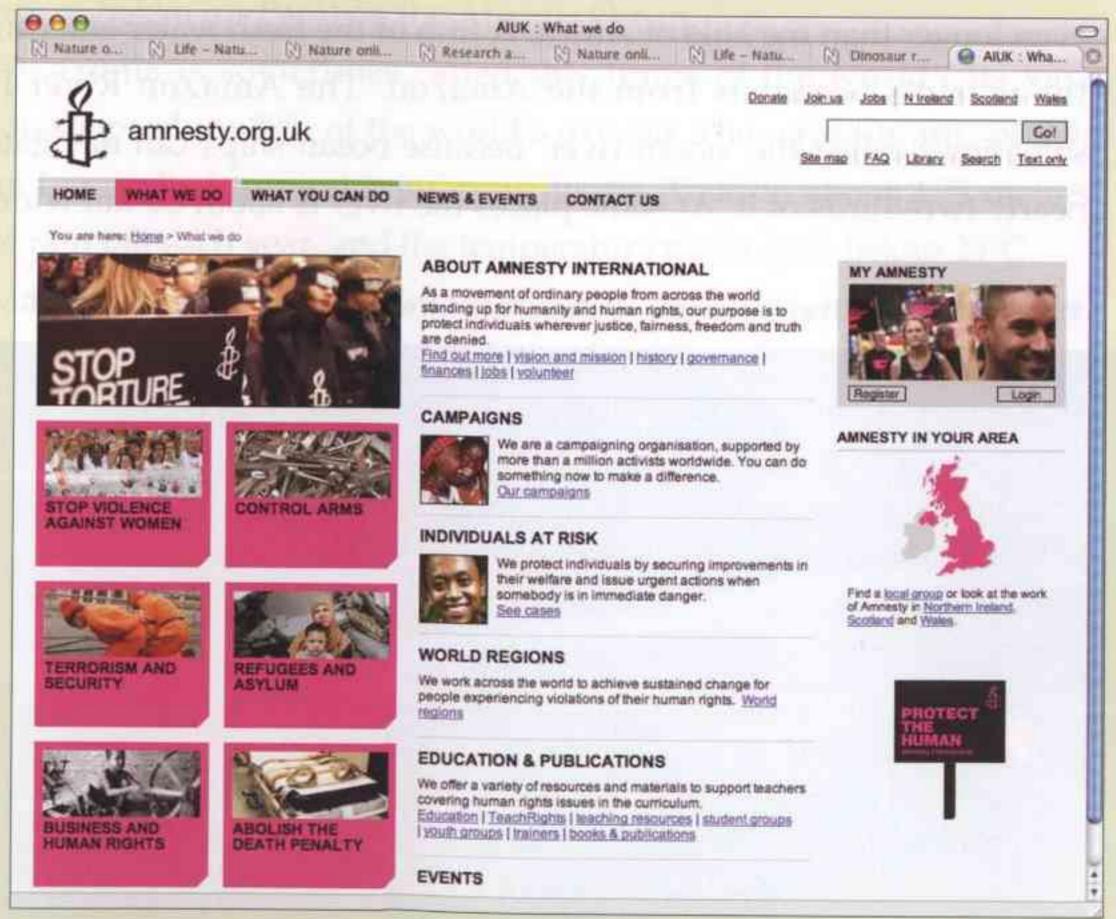


INTERNET PROJECT



The fight of Roger Casement and E. D. Morel for the rights of Africans in the Congo is considered one of the great battles for human rights in history. Before that in Britain there was another historic human rights victory: the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833, which made slavery illegal in all the British colonies. More recently, another British human rights group began. It is called Amnesty International.

Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for The Lost World. Click on the Internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.

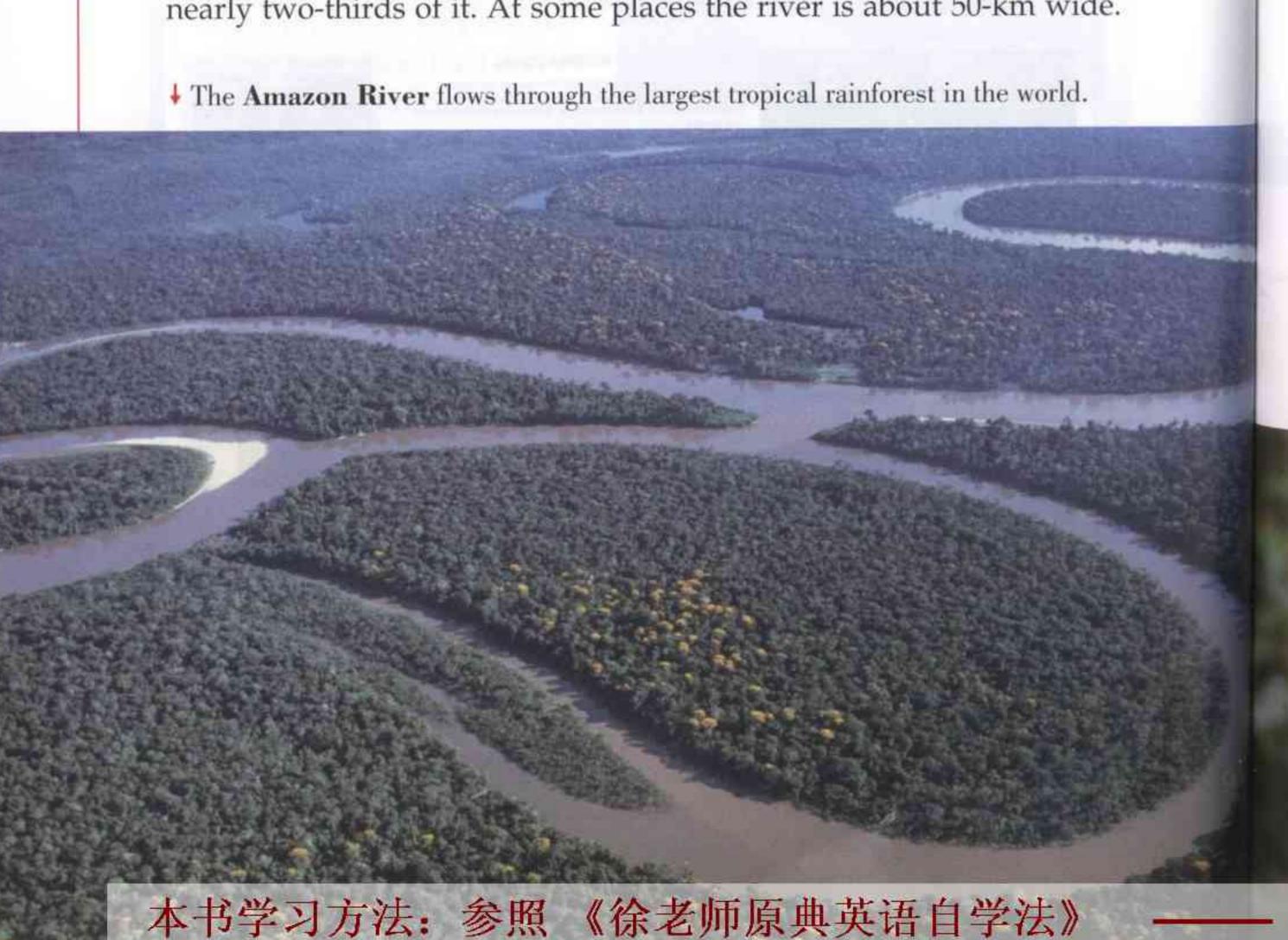


Now answer the following questions.

- 1 When was Amnesty International started?
- 2 Who started it?
- 3 What does Amnesty International try to do?
- 4 What are some of Amnesty's present human rights battles?
- 5 In which countries is Amnesty active?

Amazonia: a Land of Wonders

Amazonia, or the Amazon rainforest, is big in every way. The Amazon River and its thousands of tributaries (see pages 54-55) flow through it. It covers an area of northern South America as big as Australia. The 6,400-kilometre-long Amazon River itself is the second longest river in the world, but if you include its major tributaries, it is even longer than the Nile of Africa. A fifth of the fresh water entering the world's oceans is from the Amazon. The Amazon River is sometimes called the 'ocean river' because ocean ships can navigate nearly two-thirds of it. At some places the river is about 50-km wide.



The Amazon River originates in the Andes of Peru and flows to the city of Belém (or Pará) on the Atlantic Ocean.

Amazonia is sometimes called the 'lungs of the world': its vast forests produce 20% of the world's oxygen. These forests are special, and are called tropical rainforests: in the Amazon about 2.75 metres of rain fall each year, and the temperature never goes below 25°C.

Many incredible animals live in the river and the forest. In the river, for example, there are freshwater dolphins, manatees (a) and electric eels. 1 Jaguars, capybara (b), squirrel monkeys (c) and scarlet macaws (d) live in the forests.

But these are only the most famous animals. In fact, the Amazon has

1. eels:





the highest biodiversity of any place on the planet – biodiversity is the number of different species of animals and plants that live in a particular habitat.

Once again, numbers will help us understand the greatness of the Amazon. To begin, one small lake in the Amazon has more species of fish than in all of the rivers of Europe. A national park in Bolivia has more species of birds than in all of the United States. In 1,000 square metres of rainforest, 750 species of trees and 1,500 species of other plants grow.

But besides all these plants and animals, the Amazon is also the home of many people. In fact, Native Americans have lived in the Amazon for nearly 20,000 years. When Europeans first came to the Amazon in the early 16th century, about six million people lived there. The Amazon was not a huge wild and empty area: we now know that about 15% of the Amazon was managed by Native Americans. They farmed many areas and they also managed the forests: they cut down the trees that were not useful and left the trees that produced fruits and nuts. They also produced a special kind of land called 'terra preta', dark soil. This was the soil that they fertilised with charcoal ¹ and animal bones. In 1990 near the area of Marajo' in the Amazon, a scientist discovered a city where about 100,000 Native Americans lived.

Unfortunately, most of the major centres of the Native Americans were along the Amazon River and its tributaries. So, when the Europeans came, these were the first places destroyed. In fact most of the Native Americans of the Amazon were either killed directly by the Europeans or by their diseases. By 1900 only 1,000,000 of the



Rainforest destroyed for wood and to create land for farming in Brazil's Mato Grosso state.

original 6,000,000 Native Americans of the Amazon survived; and today only 250,000 live in the Amazon.

Today, the entire Amazon rainforest is in danger. Already, 20% of the original rainforest has been destroyed, and it will never grow back. It is gone forever. It is cut down for the wood of its tropical trees that are used to make furniture. Or it is cut down to create land for cattle. ¹ Fortunately, people around the world are learning the great value of the Amazon rainforest. We now know that the ecological health of our planet depends on biodiversity.

1. cattle: cows and bulls.

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charcoal: black substance obtained by burning wood without much air.



But there are more immediate reasons for saving the rainforest. One is for food. Most kinds of plants that the developed world eats today originally came from the rainforest. These include rice, avocados, coconuts, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, bananas, pineapples, tomatoes, potatoes, chocolate, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, ¹ sugar cane, coffee and vanilla. All these food products were first discovered by the native peoples of rainforests.

The other important reason for conserving the rainforest is medicine. Today, 25% of all medicine contains active ingredients that come from the rainforest. In fact, many scientists believe that the new drugs to cure AIDS, cancer, diabetes and other diseases will come from rainforest plants.

Before 1980, none of the main American pharmaceutical companies did research on rainforest plants. Now almost all of them do, and they expect to make great discoveries. But how do they know which

1. cinnamon, cloves, ginger : spices used to give food a particular taste.





A Native American doctor, or **shaman**. Once scientists had little respect for the Amazonian shamans, but now shamans help Western scientists find plants useful for making medicine.

of the thousands and thousands of rainforest plants to test? The answer is simple: they ask the Native American doctors. Once these native doctors, or 'shamans', were not well considered by Western scientists. Their cures were considered magic. Now we know that they have a vast knowledge of medical plants. For example, a single tribe of Native Americans of the Amazon may use more than 200 different kinds of plants for medicine.

But today we risk losing all of the Amazon rainforest within 50 years. Fortunately, more and more people realise its immense importance, and are fighting to preserve it. ¹ They try to explain to others the great value and beauty of the Amazon. But perhaps the most important reason will be economic: more money can be made from the fruits, nuts and medical plants of the rainforest than from its wood. If the owner of one acre ² of rainforest cuts down the trees, he receives about \$400. But if the owner collects the fruits, nuts, plant

- 1. preserve it: make sure that something remains as it is.
- 2. acre: an area of land measuring 4,047 square metres.

oils and medicinal plants of that one acre, he receives about \$2,400 every year.

Another hope for the rainforest comes from the Native Americans themselves. They have become more and more politically active. Today 11% of Brazil belongs to the Native Americans, who are still a very varied group of people: they include 215 ethnic groups that speak 170 different languages. Their knowledge of the plants and traditional farming and forest management may save the 'earth's lungs' from destruction.

1 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 Why is the Amazon called the 'lungs of the world'?
- 2 How much rain falls each year in the Amazon?
- 3 What percentage of the world's fresh water is in the Amazon?
- 4 What is biodiversity?
- 5 Give an example of the great biodiversity of the Amazon.
- 6 When did people first come to the Amazon?
- 7 Why wasn't the Amazon a wild and empty place five hundred years ago?
- How many Native Americans now live in the Amazon?
- 9 How many languages do they speak?
- Why are people destroying the Amazon rainforest?
- Where did chocolate, tomatoes, oranges and rice originally come from?
- Why are pharmaceutical companies interested in rainforests?
- How do Native American shamans help these companies?
- 14 How can more money be made from the rainforest?
- How much of Brazil is controlled by Native Americans today?



INTERNET PROJECT



Amazon Animals of Legends

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Boto Dolphin

Many tribes of Native Americans have great respect for the Boto dolphin. They believe that the spirit of the dead can enter the body of a Boto dolphin. Nobody hunts Boto dolphins.

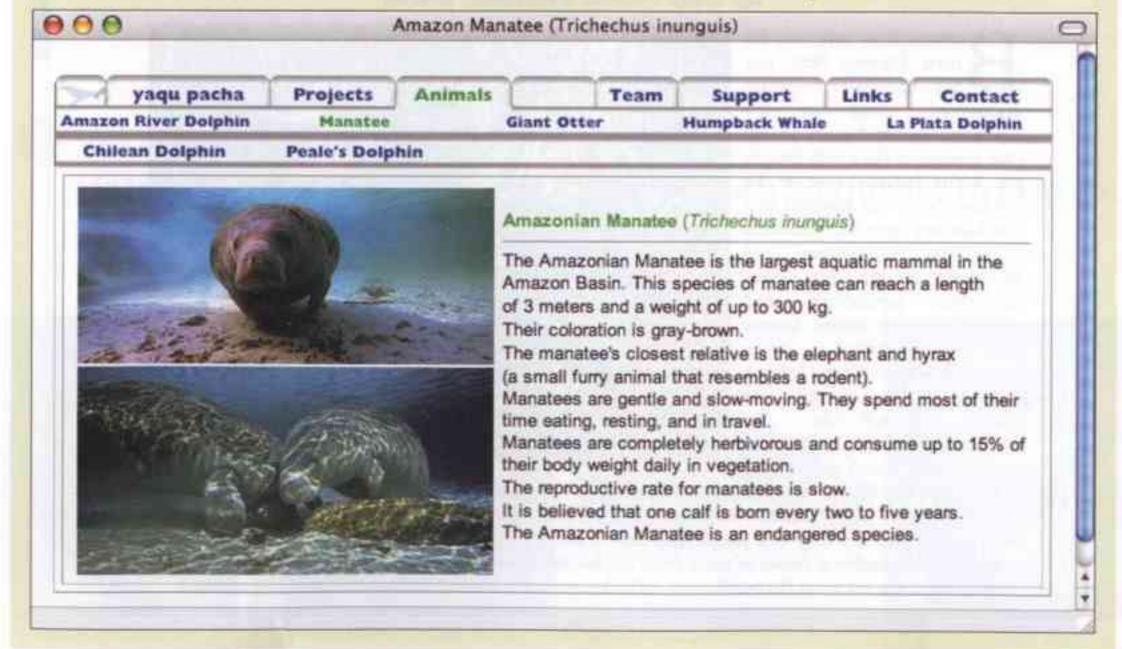
- 1 What colours can Boto dolphins be? 2 Where do they live?
- 3 How big are they?

- 4 How do they find their food?
- 5 Download some pictures and show them to your class.

Manatees

Manatees do not just live in the Amazon. Many people believe that the legend of mermaids and sirens comes from them.

- 1 Where do the different species of manatees live?
- 2 One species became extinct. Too many were killed by hunters. Where did this species live?
- 3 How big are Amazon manatees? 4 What do they eat?
- 5 Download some pictures and share them with your class.



本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

The jaguar was an important part of the mythology Mayan peoples. It is still an important part of the spiritual world of many tribes of Native Americans.

- 1 Where do jaguars live?
- 2 What do they eat?
- 3 How big are they?
- 4 What colours can they be?
- 5 Download some pictures and share them with your class.

Amazon People

The Matis: Masters of 'Curare'

The Matis people of the Amazon are masters of 'curare'. 'Curare' is a substance from certain plants. The Matis use it as a poison to kill animals they hunt. In the 1940s Western medicine discovered that 'curare' relaxes muscles. 'Curare' or substances similar to 'curare' are now essential parts of anaesthesia.

- 1 Where do the Matis people live?
- 2 How many of them are there?
- 3 The Matis are also known by another name in English. What is it?
- 4 When did Western people first meet the Matis?
- 5 Download some pictures and share them with your class.

Matis Indians Matis Indians: THE JAGUAR PEOPLE By Dan James Pantone, Ph.D.

elieve it or not, not far from Iquitos, Peru you can encounter recently Amazon. In the Yavari Valley (the frontier of Peru with Brazil) the Matis Indians (not to be confused with the Matsés) still live like they have for thousands of years - hunting and gathering. At one time, before agriculture hunter-gatherers. Today, only a hand-full of tribes practice this ancient way of life. encounter with a tribe like the Matis is more than a curiosity; i



is a glimpse into the past – into our past and gives us a chance to see how our ancestors were.

And how are the Matis Indians? After spending the past year researching them and related tribes, I can tell you that they are very nice people and have a society that in many ways is healthier than civilized societies. I remember a friend of mine from Iquitos telling me that the less time a tribe has had contact with civilization, the nicer the people are. After knowing the Matis tribe, I realize that he was right.

Before you read



Listening



You will hear about the start of the journey. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

The first part of the journey

The assistants

Zambo spoke a little (1)

Gomez and Manuel knew the Amazon (2)

The big day

They could open the letter on (3)

A big surprise

When they finally opened the letter, they discovered that there was (4)

Professor Summerlee thought that Challenger wanted to say that their expedition was (5)

And an even bigger surprise

2 Vocabulary

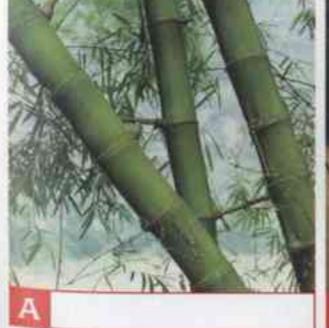
Match the pictures to the words below. Use a dictionary to help you.

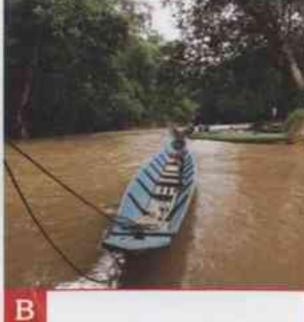
1 drums

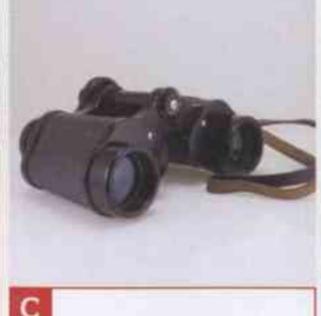
2 binoculars

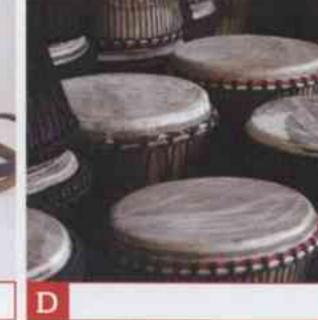
3 canoe

4 bamboo

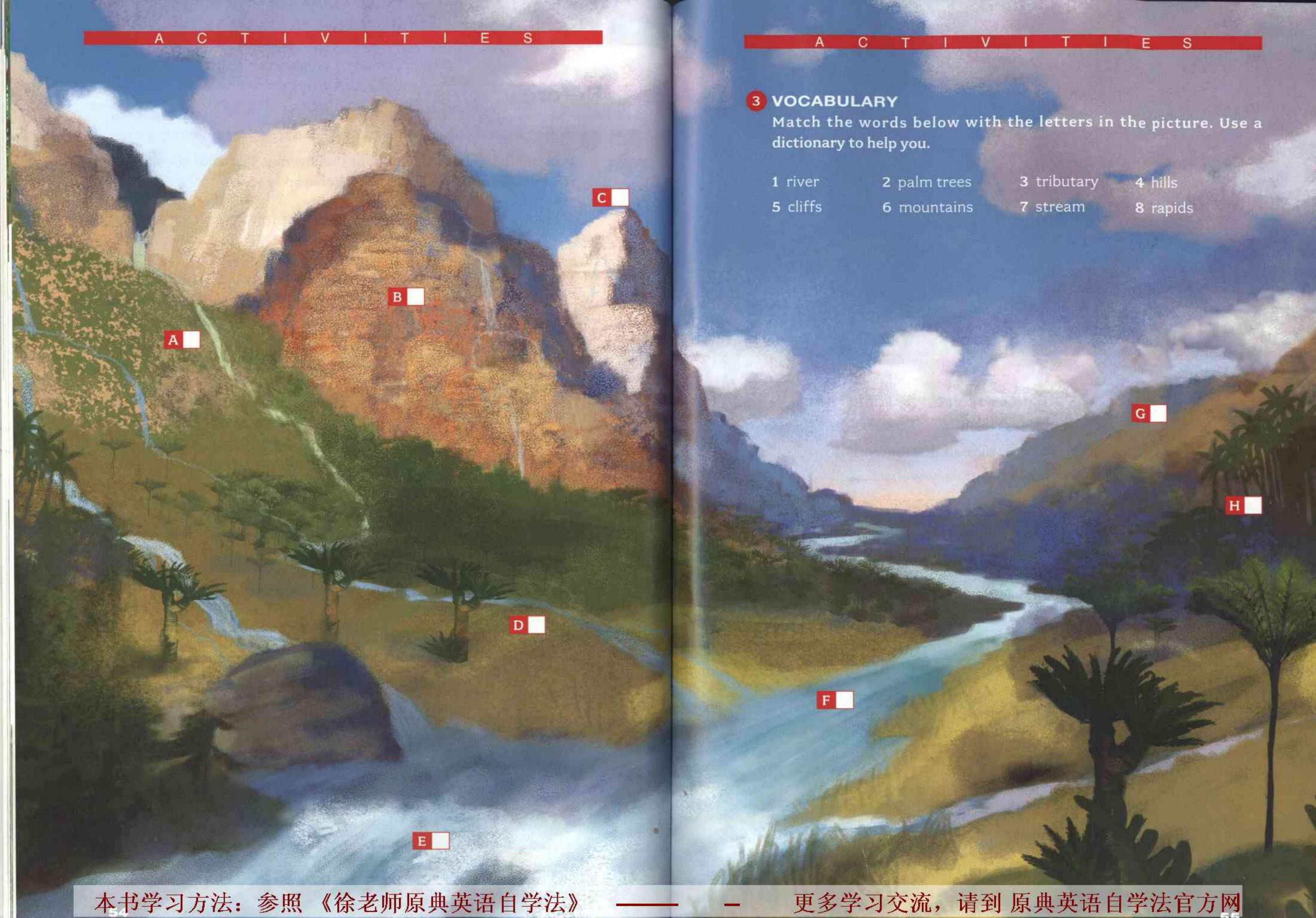


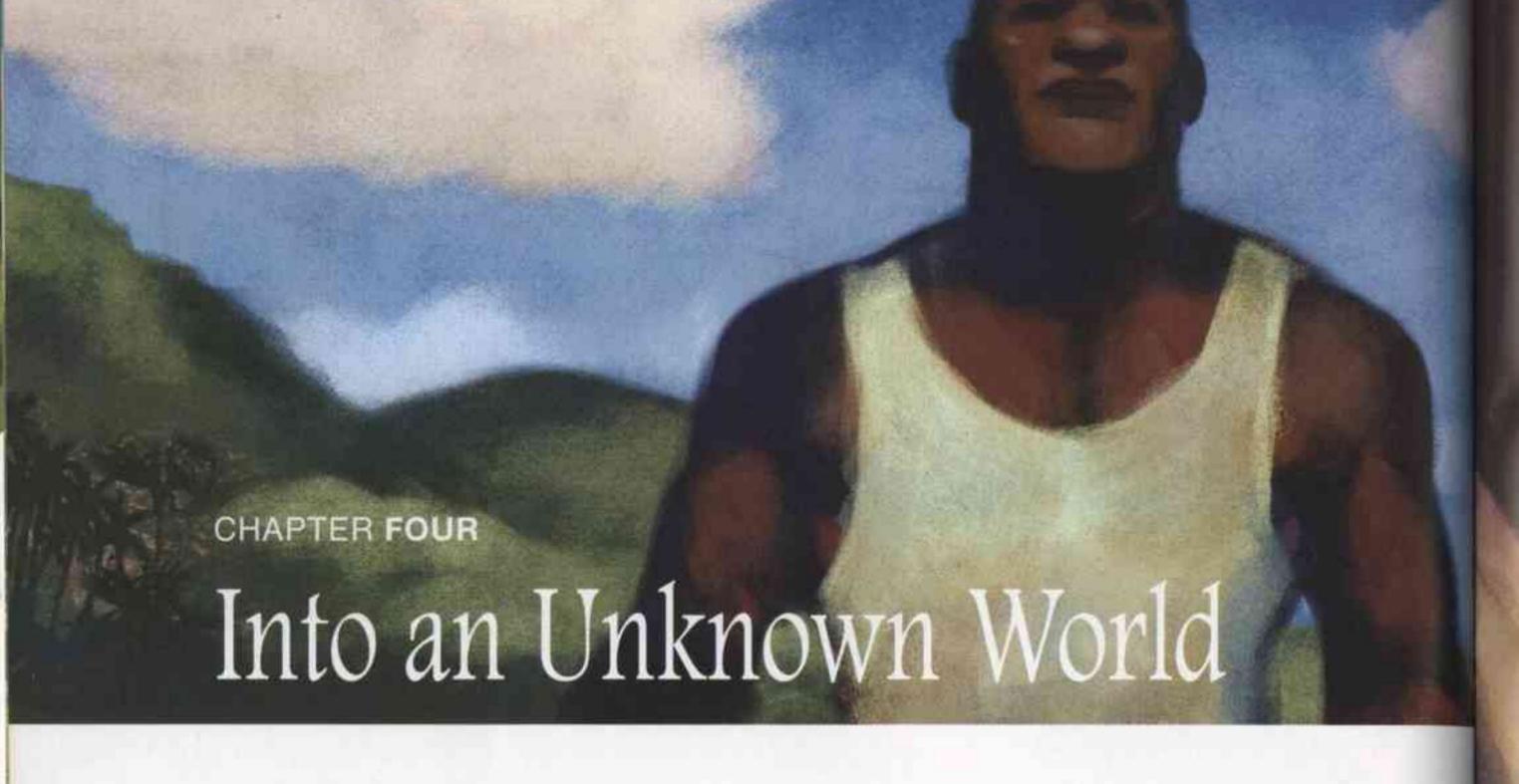






本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》





We travelled across the Atlantic to the city of Pará in Brazil. Here we hired a black guide named Zambo, who fortunately spoke some English. We also hired Gomez and Manuel, who were half Indian. They both knew the Amazon very well. Then we travelled by boat up the Amazon to the town of Manaos.

Finally, it was 15 July at 12 o'clock, the day and hour when we could open the envelope.

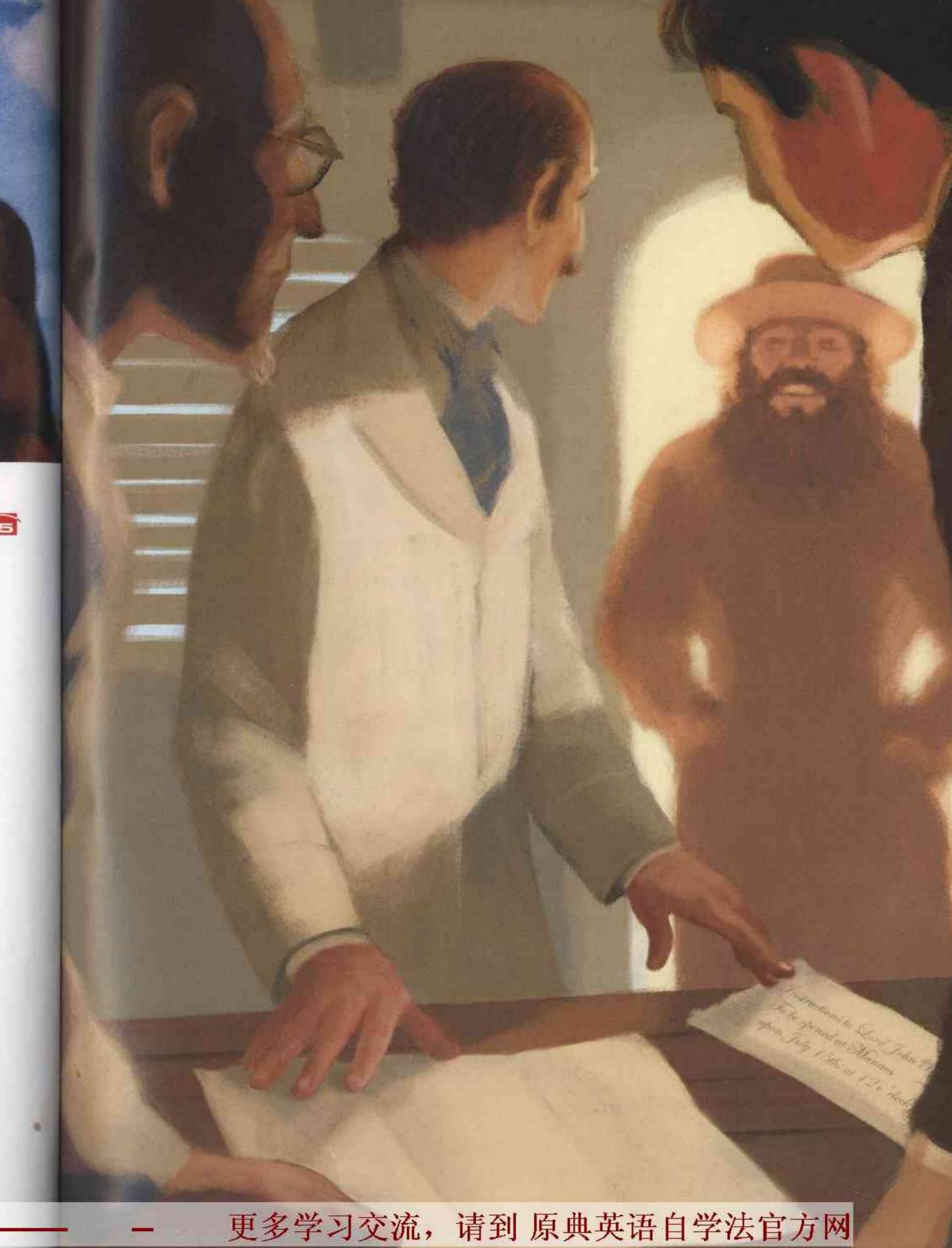
We were all standing around a table. Lord John picked up the envelope and opened it. He pulled out a piece of paper. He put it on the table, but there was nothing written on it. He turned it over, but there was nothing there. Professor Summerlee laughed.

'With this piece of paper Professor Challenger is telling us that this is all ridiculous, and that he's a fraud,' he cried. 'Now, we can return home and tell everybody that he's a terrible liar.'

Just then we heard someone say, 'Can I come in?'

There, to our great surprise, was Professor Challenger!

'I'm afraid I'm a few minutes late,' he said. 'Is everything ready for your journey?'



'We can start tomorrow,' I said.

'Good. You don't need a map now because I'm here.'

The next day we began our journey up the river in a boat called the *Esmeralda*. At the beginning the river was wide. It was like travelling on a lake. On the fourth day we turned into a tributary. Two days later we reached an Indian village. We got off the boat here, and, on 2 August, Professor Challenger sent the *Esmeralda* back to Manaos.

Some Indians built two canoes for us, and we took two more Indians with us. They were with Professor Challenger the first time. They seemed terrified to repeat the journey.

We got into our canoes and began to travel up the narrow river in the middle of the primeval ¹ forest. Fabulous tall trees stood over us. They were like the columns of a church. On the third day we heard a strange noise.

'What's that?' I asked.

'Drums,' said Lord John, 'war drums. I have heard them before.'

'Yes, sir, war drums,' said Gomez. 'Wild Indians. Bad ones not good ones. They watch us every mile of the way. They'll kill us when they can.'

The drums seemed to say, 'We'll kill you if we can. We'll kill you if we can.'

Our two professors were not afraid at all. They were too interested in the wonderful plants and animals around them, or they were too busy arguing about scientific theories.

That night we slept in the canoes in the middle of the river. We waited for an attack, but nothing happened.

The next day we arrived at some rapids about a mile long.

1. primeval: of a very early period in the history of the world.



These were the rapids where Professor Challenger lost most of his photos on his earlier journey. We carried the canoes around them. That night we were about ten miles above the rapids.

The next day we continued our journey until Professor Challenger said, 'Look at that palm tree there. That's the entrance to an unknown world.'

We pushed the canoes past the palm until we arrived at a shallow, transparent stream. It flowed through a low tunnel of green plants. The sound of the drums slowly disappeared, and the wild animals became less afraid of us.

On the third day we could no longer travel by canoe because the stream was not deep enough. We began our journey on foot. The characteristics of the land changed. We began walking higher up. The tropical forest disappeared, and there were only palm trees.

After we left the canoes we walked for 120 miles. Finally we came to an area where there were no more trees. Then we came to a bamboo forest. It took us all day to cross it.

The next day we climbed up a hill. Suddenly, Professor Challenger saw a gigantic bird fly up slowly from the ground.

'Did you see? Did you see it, Summerlee?' he shouted.

'What do you think it was?' Summerlee asked.

'I believe it was a pterodactyl,' he answered.

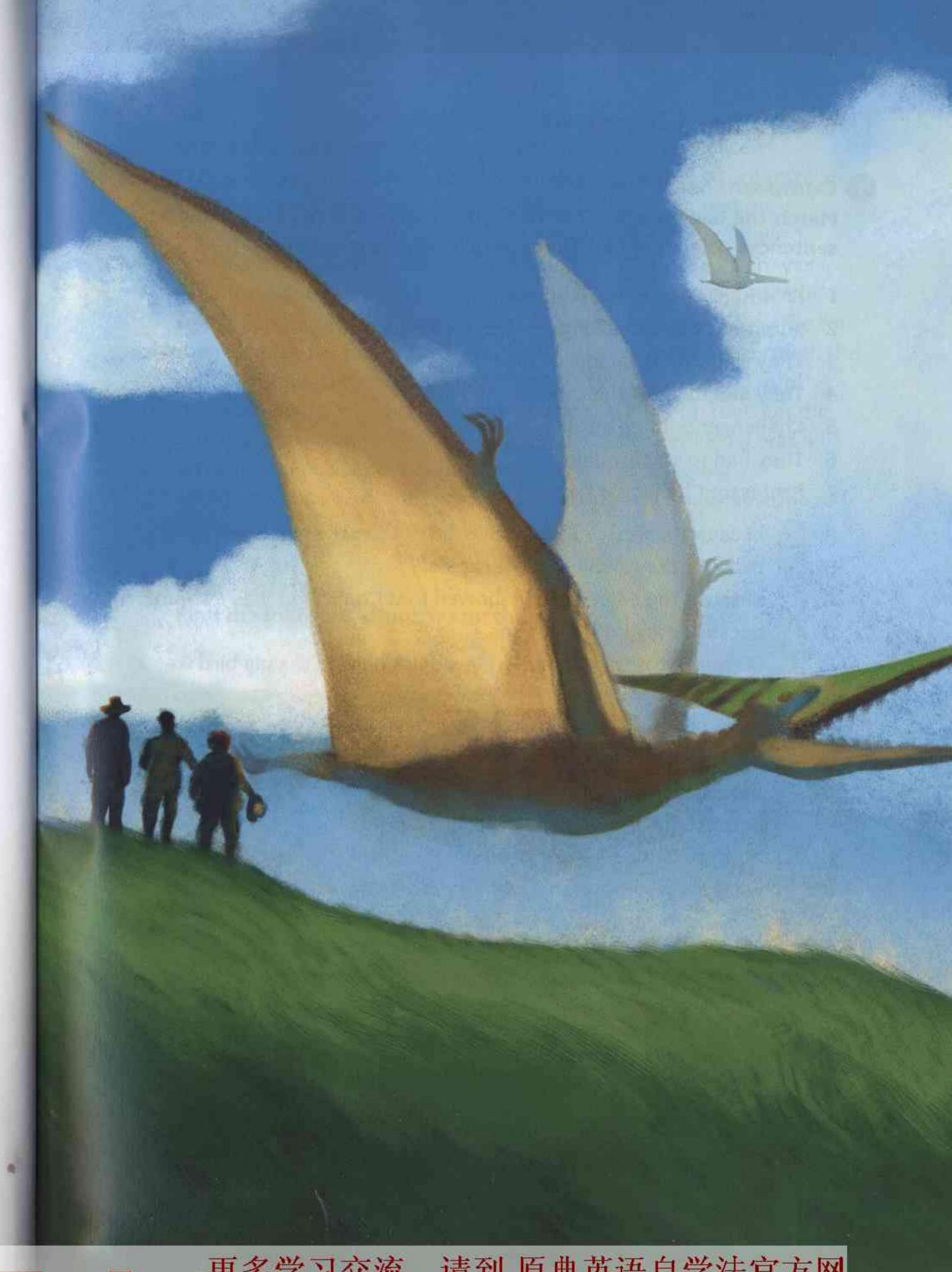
'How absurd! It was just a big bird,' said Professor Summerlee.

Professor Challenger was too angry to speak and we continued our journey.

Lord John then came up to me. He was holding his binoculars.

'That was certainly not like any bird that I've ever seen,' he said to me.

We crossed another hill and then we saw the high red cliffs of Maple White's picture. They were about seven miles from our camp.



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CTIVITIES

The text and beyond

Cam	neni	hane	inn	ahaal	L
COIL	pre	Hens	HOIL	checl	١

Match the beginnings 1-7 with their endings A-K to make complete sentences. There are four that you do not need in column A-K.

- 1 Professor Summerlee laughed
- 2 Summerlee and Challenger were not afraid of the wild Indians
- 3 They slept in the middle of the river
- 4 They had to carry the canoes
- 5 Challenger pointed out a palm tree
- 6 They had to start walking
- 7 Professor Challenger became angry

A	because	Professor	Summerlee	did n	not see	the gigantic	bird
---	---------	-----------	-----------	-------	---------	--------------	------

- B because they arrived at the rapids.
- c because the empty paper showed that Challenger was a fraud.
- because they both had guns.
- E because Professor Summerlee did not believe the big bird was a pterodactyl.
- because they were fascinated by the animals and plants.
- G because it was easy for the Indians to attack them in the canoes.
- H because it was the entrance to the lost world.
- I because the river became too shallow.
- J because he was surprised to see Professor Challenger.
- K because they were afraid of an Indian attack.

2 Summary

Fill in the gaps with the words in the box to complete this summary of Chapters Three and Four.

cliffs drums spoke could evolution planet said pterodactyl shouted bird wrong extinct travelled

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(5) that Waldron was (6) to say that
certain animals were extinct. Many people in the audience
(7) at him. Challenger said he wanted to organize an
expedition to the Amazon so they (8) test his
discoveries. Three men agreed to go on this expedition: Edward,
Professor Summerlee and Lord John Roxton. The expedition was
organized and these men (9) to the city of Pará in
Brazil. To their surprise, Professor Challenger was there too. The four
men began their journey. At first they travelled by canoe through the
primeval forest. Here they heard the war (10) of
Indians. Finally, they had to continue their journey on foot. On the
tenth day they saw a large flying animal. Challenger said it was a
(11), but Summerlee said it was just a big
(12) They continued walking and finally saw the red
(13) of Maple White's picture.

3 Reading maps

Find the following countries on the map:

Brazil Bolivia Colombia Peru Ecuador



Also, find these cities: Pará (which is also known as Belém), Manaos (also known as Manaus), Brasília

Now find the Amazon and a few of its major tributaries: Putumayo River, Japurá River, Negro River

Dinosaurs

The giant bones of dinosaurs have fascinated mankind for centuries. More than a thousand years ago the Chinese thought that dinosaur bones were dragon bones. Medieval Europeans thought they belonged to giants. ¹ People began to understand their true origin in the 18th century with the beginning of modern science.

First, the British geologist James Hutton (1726-1797) developed the idea of 'geological time', or 'deep time'. In other words, he presented the scientific theory that the earth was incredibly old. Before him, people generally believed that the earth was about 6000 or 7000 years old.

The next important development in modern science was the 'comparative anatomy' of the French naturalist Georges Cuvier (1769-1832). He compared the anatomical structures, such as skeletons, of all different animals. Simply, he showed how a bird skeleton was similar to a lizard skeleton, and how it was different.

As a result, a single bone could be identified as belonging to a reptile or a mammal. So, in 1824 the British geologist William Buckland (1784-1856) could identify a few giants' bones as belonging to an enormous reptile. He called it Megalosaurus (*great lizard*). After this, the bones of two other giant prehistoric reptiles were found and described.

In 1842 the British biologist Richard Owen (1804-1892) presented another discovery. He said that these three giant prehistoric reptiles were different from any modern reptiles. The shape of their legs was more similar to modern mammals than it was to modern lizards. They belonged to a special group that Owen called Dinosauria (Greek for *terrible lizard*).

giants: imaginary people who are very big and strong.



Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins designed life-size dinosaurs for the **Great Exhibition** of 1851 in London, the first of the great international fairs of the 19th century.

This, then, was the beginning of our modern ideas of dinosaurs: a special group of gigantic reptiles that lived millions of years ago.

Soon, more dinosaurs bones were found, and more and more people became fascinated by them. For example, Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, asked Richard Owen and an artist, Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins, to build life-size sculptures ¹ of dinosaurs. Prince Albert wanted them for the Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1851.

Dinosaurs even began to appear in literature. The French writer Jules Verne imagined dinosaurs living in the centre of the earth.

Today, after more than 150 years of research, we know many things about dinosaurs. We know that they first evolved about 230 million years ago and then, suddenly, disappeared about 65 million years

1. life-size sculptures: same size as the animal they represent.

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ago. For more than 160 million years dinosaurs were the principal kind of large animal on earth.

They came in all different sizes, but mostly, of course, they were gigantic. The longest one was the Supersaurus. It was 40 metres long. The heaviest one was the Argentinosaurus. It weighed 100,000 kilos. A modern elephant weighs 6,000 kilos. The tallest dinosaurs were the herbivorous Sauroposeidon and the carnivorous Spinosaurus. They were 18 metres high – the height of a six-storey building. A modern giraffe is 5.5 metres high. The smallest dinosaurs, such as Microraptor, were about 60 centimetres long.

Since 1842, scientists have discovered more than 300 kinds of dinosaurs. They have also developed many ideas about their behaviour. At first, scientists thought that dinosaurs were big, slow and stupid animals.

Now we know that dinosaurs often lived in large groups. We know this from the fossilized footprints. ¹ We know they protected their young and fed their young, just like modern birds and alligators.

We also believe that some dinosaurs, like Deinonychus, hunted in groups. This particular dinosaur was the basis for 'Velociraptors' of Steven Spielberg's famous film *Jurassic Park*.

And the discoveries continue. Recently scientific expeditions have found wonderful dinosaurs in India, South America, Madagascar, Australia and Antarctica.

Archaeologists have found many fossils of dinosaurs in Australia. They lived there about 140 million years ago, and during that period Australia was still attached to Antarctica. The world was much warmer then. Still, these dinosaurs lived in a polar region, and the climate was similar to modern-day Hudson Bay in Canada.

 fossilized footprints: impressions of feet of prehistoric animal found on rocks. Perhaps, though, the greatest discoveries were those of Liaoning province, in northeast China. Here Chinese scientists found incredibly well-preserved fossils of small dinosaurs with feathers! ¹ These discoveries support a very interesting theory: birds, not modern reptiles, are the direct descendants of dinosaurs. Or, we can even say, birds are modern dinosaurs!

So, now we know that dinosaurs were animals with complicated behaviour. Also, they did not become extinct because they were big, slow and stupid.

But why, then, did they become extinct? The most popular theory was presented by the American scientist Walter Alvarez in the 1970s. He said that a 15-kilometre-wide meteor ² hit the earth. Its impact caused a huge cloud of dust which covered the earth. Then, the climate of the earth changed. In fact, the change was so great that only smaller animals survived. One of these smaller animals that survived looked like a rat: it was the primitive ancestor of all modern mammals.

Scientists have even found the crater ³ of a large meteorite in the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico. This meteorite hit the earth 65 million years ago.

Finally, dinosaurs have not fascinated only scientists. They have fascinated the general public. Nowadays, most scientific discoveries about dinosaurs appear on the front pages of newspapers and on the TV news. Then, these discoveries inspire writers, and we all see them at the cinema. In short, dinosaurs, if only in our imagination, are still with us!

1. feather:



- meteor: a piece of rock or metal that burns when it enters the earth's atmosphere from space.
- 3. crater: large hole in the ground.





INTERNET PROJECT

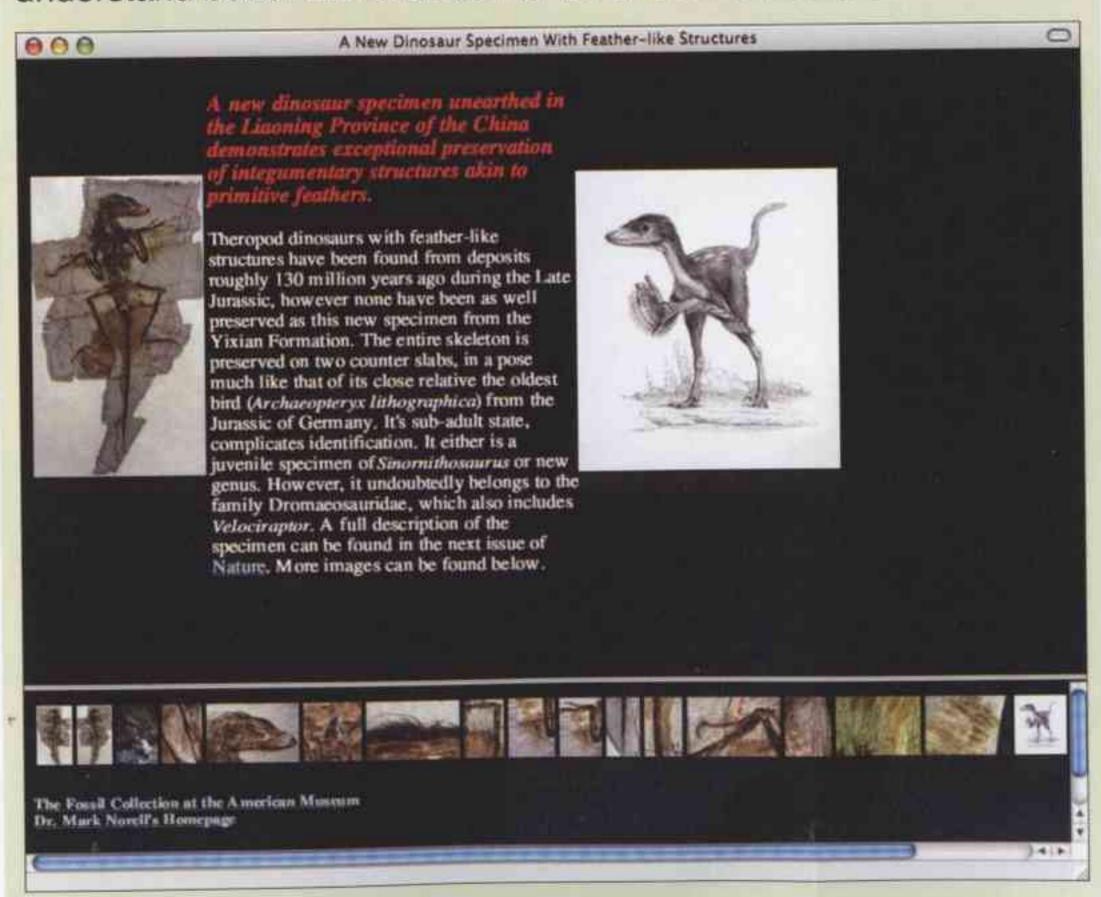


Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for The Lost World. Click on the Internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.

Feathered Dinosaur

The fossil of a prehistoric bird was found in Solnholfen, Germany in 1860. It was named Archaeopteryx and lived about 150 million years ago. In many ways it was similar to modern birds. But it was also similar in many ways to reptiles. The great debate began: were birds descendants of dinosaurs? But only recently have scientists found more fossil evidence.

In the late 1990s scientists in China found wonderfully preserved fossils of 'feathered dinosaurs'. These fossils help scientists to understand better the evolution of birds from dinosaurs.



- 1 Find pictures of feathered-dinosaurs. Download your favourite and show it to the class.
- 2 How long ago did these feathered dinosaurs live?
- 3 What did feathered dinosaurs use their feathers for?
- 4 What did they eat?

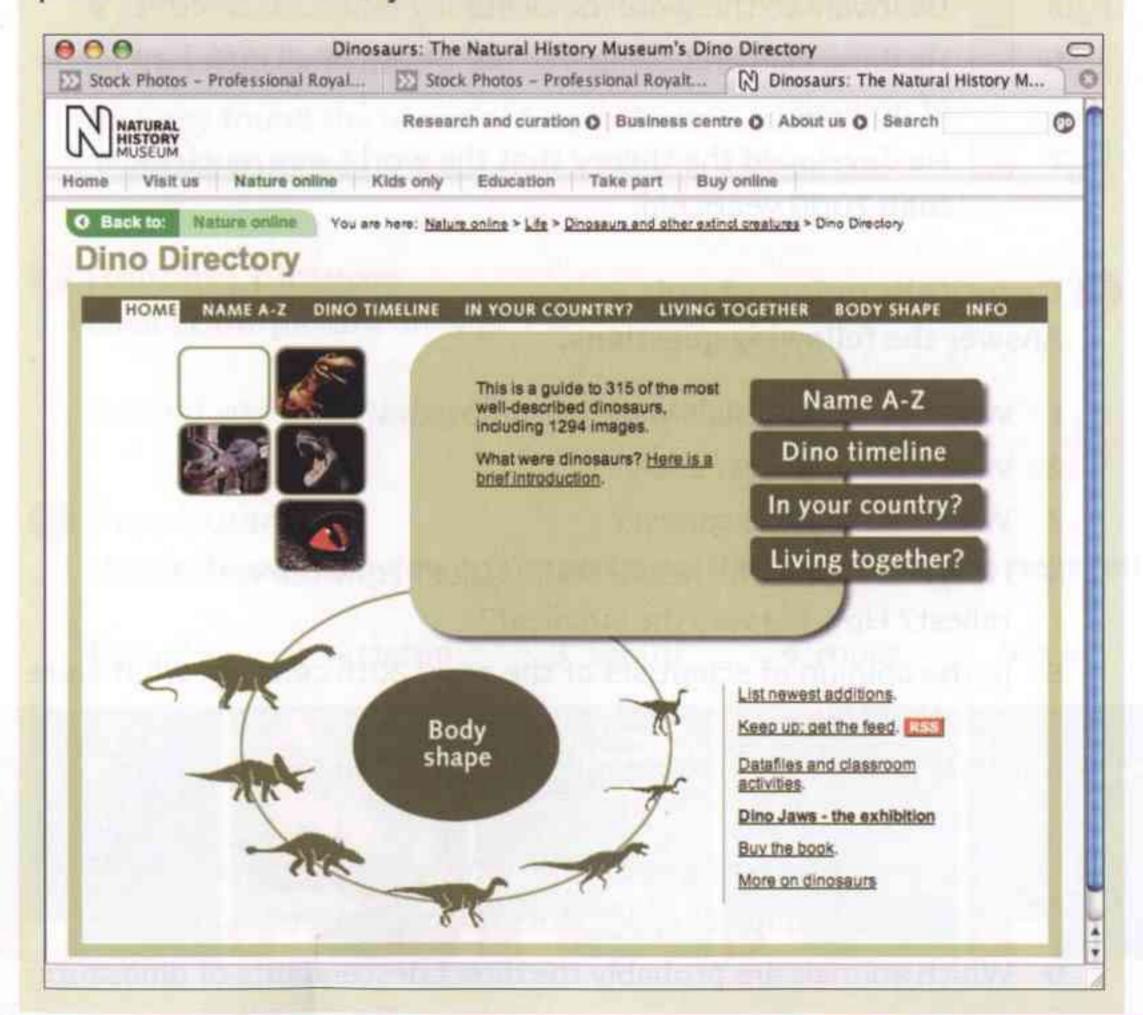
Real fossils and imaginative illustrations

The sites of the American Museum of Natural History and the Natural History Museum of London offer hundreds of pictures of dinosaurs. Find pictures of the fossils and illustrations of a couple of the following dinosaurs:

- Apatosaurus
- Diplodocus
- Velociraptor

- Megalosaurus
- Stegosaurus
- Pterodactyl

Find out which dinosaurs lived near your home. Download a picture and show it to your class.



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Match the name of these people with what they did. There is an example for you.

- A James Hutton
- B Georges Cuvier
- C William Buckland

- D Richard Owen
- E Prince Albert
- F Steven Spielberg

- G Water Alvarez
- 1 C He said that some fossil bones belonged to gigantic reptiles.
- 2 He made a famous movie about dinosaurs.
- He thought that dinosaurs became extinct after a meteor hit the earth.
- 4 He asked an artist and scientist to build big sculptures of dinosaurs.
- 5 He invented the word 'dinosaur'.
- He described and compared the bones of all different kinds of animals.
- 7 He developed the theory that the world was much older than 7000 years old.

2 Comprehension check

Answer the following questions.

- 1 What kind of animals were the dinosaurs?
- 2 When did they first evolve?
- 3 When did they disappear?
- 4 How heavy was the heaviest dinosaur? How tall was the tallest? How big was the smallest?
- 5 In the opinion of scientists of the early 20th century, what were dinosaurs like?
- 6 What do we now know about the actions and behaviour of dinosaurs?
- 7 What was interesting about the dinosaurs of Australia?
- 8 What kind of dinosaurs were discovered in Liaoning, China?
- 9 Which animals are probably the direct descendants of dinosaurs?

Before you read



1 Listening



You will hear about the expedition's arrival at the rock tower. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (\checkmark) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick (\checkmark) in the box under B for NO.

		A B
		YES NO
1	They made their camp on top of the rock tower.	
2	During his last expedition, Professor Challenger shot a pterodactyl at the bottom of the rock tower.	
3	Professor Summerlee still thought that Professor	
	Challenger was a fraud.	
4	Professor Challenger knew how to get to the plateau.	
5	The next day they found Maple White's old camp.	
6	They found the bones of Maple White's friend in some bamboo.	
	Some Damboo.	

2 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 79.

How do you think they will get to the top of the plateau?

3 Vocabulary

Match the words below to the pictures. Use a dictionary to help you.

1 skull

2 skeleton

3 agouti

4 ropes

5 axe



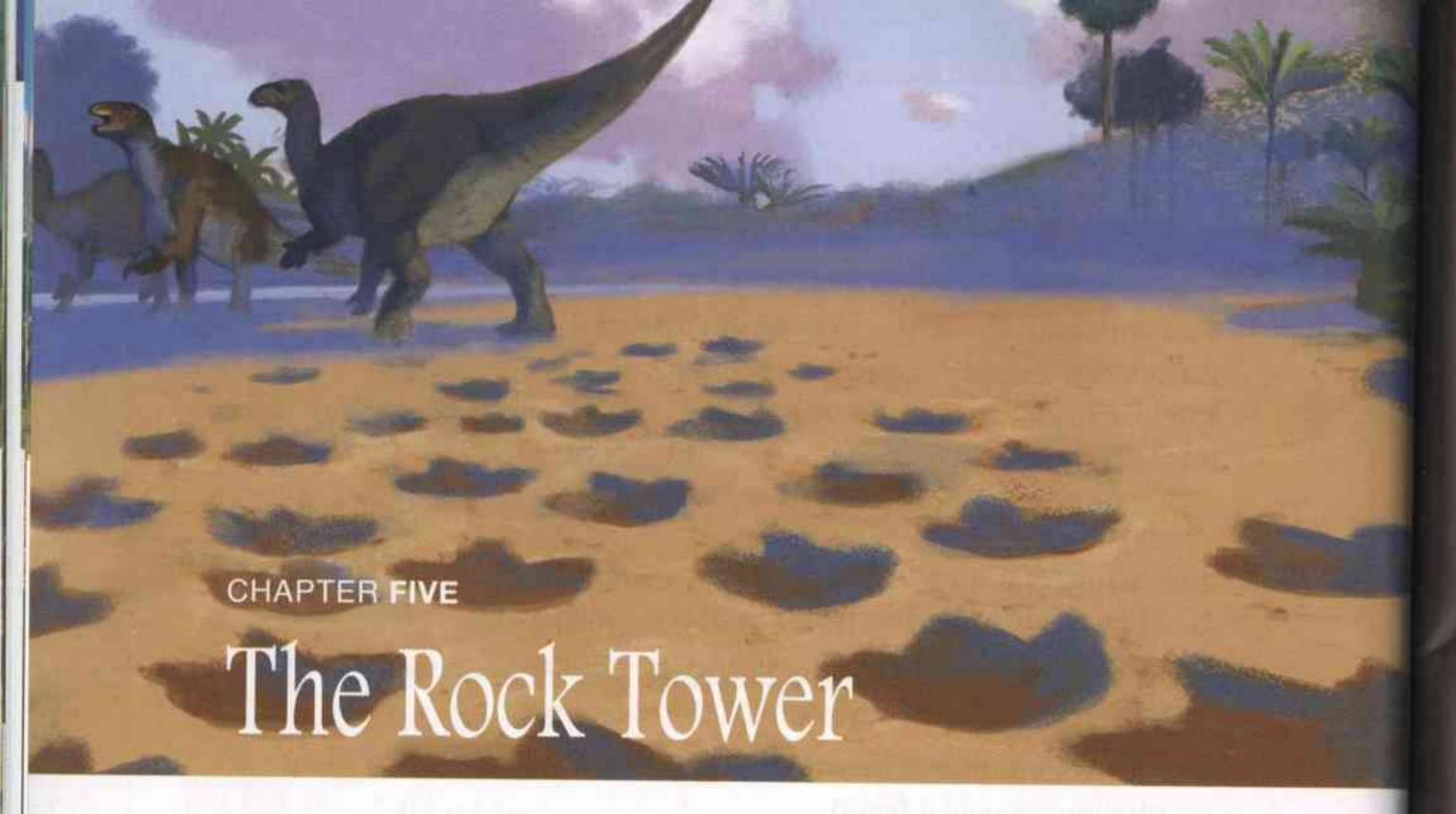












That night we made our camp at the base of the cliffs. The high tower of rock was near us, and on top of it was one high tree.

'The pterodactyl that I shot was on that tree,' said Professor Challenger.

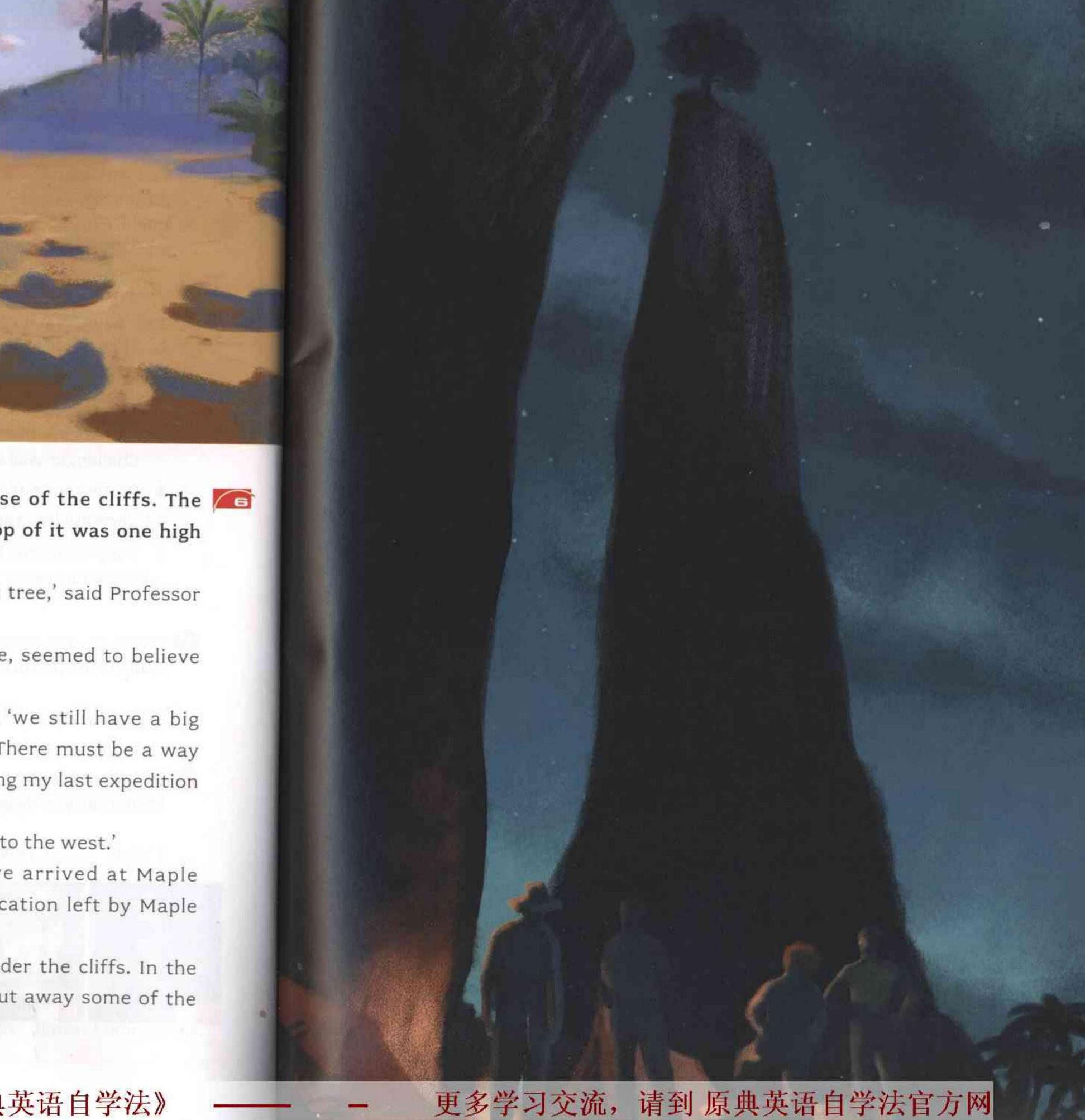
Professor Summerlee, for the first time, seemed to believe Professor Challenger.

'But,' continued Professor Challenger, 'we still have a big problem. How can we get to the plateau? There must be a way up because Maple White arrived there. During my last expedition I explored to the east.'

'Well,' said Lord John, 'we should explore to the west.'

The next day we walked west, and we arrived at Maple White's old camp. There we found an indication left by Maple White. It pointed west.

Soon we came to an area of bamboo under the cliffs. In the middle of this I saw something white. We cut away some of the



bamboo, and discovered a skull and then a skeleton. The skeleton had clothes and boots. It was obviously a European.

'Who is this?' asked Lord John. 'Every bone in his body is broken.'

'I know who he is,' said Professor Challenger. 'It's James Clover, Maple White's friend. Maple White didn't come here alone.'

'It's also clear,' said Lord John, 'that he fell from the top of the cliffs, or somebody pushed him.'

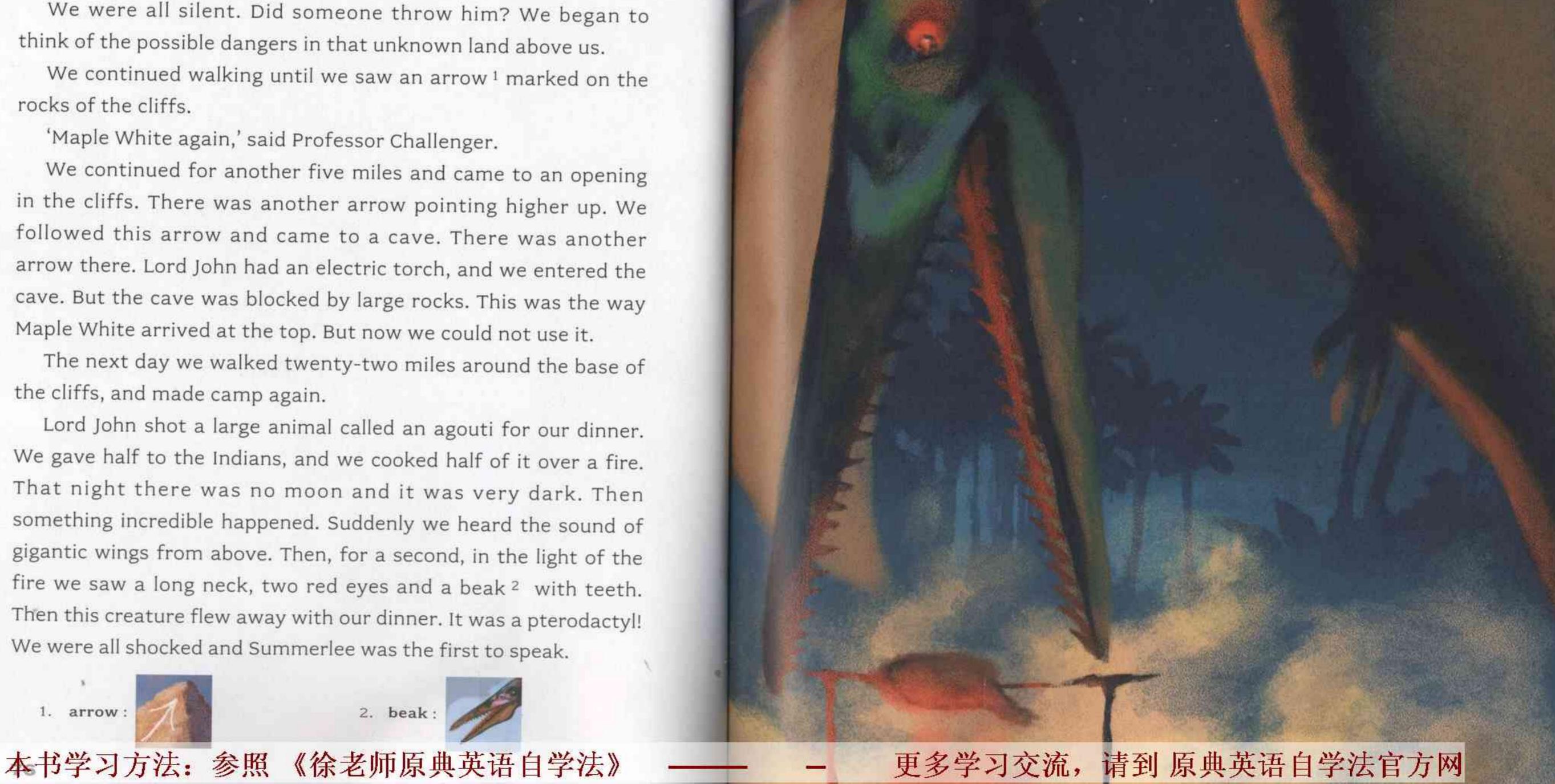
We were all silent. Did someone throw him? We began to think of the possible dangers in that unknown land above us.

rocks of the cliffs.

in the cliffs. There was another arrow pointing higher up. We followed this arrow and came to a cave. There was another arrow there. Lord John had an electric torch, and we entered the cave. But the cave was blocked by large rocks. This was the way Maple White arrived at the top. But now we could not use it.

the cliffs, and made camp again.

We gave half to the Indians, and we cooked half of it over a fire. That night there was no moon and it was very dark. Then something incredible happened. Suddenly we heard the sound of gigantic wings from above. Then, for a second, in the light of the fire we saw a long neck, two red eyes and a beak 2 with teeth. Then this creature flew away with our dinner. It was a pterodactyl! We were all shocked and Summerlee was the first to speak.



END

'Professor Challenger,' he said very seriously, 'I must apologise. I was wrong.'

The next day we continued to walk around the cliffs. However, we didn't find a way up to the top. Then, after five days we arrived at our first camp again. When we went to bed we were very depressed.

The next morning Professor Challenger was very happy.

'I have found a way to the top,' he said.

'How?' I asked.

Professor Challenger pointed to the top of the tower.

'Yes,' I said, 'we can get to the top of that tower. But there is a gap 1 between the tower and the plateau.'

'When we are on the top I will show you,' said Professor Challenger.

With the help of ropes, we climbed to the top.

Professor Challenger looked at the tall tree on the top and said, 'This tree will save us.'

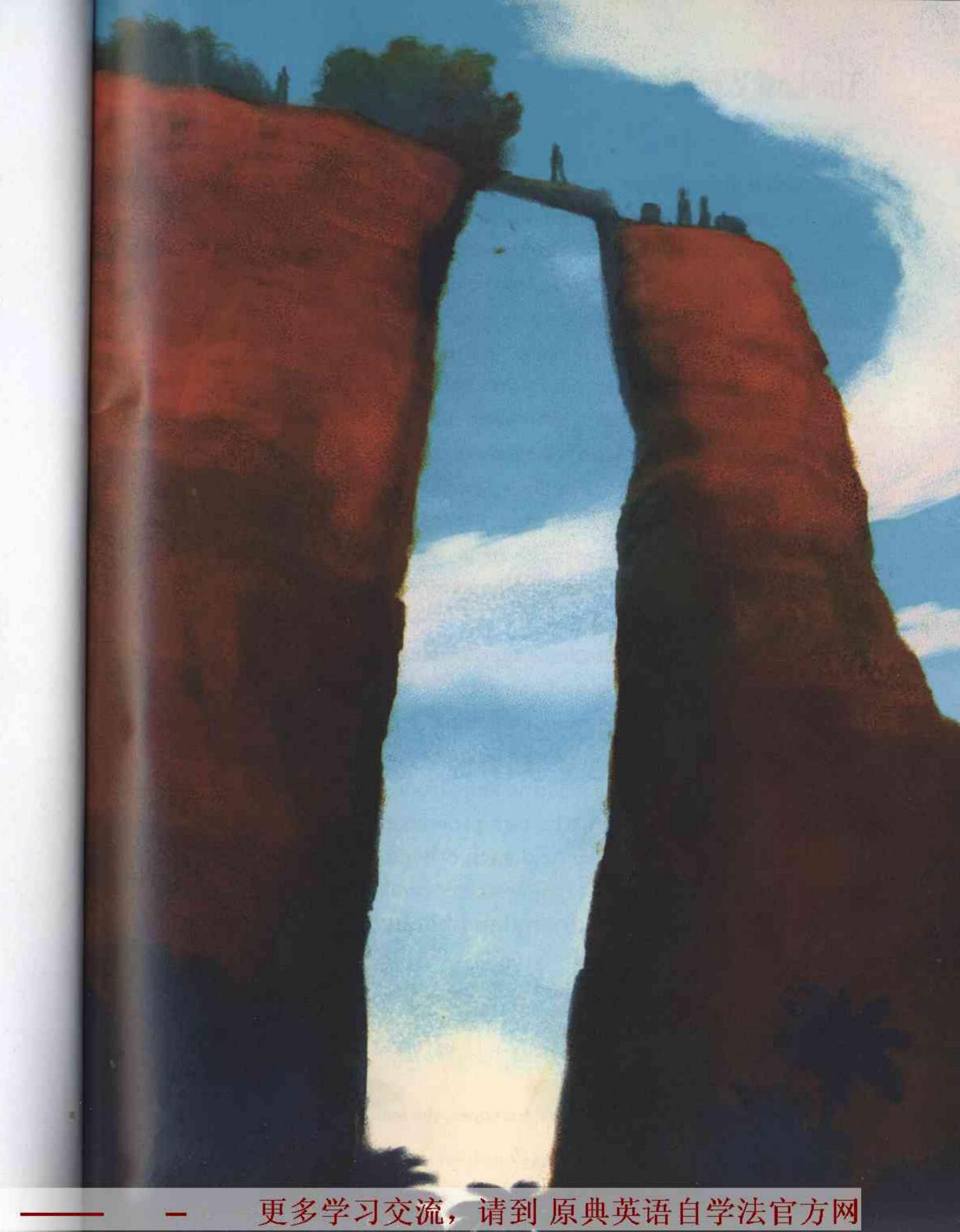
'A bridge!' cried Lord John.

'Exactly, my friends, a bridge!' said Challenger. 'And now our strong young friend will cut down the tree.'

He then gave me an axe. I began to cut down the tree. It finally fell down, and made a bridge for us. The four of us then crossed. We were in the wonderful new world. It was a moment of victory. We walked forward a little bit and then we heard a loud noise. We returned to the edge of the cliff. Our bridge was gone. Then we saw Gomez on the other side.

,'I pushed the tree down,' he shouted. 'You can never get down

1. gap: hole.



now. You'll die up there! I am Lopez's brother, the man Lord John shot five years ago. 1 Now I can die happy.'

Gomez began to go down the tower, but Lord John shot him.

We were certainly trapped. 2 We called Zambo, and with the ropes we pulled up some food.

The next morning we made our camp. Then we began our exploration of the plateau, which we called Maple White Land. Lord John walked in front. After we walked for a couple of minutes, he stopped.

'Look at this!' he said, 'these are the tracks of the biggest bird in the world!'

'Not a bird,' said Professor Challenger.

'What then?' asked Lord John.

'A dinosaur,' Professor Challenger answered.

We continued walking and came to an opening in the forest. There in front of us were five of the most incredible creatures in the world - two adults and three young ones. They had skin like a reptile. They looked like gigantic kangaroos.

Lord John held his gun. The two professors were excited and happy. Unconsciously, they held each other's hand and watched like two young children.

'What will they say in England about this?' Professor Summerlee asked.

'I know exactly what they will say,' Professor Challenger replied. 'They'll say that we are frauds.'

'And if we take photographs?'

'They'll say that they are fakes,' said Challenger.

'And if we bring back a dinosaur?' said Summerlee.

'Well, then, perhaps, they'll believe us,' said Challenger.

'Iguanodons,' said Summerlee. 'You can find their fossil footprints all over the South of England. They lived there millions of years ago, but conditions changed. Here conditions haven't changed and these animals have lived.'

We continued walking. Finally we came to a very large hole. At the bottom of this hole was a small area of water. Around this water were the pterodactyls' nests. 1 It was a horrible thing to see. Professor Challenger went too close and they saw us. They began to attack us. We were very fortunate to survive.

That night, in our camp, Lord John came to talk to me.

'Malone,' he said, 'do you remember the place where those pterodactyls were?'

'Very clearly.'

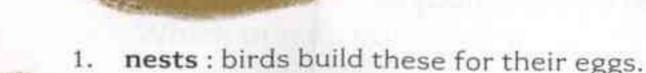
'It was a kind of volcanic hole.'

'Yes, exactly.'

'It had a blue colour.'

'Yes, but why?'

'Oh, nothing, nothing,' he answered and walked away.



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^{1.} Lopez... ago: Roxton killed Pedro Lopez, the leader of the slave traders (see page 41).

^{2.} trapped: unable to escape.

The text and beyond

1 Comprehension check

Answer the questions.

- 1 How did they know that the skeleton belonged to a European?
- 2 How did they know that it was James Clover?
- 3 What did Maple White's arrows mean?
- 4 What happened to their dinner?
- 5 How did they finally get to the plateau?
- 6 How did Gomez trap them on the plateau?
- 7 Why did he do it?
- 8 How did the two professors feel when they saw the iguanodons?
- 9 How did Summerlee know that iguanodons once lived in the South of England?
- 10 Why don't iguanodons still live in the South of England?
- 11 What did Malone and Lord John notice about the place where pterodactyls had their nests?

PET 2 Sentence transformation

Here are some sentences from the story you are reading. For each sentence, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 1 That was certainly not like any bird that I have ever seen.

 I have a bird like that.
- 2 The high tower of rock was near us.
- The high tower of rock was from us.
- 3 Somebody pushed him.

 He pushed by somebody.

4 We were all silent.

Nobody anything.

5 It was too dark to see anything.

It wasn't light to see anything.

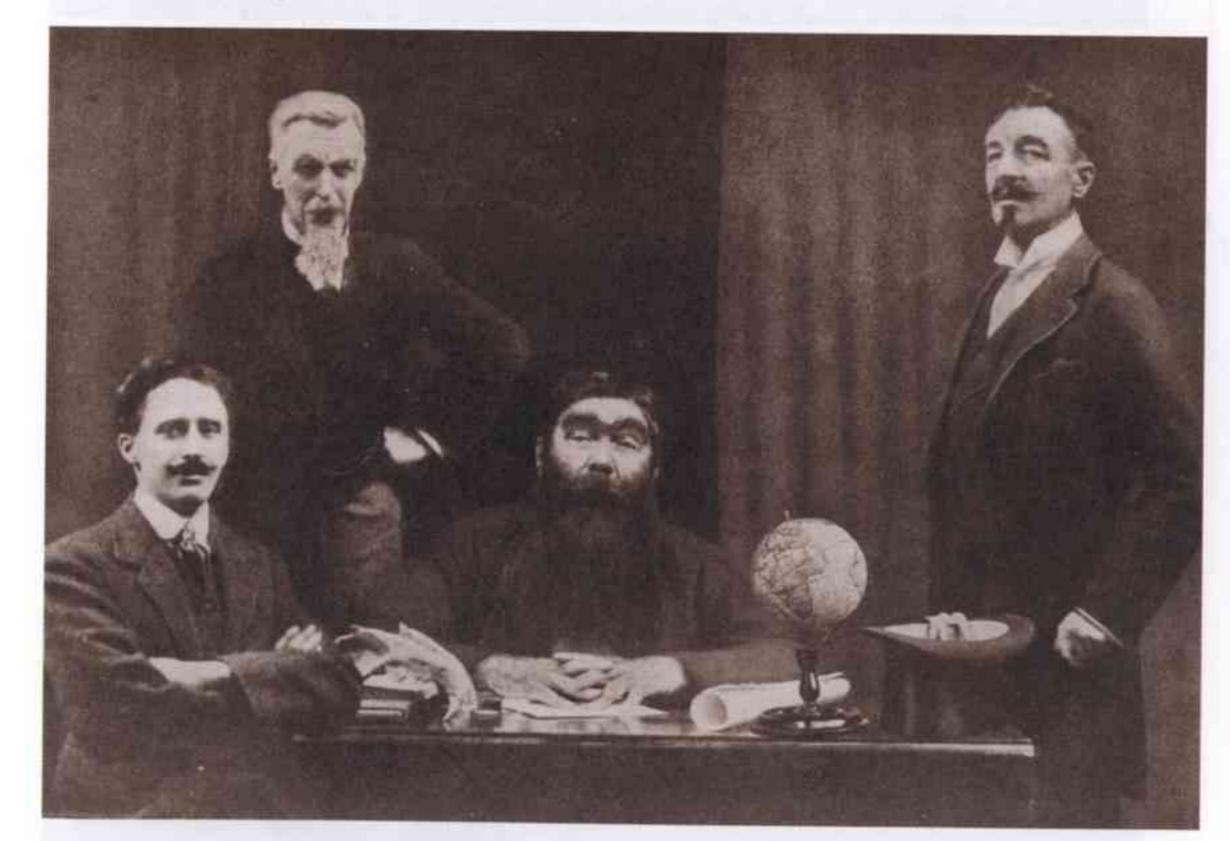
6 Well then, perhaps they will believe us. Well then, they us.

7 Here conditions have not changed.

Here conditions have the same.

3 Speaking

In real life Conan Doyle was fascinated by photos, both real and fake. Below are two photos. One is of Conan Doyle and some friends: they are dressed up to look like the characters in the book. He prepared this photo just for fun.



- With your partner decide who are the characters in the photos.
- Which one do you think is Doyle?

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The other photograph is of a little girl and some fairies. This photo, in Doyle's opinion, was not a fake! He thought that it was proof that fairies really existed.



- Describe the picture to your partner.
- Does it look real to you?
- Is it easy to make fake photos today? Why or why not?

Now, look at a third picture. People say it is a picture of a prehistoric reptile — probably a plesiosaurus — in a Scottish lake called Loch Ness. The dinosaur is commonly called the Loch Ness Monster, or, affectionately, Nessie. Many people believe that it really exists and that this photo and other similar ones are proof.

What do you think?



本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

Before you read



1 Listening



You will hear about a terrible dinosaur that came near the camp. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces.

The Prehistoric tragedy

The next day they did not leave the	camp because they were
Horrible cries came from (2)	
Then they heard (3)their camp.	

Fighting the horrible creature

Edward wanted to kill the creature with his (4)
Edward thought that Lord Roxton was very (5) to
run towards the beast.
But Lord Roxton was able to frighten the creature with

The day after the tragedy

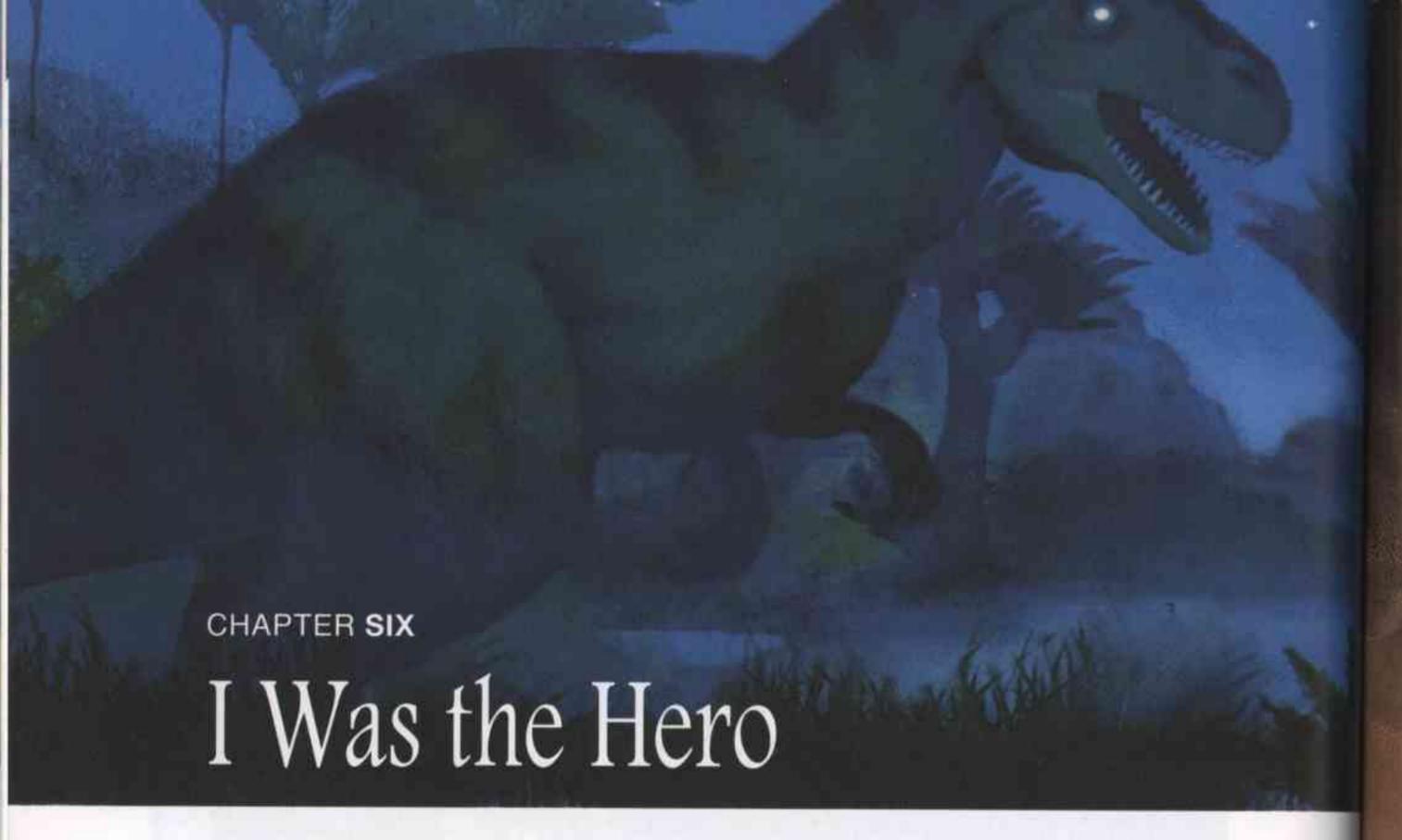
(6)

The next day, they found (7)	***************************************	of the	animal	that
was killed.				

2 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 87 and answer these questions.

- 1 Which one of the characters can you see?
- 2 Where is he?
- 3 What can he see?
- 4 How do you think he feels?



The next day we stayed in the camp. We were very tired from our adventures. That night we heard horrible cries from the forest.

'What was that?' I said quietly.

'We've just heard,' replied Challenger, 'the sounds of a prehistoric tragedy. Some carnivorous dragon has killed an iguanodon.'

Then Summerlee raised his hand.

'Quiet!' he cried. 'I hear something.'

Some giant creature was coming towards our camp.

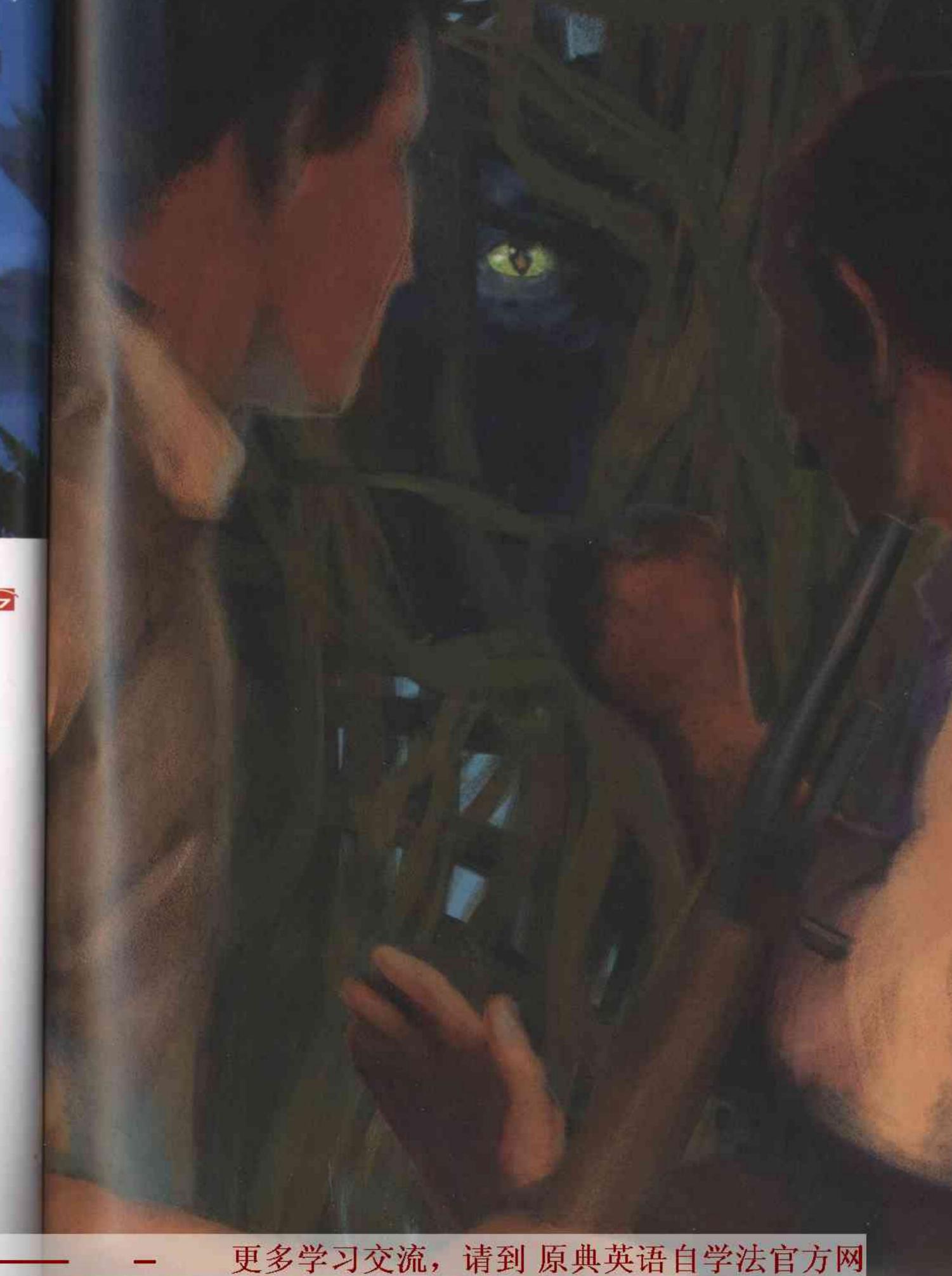
'I think it's going to jump into our camp!' I said, preparing my rifle.

'Don't shoot!' said Lord John quietly.

'If it jumps into our camp it'll kill us all,' said Summerlee.

'I have an idea,' cried Lord John.

Then he did something incredibly courageous. He picked up a burning torch from the fire. Then he went quickly out of the area of our camp. He ran towards the creature. In that moment we



could see it in the light. It was all covered with blood. A moment later, the horrible creature ran away.

'I knew it!' said Lord John laughing. 'That monster is afraid of fire.'

The next day, we found pieces of iguanodon on the ground. The two professors examined them carefully.

'In my opinion,' said Professor Challenger, 'that horrible creature was an Allosaurus.'

That evening we returned to the camp and began to discuss our future plans.

'Tomorrow,' said Professor Summerlee, 'we should try to leave this land.'

'What?' said Professor Challenger. 'We must explore it. I am surprised at you, Professor Summerlee.'

'Professor Challenger,' responded Professor Summerlee, 'If we are killed, nobody in London will ever know about our discoveries. We can return to London and then prepare a larger expedition. Now we must leave this plateau.'

'Perhaps you're right,' answered Challenger, 'but first we must at least make a map of Maple White Land.'

'That will take too much time,' said Summerlee. 'There are no high mountains. How can we see all of the plateau?'

Then I had an idea. There was a very large tree near us.

'I can go up to the top of this tree,' I said. 'There I can see all of the plateau and make a map.'

I began to climb the tree. After a minute or two, I saw something



incredible: a face. The face of a horrible red apeman 1 was looking at me. It made angry noises at me, but then it disappeared quickly. I was shocked, but I decided to continue to climb.

When I arrived at the top, I looked around. In the distance I saw a lake. Then I drew a map of Maple White Land.



When I came down again, I described the apeman to my friends.

'Perhaps,' said Challenger, 'It was a kind of primitive man between ape and man: the missing link! 2 We must discover more about it.'

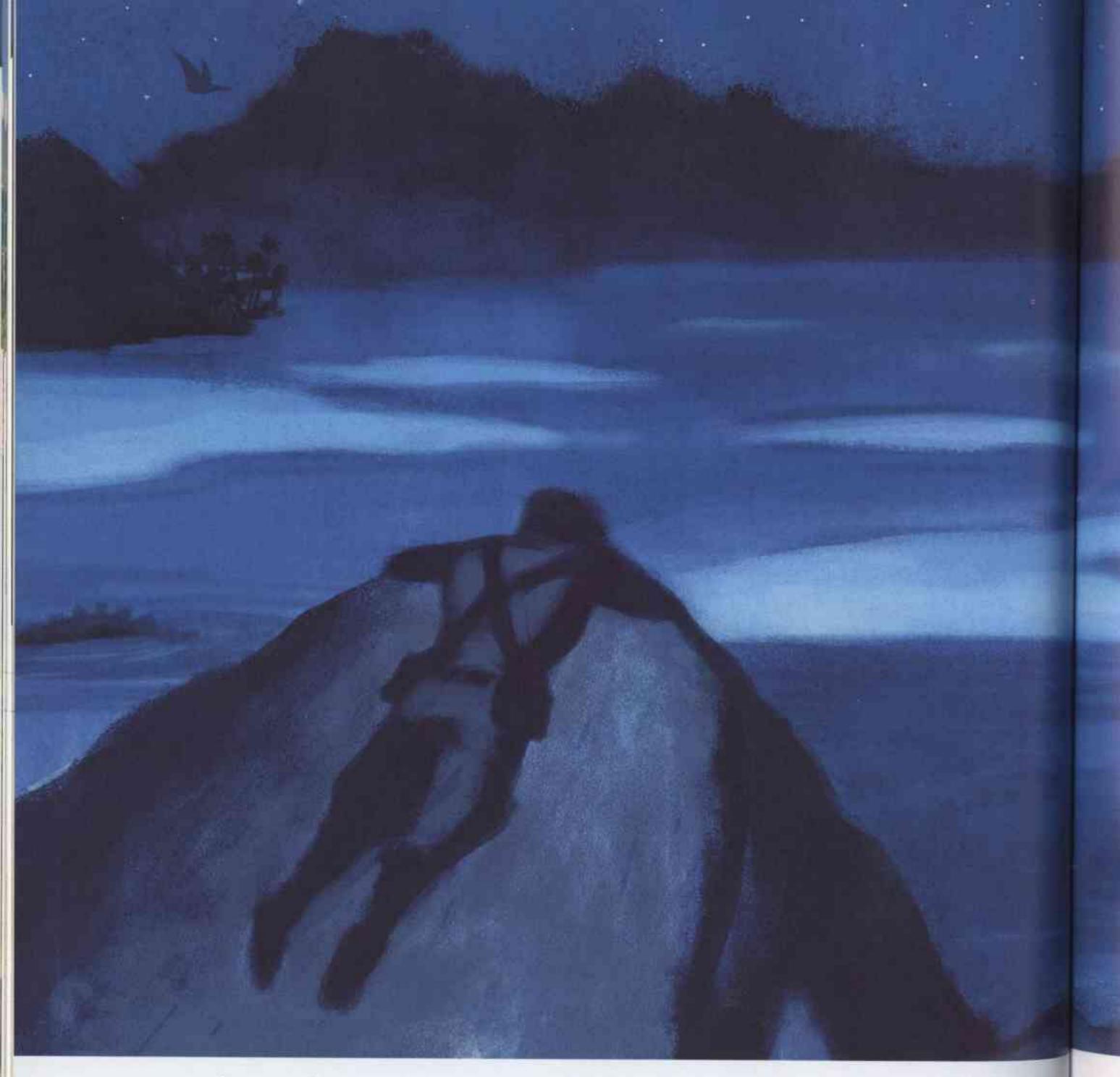
'No,' said Summerlee, 'we must leave this land. Now we have the map, we can try to return to civilisation.'





missing link: proof that humans and apes have evolved from the same animal.





That night I was too excited to sleep after my adventure. I thought about Gladys. She wanted me to be a hero. I could go to explore the central lake alone. I could go during the night and be back before morning.

. I left the camp quietly and walked towards the lake.

There was a bright moon and I could see well. I arrived at the edge of the lake 1 at one o'clock. I climbed up on a large rock and

edge of the lake: where the lake stops.

looked around. I could see some cliffs on the other side of the plateau. There were a series of caves in these cliffs. Now I could see lights in them! So, there were humans on the plateau!

I could see many creatures in the lake. One had a long neck and swam in the water. Then I heard the sound of a large animal walking very near me. I saw it. It was very familiar to me. But why? Then I remembered, it was the creature in Maple White's drawing — a stegosaurus.

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When I looked at my watch again, it was two o'clock. It was time to return to the camp. I walked and thought about my great discoveries. Then, after a few minutes, I heard something behind me. The sound came closer. I turned and saw that horrible monster, the Allosaurus. I decided to run, but the creature began to run too. He came closer. I was terrified. I screamed. And then I heard a crash - I was falling down into a deep hole, and then everything became dark.

I was unconscious for a few minutes. When I woke up, I smelled something horrible. Around me there were large pieces of old meat. I was in a trap for dinosaurs, a trap made by humans!

I slowly climbed out of the hole, and continued my walk to the camp. Suddenly, I heard the sound of a rifle. I ran towards the camp, and shouted. Nobody answered.

When I arrived I saw blood on the ground. All my friends were gone. I was alone in that world.

But then I remembered Zambo. I went to the edge of the cliff. Zambo was still there at his camp waiting for us. There was an Indian with him.

Zambo climbed up to the top of the tower of rock. When he was opposite me I threw a letter to him for the Indian to take to the nearest village. Maybe he could bring ropes to help us climb down.



The text and beyond

Comprehension check Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under B for NO.

			A.
		Yes	No
1	They saw an Allosaurus kill an Iguanodon.		
2	Lord John was very surprised that the Allosaurus was afraid of fire.		
3	Professor Summerlee wanted to leave Maple White Land because he was afraid.		
4	Malone climbed the tree to see the apeman better.		
5	Professor Challenger decided he wanted to stay after he heard about the apeman.		
6	Malone went to the lake for Gladys.		H
7	When Malone saw the lights, he knew that the apemen could use fire.		
8	A stegosaurus ran after Malone.		
9	Malone fell into a dinosaur trap.		
10	When Malone arrived back at their camp, he saw Zambo.		

Now correct the incorrect statements above.

3 Summary

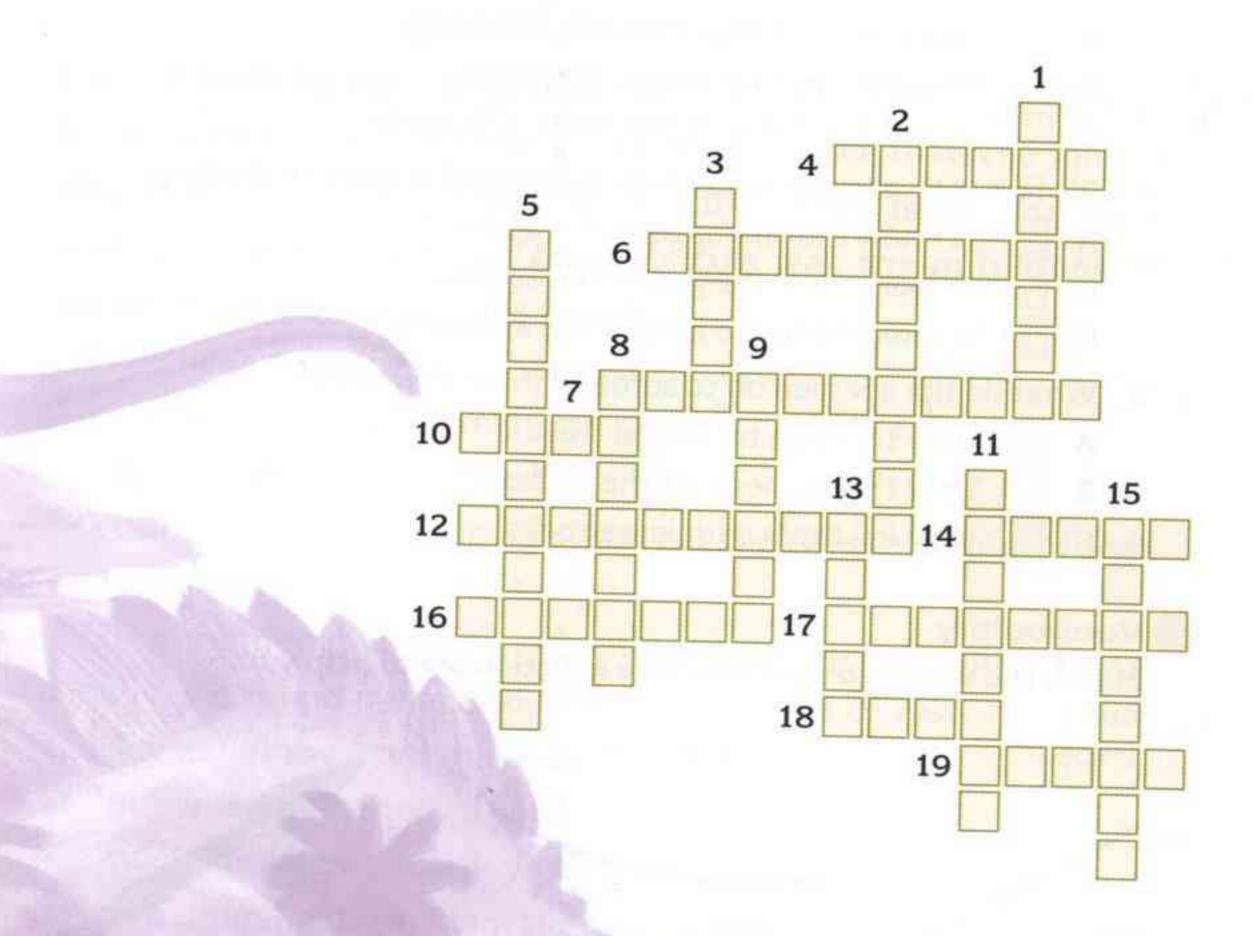
Put the paragraphs in the right order to make a summary of Chapters Five to Six. There is an example for you.

- When he was up there, he saw an apeman.
 - Five days later Challenger discovered a way to the plateau. They climbed up the rock tower. Then they cut down a large tree.
- This was their bridge. When they were all on the plateau, they heard a noise. The bridge was gone, and they were trapped.

- 18 Somebody who does something very courageous.
- 19 Short for 'photograph'.

Down

- 1 Voyage, trip.
- 2 High areas of land.
- 3 A long gun.
- 5 An animal that eats meat is An allosaurus is a dinosaur.
- 8 A mountain with a wide, flat top.
- 9 A section of a river where the water moves very quickly.
- 11 You put a letter in an
- 13 A burning stick that is used for light.
- 15 All the bones in your body are your



Listening

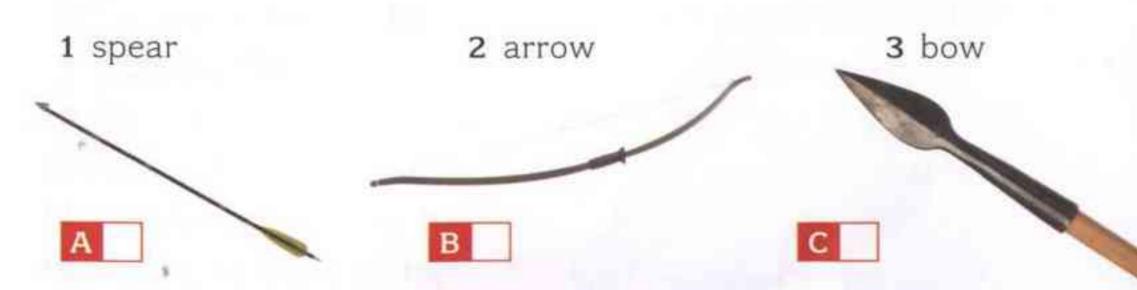


You will hear about how Edward sees his friends again. For each question, put a tick (\checkmark) in the correct box (A, B or C).

- 1 When Malone returned to the camp he
 - A started a fire.
 - B fell asleep.
 - c ate some dinner.
- 2 Who came for Malone?
 - A Professor Summerlee
 - B Professor Challenger
 - C Lord John
- 3 How did the apemen begin their attack on the expedition?
 - A They came running towards the camp.
 - B They jumped down from the trees.
 - C They threw large stones from a distance.
- 4 Professor Challenger was treated well by the apemen because
 - A he knew the language of the apemen.
 - B he looked like the god of the apemen.
 - c he looked like the king of the apemen.
- 5 What do the apemen do to some of their prisoners?
 - A They tie them to special trees.
 - B They throw them off the cliffs.
 - C They kill them with large rocks.

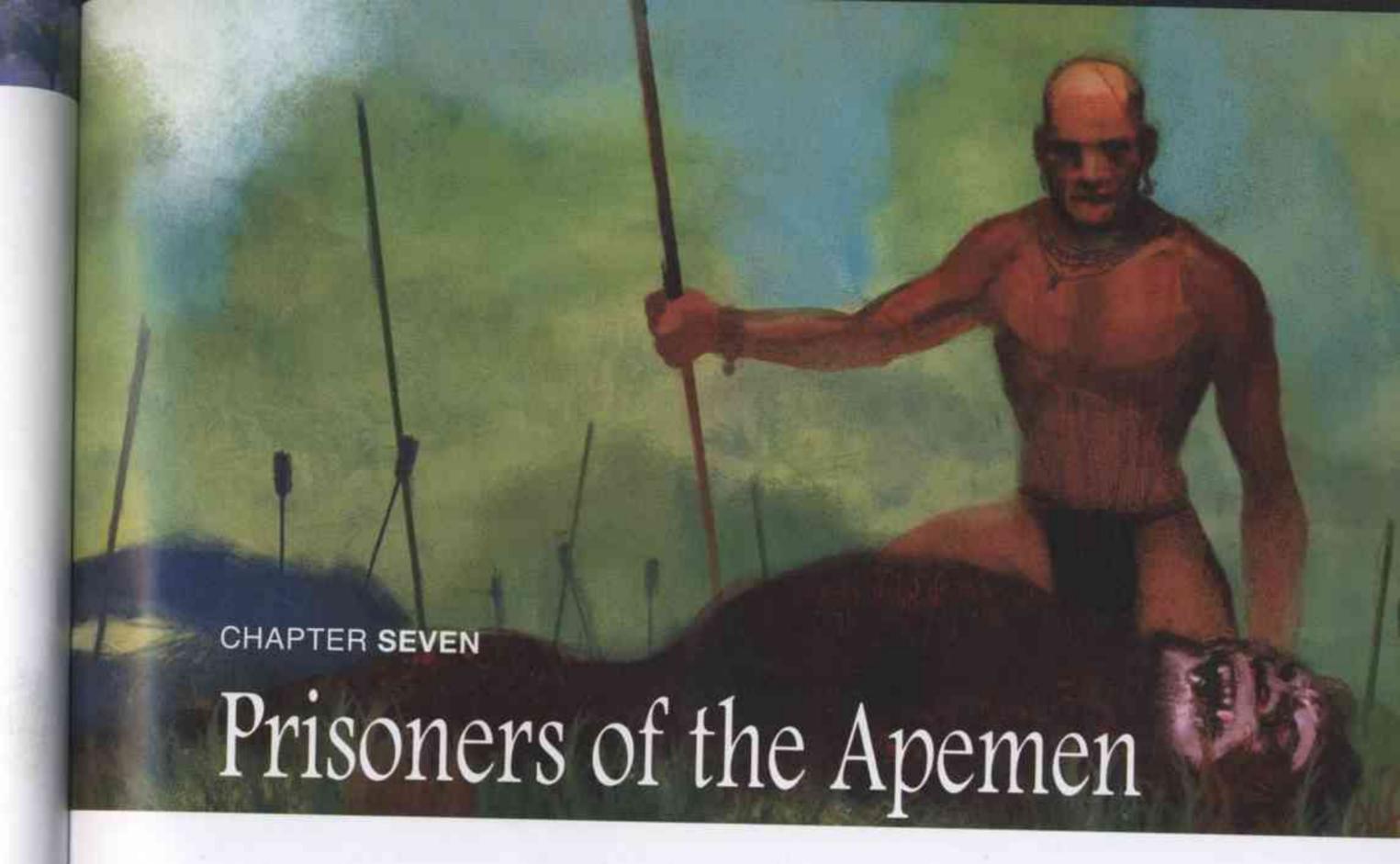
2 Vocabulary

Match the words to a picture. Use a dictionary to help you.



Then use the words to make three sentences.

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I went back to our camp and tried to get some rest. It was horrible to try and sleep here, but it was safer than the jungle! The thought that I could die in this place made me very unhappy. The light from Zambo's fire was the only hope of escape from this dangerous world.

The next morning Sir John woke me up.

'Quick! Quick, young man!' he said.

'What? What is it?' I cried.

'Don't stop to think or talk! Just get the rifles and some food!' he responded.

In a moment we had everything and began running away. Finally, we found a place to hide and stopped to rest. I told him quickly about my adventures the night before.

'But what happened to you?' I asked him.

'Well,' he began, 'early yesterday morning hundreds of apes started jumping down from the trees above us. They captured us all and took us to where they live. They tied Summerlee and me up. But strangely enough, Challenger looked a lot like the king of

the apemen! They gave him special treatment. He stayed with the king and ate fruit. You see, this plateau is divided between the apemen and the Indians. The caves you saw with lights belong to the Indians. There's a constant war between the two groups. In fact, yesterday, the apemen brought back twelve prisoners. They pulled the arms off of two of them and killed them. It was a horrible thing to see.

We also discovered that they have a special ceremony. They take their prisoners to the edge of the cliff and then they throw them off. That is what happened to James Clover, Maple White's friend. Yesterday, they pushed four of the Indians off the cliffs.

Early this morning I escaped and went to our camp. There I got you and the guns, and here we are.'

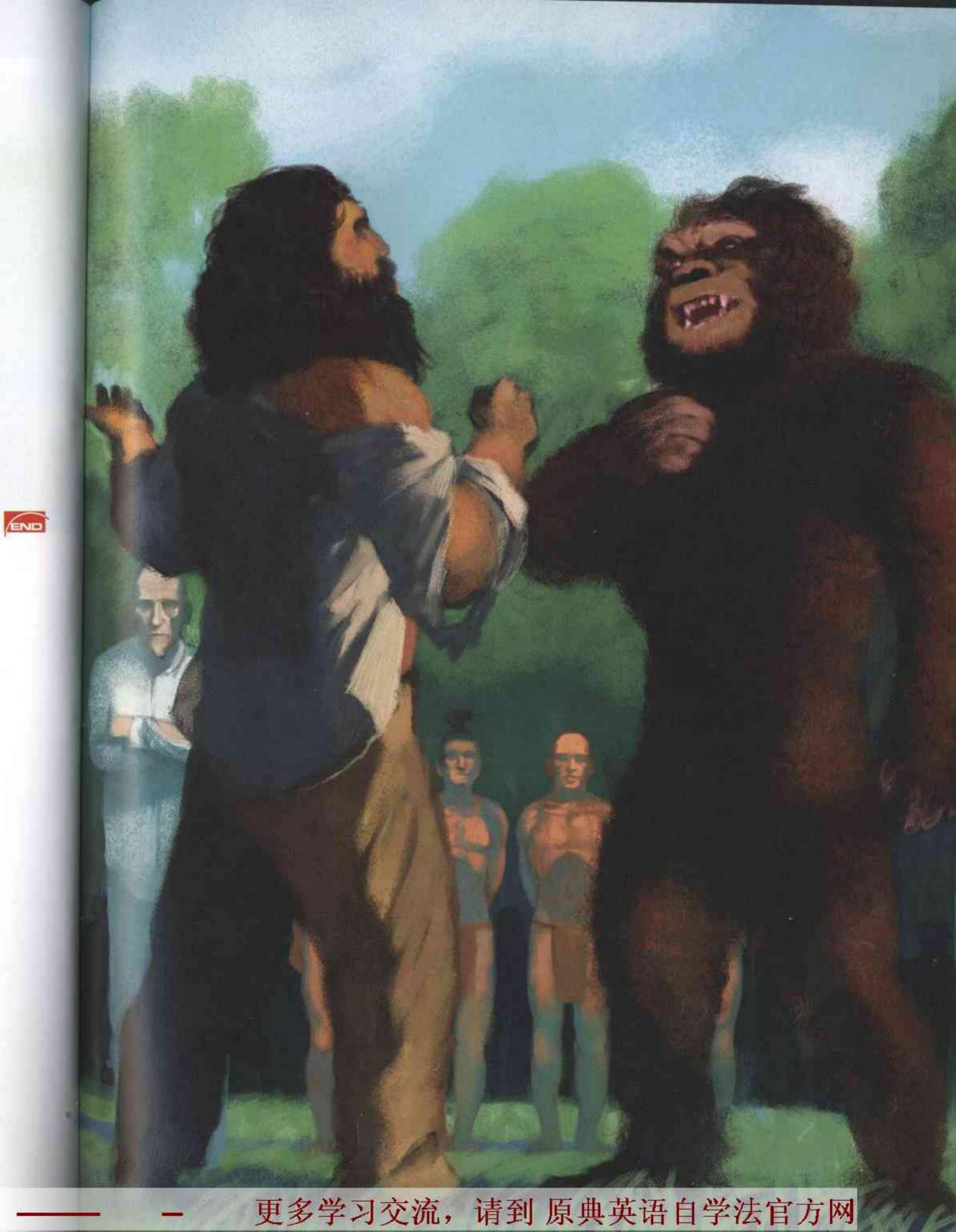
After we rested and talked, we ran quickly to where the apemen lived.

We arrived and hid behind some trees. I saw something that I will never forget. There was an open area of grass near the edge of the cliffs. The small houses of the apemen were in the trees, and they were made of leaves.

In this area there were about one hundred apemen. In front of them there was a little group of Indians and Professor Summerlee.

Then I saw two other strange individuals. One of them was Professor Challenger, and the other was the king of the apemen. Both of them were short with big chests and large heads. They were both covered with hair. The big difference between the two was that the Professor's hair was black and the king's hair was red.

1. ceremony: special things done on special occasions.



Then the apemen took one of the Indians and pushed him off the cliffs. They waited for their next victim.

This time it was Summerlee. Two of the apemen caught him by the arms. Challenger turned to the king. He tried to convince him not to kill Summerlee. The king pushed Challenger away and then, in that moment, Lord John shot him.

'Shoot them! Shoot, young man, shoot!' he cried.

Professor Challenger and I helped Summerlee to run away. Lord John continued to shoot the apemen. We ran and ran. Finally we arrived at our camp. We thought we were safe, but then we heard the sound of feet. Lord John went outside with his rifle and found the surviving Indians. They were very frightened. One of them, we thought, was their chief.

We could not stay in the camp. The apemen knew where it was. We left with the Indians and found another place to hide.

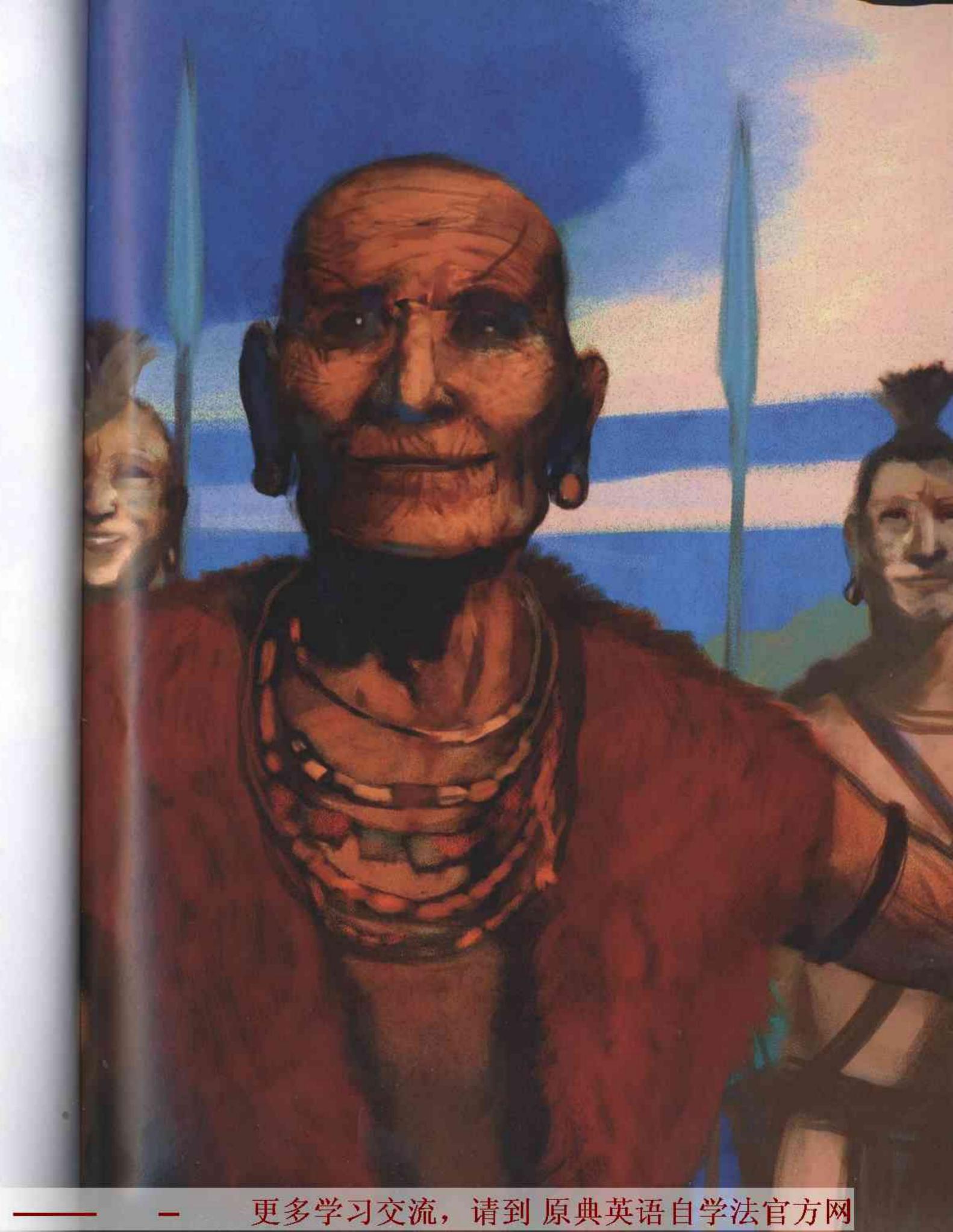
That night, before we slept, Professor Challenger came to me.

'Mr Malone,' he said very seriously, 'you won't write that I looked like the king of the apemen?'

'Professor, I'll only write the truth,' I answered.

'Very good,' said Professor Challenger, and went to sleep.

The next morning we decided to go to the Indian caves. We left the forest and walked across an open area. When we arrived at the lake, our Indian friends began to shout with joy. A large number of canoes were coming towards us. When they arrived on land, an older Indian came and embraced the young chief. They had spears and bows and arrows. They were there to save their young chief from the apemen. Then the young chief began to talk to his men. He told them that now was the time to attack and defeat the apemen for the last time. They were all together



and they had the help of these strange men with great magic — our rifles. We, too, decided to go with them the next day to fight the apemen.

That evening we made our camp by the lake. We saw many strange creatures in the water with long necks. One of them came out of the water onto the beach.

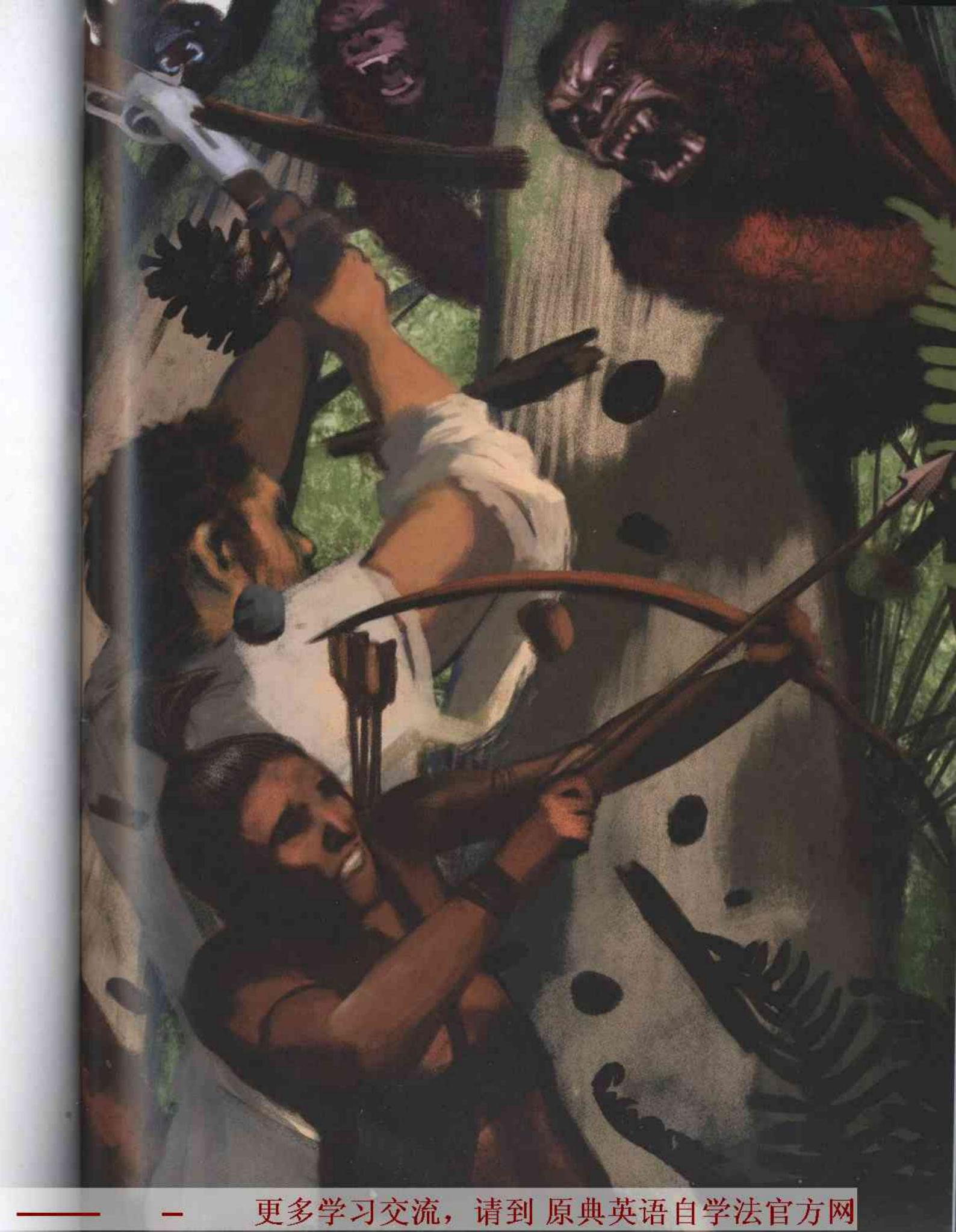
'Plesiosaurus! It's a plesiosaurus!' cried Summerlee. 'My dear Challenger, we're the luckiest zoologists that have ever lived!'

Lord John was not interested in the wonderful animals. Again, he noticed the blue colour of the ground near some volcanic holes.

The next day more Indians came. Now there were about four or five hundred of them. We all went towards the forest to fight our war against the apemen.

Before we arrived, the apemen attacked us. In the open, it was easy to defeat them. When we went in the forest it was more difficult. But, with the help of the rifles, in the end the Indians won.

After the battle Challenger turned to us and said, 'We've seen one of the typical great battles of history. What, my friends, is the victory of one nation over another nation? It's not important. The result is always the same. The most important victories of human history were different. They were the victories of primitive man over tigers, of primitive man over apemen. Now the future on this plateau belongs to man.'



The text and beyond

1 Comprehension check

Match the beginnings 1-9 with their endings A-L to make complete sentences. There are three that you do not need in column A-L.

1	The apemen captured twelve Indians			
2	Lord John now knew how James Clover died			
3	Lord John and Edward ran to where the apemen lived			
4				
5	Lord John and Edward began to shoot the apemen			
6				
7	They had to look for a new place to hide			
8	The Indians crossed the lake in their canoes			
9	The Indians decided to attack the apemen			
A	because the apemen knew where the camp was.			
В	because they wanted to save their friends.			
С	because they had the help of the expedition.			
D				
E				
F	because they both gave orders.			
G	because they wanted to save their chief.			
Н	because he saw the horrible ceremony of the apemen himself.			

We, too, decided to go with them the next day to fight the apemen

We can use to + infinitive to express purpose in English.

because Professor Challenger told him.

K because there was a war between the two groups.

because the apemen wanted to kill Summerlee.

because he wrote the truth.

Look at the examples:

I went to the Zoological Institute **to hear** Professor Challenger = I went to the Zoological Institute because I wanted to hear Professor Challenger.

We went with the Indians **to fight** the apemen = We went with the Indians because we wanted to fight the apemen.

Edward went on the expedition **to impress** Gladys = Edward went on the expedition because he wanted to impress Gladys.

Sometimes we use in order to instead of to.

I climbed the tree to see all of Maple White Land = I climbed the tree in order to see all of Maple White Land.

2 To + infinitive

Complete the sentences using the infinitive of purpose. Use the verbs in column A and the words and phrases in column B. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A	В
make get frighten cook capture talk about hear	dinosaurs Professor Challenger's discoveries Mr Waldron's lecture the allosaurus their dinner the allosaurus Edward
talk about test escape	their future expedition a bridge

0	Edward went to Professor Challenger's house to talk about
1	The students went to the Zoological Institute Hall
2	Professor Summerlee went to South America
3	Lord John invited Edward to his house
4	They made a fire
5	Edward ran
6	The Indians made a big hole
7	Edward cut down the tree
8	Lord John ran out of the camp with a torch
_	***************************************
9	Lord John came back to the camp

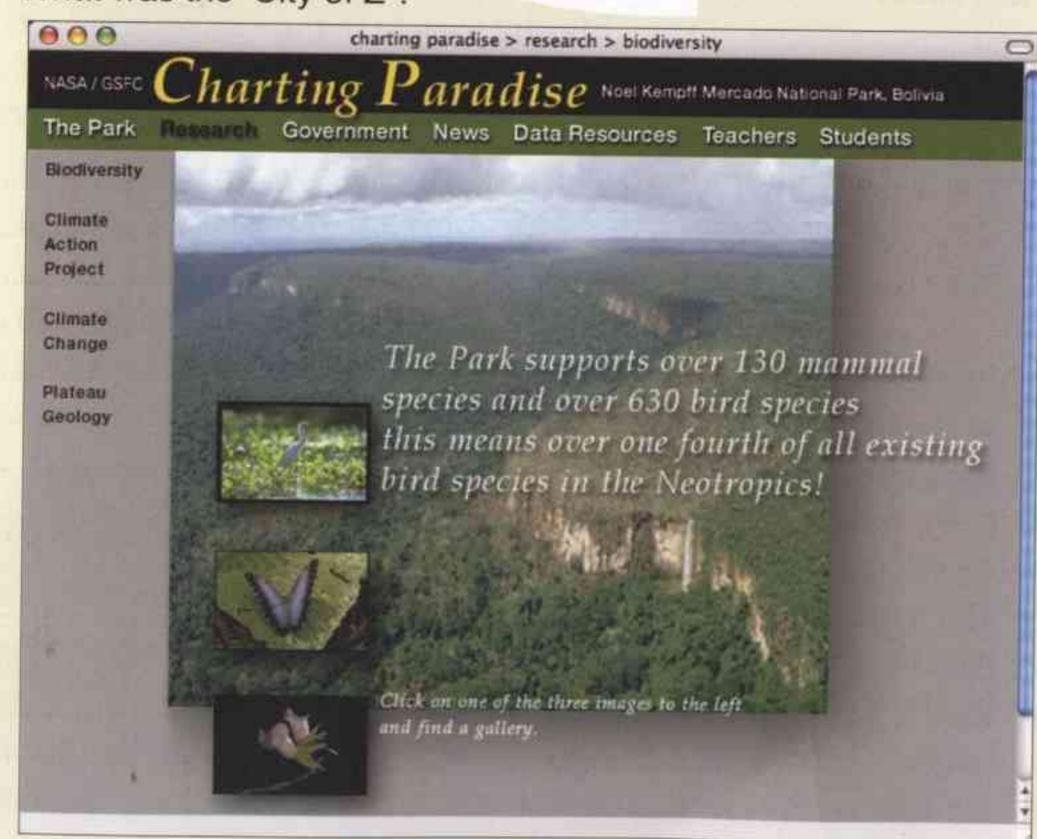
INTERNET PROJECT



THE REAL LOST WORLD

Doyle based all the major characters in his book on real people. He even based the fabulous plateau on a real place - a place you can even visit today! Fortunately this plateau is now part of a national park. Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for The Lost World. Click on the Internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.

- 1 What is the name of this national park?
- 2 Where is it located?
- 3 Find some pictures of the
 - ▶ famous plateau
 - Native Americans who live in the park
 - the plants and animals of the park
- 4 Print your favourite ones and show them to the class.
- 5 Who was Colonel Percy Fawcett?
- 6 When did he disappear?
- 7 What was the 'City of Z'?



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Before you read



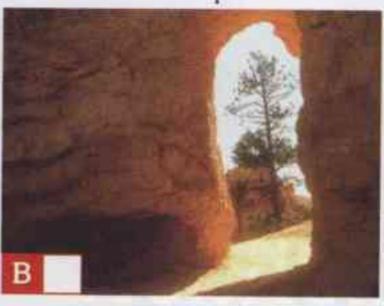
Listening

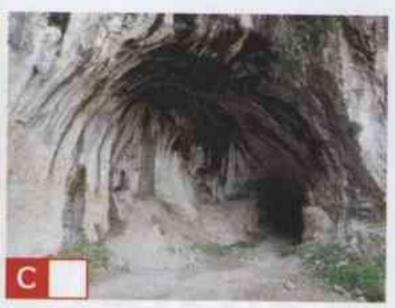


Listen to the beginning of Chapter Eight. You will hear about how the Indian chief helped the expedition. Choose the correct picture and put a tick (/) in the box below it (A, B or C).

Where did they make their camp?







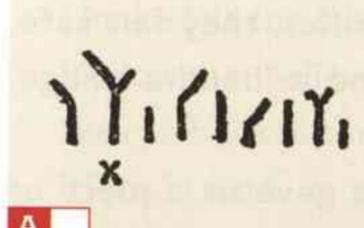
2 What did the Indians have that made them feel safe?

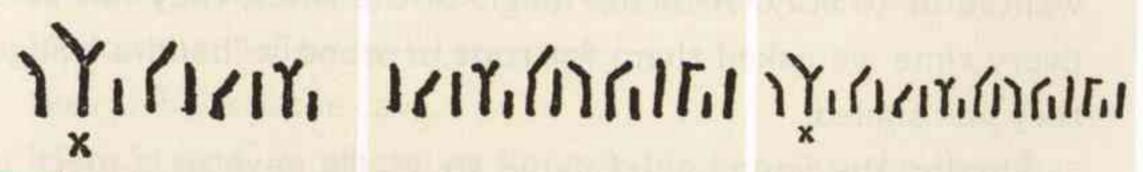






3 How many marks were on the piece of bark? 1









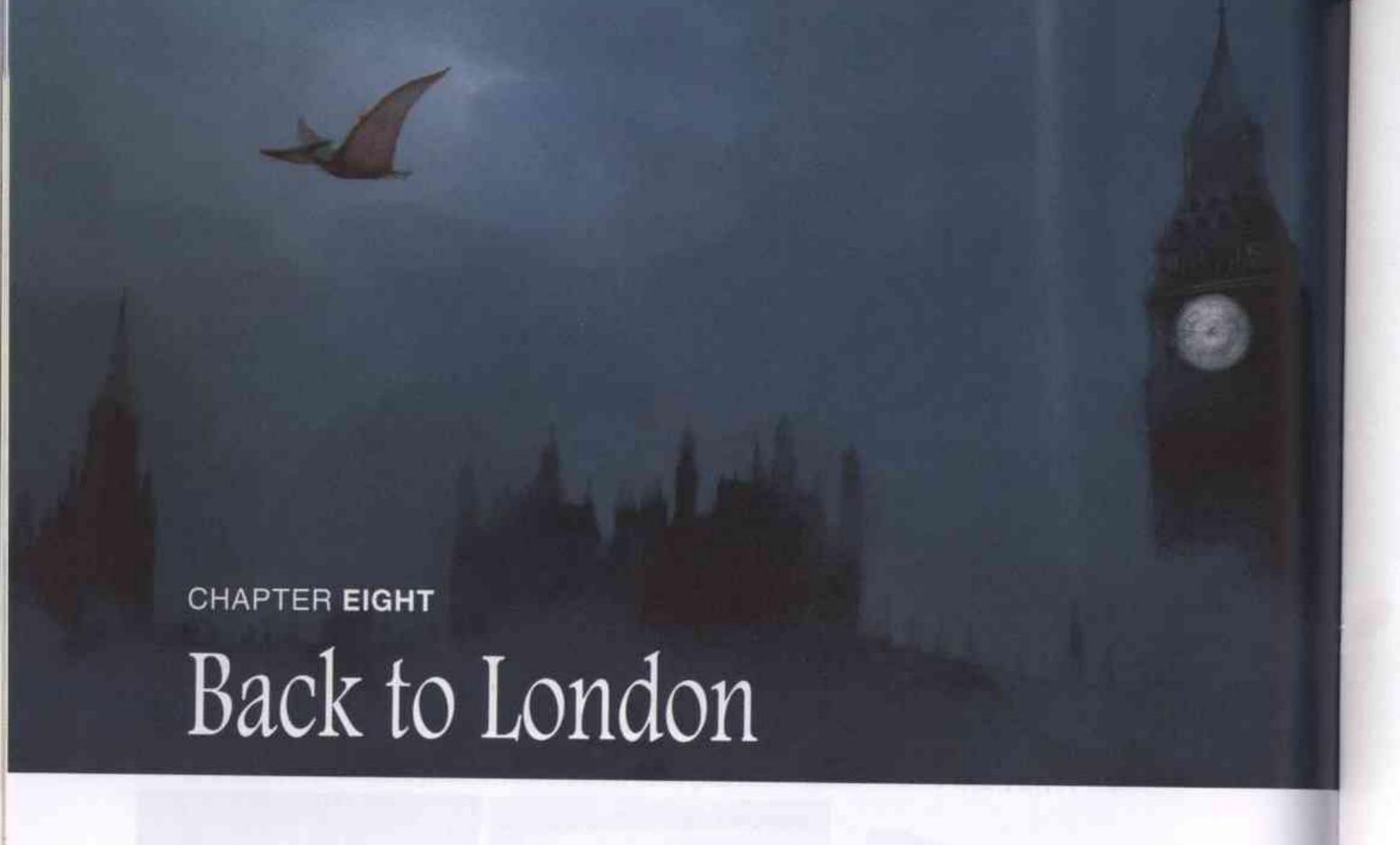
4 What was the light that they saw?







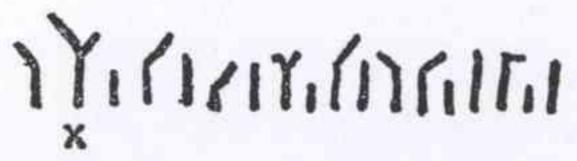
- bark: material that covers the outside of a tree.
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After the victory, the Indians invited us to stay with them in their caves. Lord John did not think this was a good idea. So, we made our camp near their caves. We now had time to observe the animals of the lake and the plateau.

There were many fascinating things to see. But we wanted to go back home. The Indians never helped us. It was clear that they wanted us to stay. With the magic of the rifles, they felt safe. Every time we asked them for rope or wood to build a bridge, they just smiled.

Finally, the young chief came to us. He gave us a piece of bark. We took it back to our camp and studied it.



'It's very important,' I said. 'He was very serious when he gave it to us.'

'Maybe it's a joke,' Summerlee suggested.

'It's clearly some kind of writing,' said Challenger.

本书学习方法:参照《徐老师原典英语自学法》

'It looks like a puzzle,' 1 said Lord John. Then he grabbed the piece of bark.

'I've got it! he cried, 'How many marks are there? Eighteen. Well, there are eighteen caves above us.'

'He pointed to the caves when he gave it to me,' I said.

'Well, then it's certain. This is a map of the caves. Here's a cross.

What is the cross for? It's next to a cave that is longer than the other ones.'

'It's a cave that goes to the other side of the cliff,' I cried.

'I believe our young friend has solved the problem,' Challenger said.

We got some torches and went to explore the cave.

We didn't light the torches at first. We walked in the dark because we did not want the Indians to see us. After walking a long way we lit the torches, and walked quickly. Then we arrived at a wall of rock. We all became sad.

'Maybe this is the wrong cave,' I said.

'No, young man,' Lord John said, 'this is the right cave.'

I looked at the mark on the map again, and I cried with joy.

'Follow me! Follow me!' I shouted.

We ran back in the cave.

'Here,' I said, 'is where we lit 2 the torches. But the cave has two arms. We didn't see the right one.'

We walked back a short distance and found a large black opening. We went quickly down this arm of the cave. After a while we saw a light. We ran towards it. We were at an opening on the cliff face.

- . puzzle: a game or activity in which you have to put pieces together.
- 2. lit: past simple form of to light.

'It's the moon!' cried Lord John.

He was right. We looked down from the opening and saw that we were nearer to the ground than we were to the top. It wasn't going to be easy to get down, but with our rope we could do it. We then returned to our camp.

The next evening we secretly took our things to the cave. Professor Challenger wanted to bring a large box but we managed to get it down.

We arrived at our old camp. There was Zambo and about twenty Indians. They helped us to get back to Pará.

I will not describe our voyage back to England. I will only say that the news of our great discoveries reached England before our arrival. We received many telegrams asking us for information. But we decided not to tell the newspapers anything about our discoveries. First we wanted to give a complete description of our discoveries to the members of the Zoological Institute.

About five thousand people came to the Queen's Hall to hear about our adventures. It was a wonderful evening. When we arrived in the room, the audience cheered ¹ for a long time. Then Professor Summerlee began his presentation. He talked about the new insects and plants. He told everyone about the prehistoric animals from the Jurassic period. ² He described the iguanodon, the pterodactyls, the allosaurus and the stegosaurus. He also talked about the apemen and the Indians of the plateau.

At the end of his talk, a scientist named Professor Illingworth stood up.

- cheered: shouted loudly to encourage them.
- Jurassic period: interval of geologic time 206-144 million years ago.
 The earth began to break up into continents we know today.



'This is all very wonderful, certainly,' he said, 'but they have no real proof!' 1

The audience began to shout, and Professor Challenger stood up. 'Well, sir,' Professor Challenger said, 'Summerlee has his collection of plants and insects. Doesn't that convince you?'

'No, it doesn't.'

'We have some photographs.'

'Photographs can be faked,' Professor Illingworth said.

'Do you want to see the creatures for yourself?' Professor Challenger asked.

'Yes, of course,' Professor Illingworth answered.

'And you will accept that as proof?'

'Certainly,' answered Illingworth.

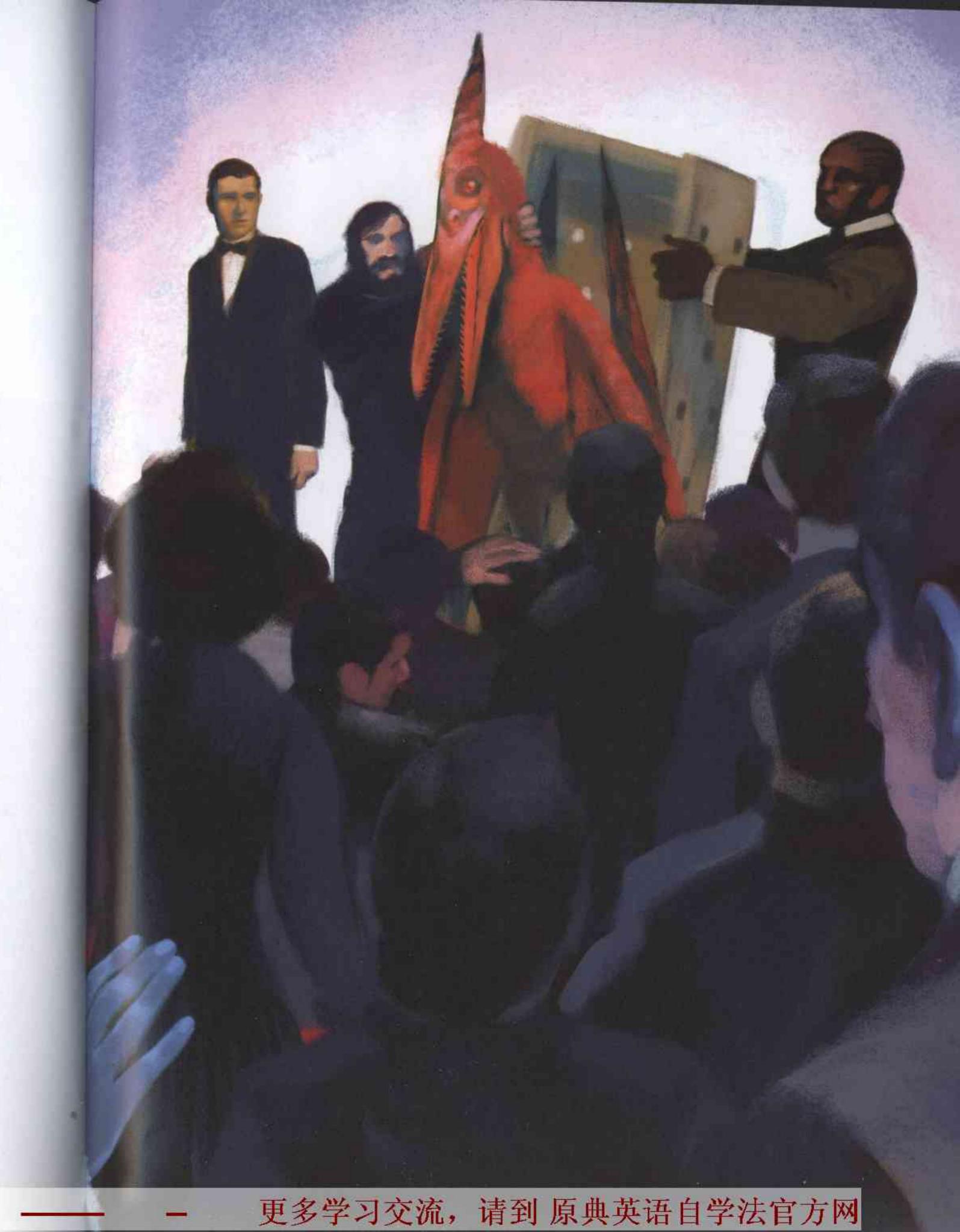
At that moment, Professor Challenger made a signal. Zambo and I came up to the stage. We carried a large, heavy box which we put down. Professor Challenger took off the cover. He looked into the box and said, 'Come out, you pretty thing!' Then, a young pterodactyl jumped up onto the edge of the box. Everybody was shocked. Some ladies screamed. Suddenly, the pterodactyl flew up over the heads of the audience. It flew around in large circles.

'Shut the windows! Shut the windows!' Professor Challenger shouted.
But, there was an open window, and the pterodactyl flew out.

Now everybody believed us, and the crowd carried us out of the hall on their shoulders. We were heroes.

But what about Gladys? Now, I really was a hero. Well, when I arrived in England, there was no telegram from her. I was very worried and went directly to her house. When I went inside, she was at the piano.

1. proof: a fact or a piece of information that shows something exists.



'Gladys!' I cried, 'Gladys!'

She looked at me with surprise. She was different.

'Gladys!' I cried. 'What's wrong? You're my Gladys — Gladys Hungerton?'

'No,' she said, 'I'm Gladys Potts. This is my husband.'

Life is certainly absurd. 1 I said hello to a short man with red hair.

'I told my husband about us,' Gladys continued. 'We have no secrets. Anyway, you left me for your adventure. So I don't think you really loved me very much.'

I turned to leave, but then I decided to ask Gladys's husband a question.

'How did you win her?' I asked. 'Did you go to the North Pole? Did you travel with pirates?'

'That's a little personal,' he replied.

'Well, just one more question then,' I continued. 'What's your job?'
'I work in an office,' he replied.

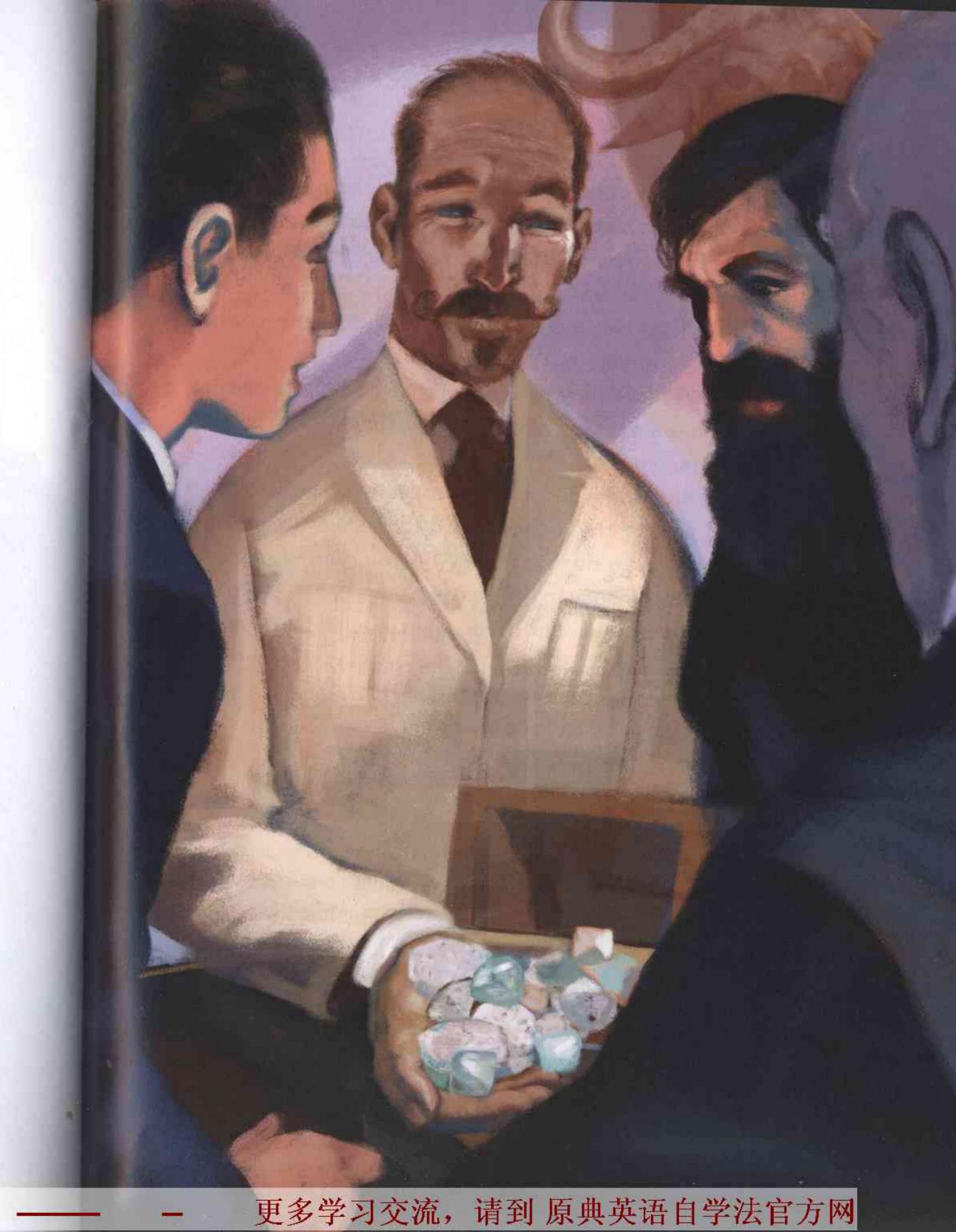
I left Gladys and her new husband. I felt angry, but I also laughed at the absurdity of the situation.

I will now describe one more scene before I finish. Yesterday, Professor Summerlee, Professor Challenger and I had dinner at Lord John's house. After dinner, Lord John spoke to us.

'Well,' he said, 'there's one thing I want to tell you. Do you remember that I noticed a strange blue colour around the volcanic holes? Well, I've seen volcanic holes like that only in South Africa near the great diamond mines 2 of Kimberley.'

Then he opened a little box and took out about thirty stones.

- 1. absurd: ridiculous.
- mine: tunnels or holes underground where people get minerals, coal, diamonds, gold, etc.



'Well, I found these near the hole where we saw the pterodactyls. I didn't tell you about them earlier because I wanted to be certain. Anyway, an expert looked at them. He said they have a price of at least two hundred thousand pounds. Of course, we will divide this money equally. Well, Challenger, what will you do with your fifty thousand?'

'I think,' Professor Challenger said, 'that I'll build a private museum. That has always been one of my dreams.'

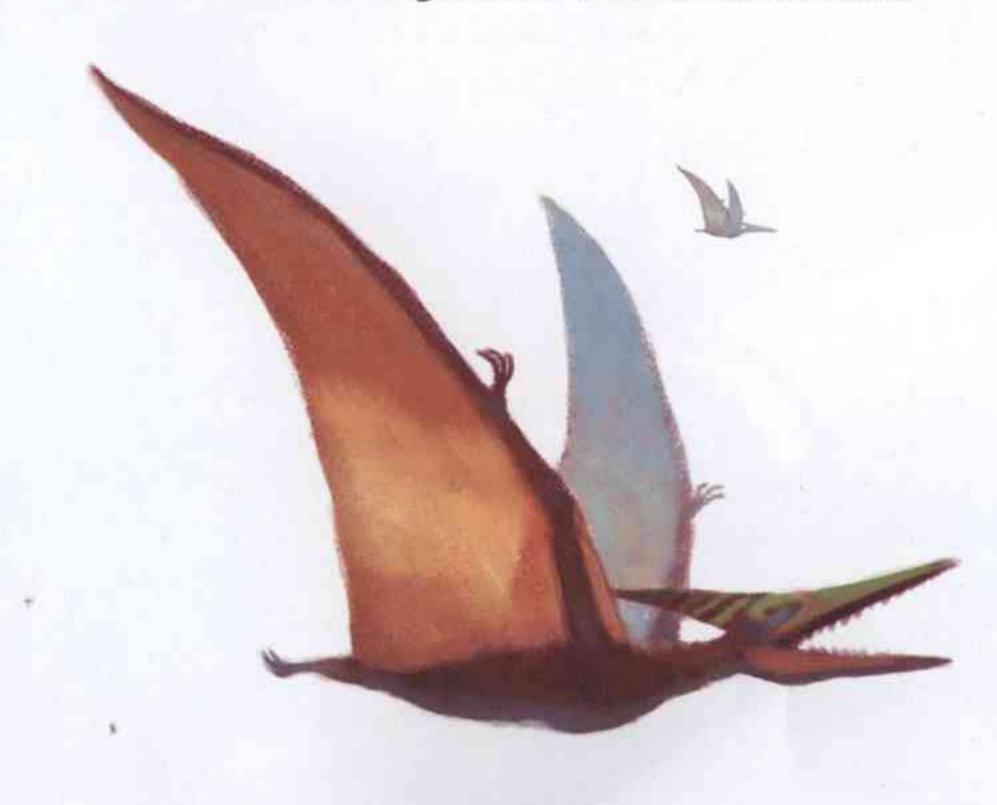
'And you, Summerlee?'

'I'll stop teaching and work on all my collections,' he replied.

'I'll use my part of the money,' Lord John said, 'to prepare another expedition to our plateau. And you, young man, of course, will use your money to get married.'

'Not now,' I said sadly. 'But if you want me, I'll be happy to come with you.'

Lord John said nothing, but he offered me his hand.



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The text and beyond

1 Comprehension check

Who said what and why? Match the quotes with the character who said them, and then match the quotes with the reason why they said them. Some characters may say more than one quote. There is an example at the beginning.

Gladys (G) Professor Challenger (C)	Professor Illingworth (I) Lord John (J)	Edward (E
WHAT		

В	'We didn't see the right one.'
C	'It's the moon!'
D	'Certainly.'
E	'Come out, you pretty thing!'
F	'Shut the windows!'
G	'Anyway, you left me for your adventure.'
Н	'What's your job?'

I	'Do you remember that I noticed a strange blue colour
	around the volcanic holes?'
1	'That has always I

J 'That has always been one of my dreams.'

WHY

WHO

- 1 He/she is explaining how he/she found the diamonds.
- 2 He/she is calling the pterodactyl.

I've got it!'

- 3 He/she wants to know how Potts won Gladys.
- 4 He/she is excited because they have found the way off the plateau.
- 5 He/she is saying what he/she will do with his money.
- 6 He/she saying that he/she will believe Challenger and Summerlee if he/she can see a dinosaur with his/her own eyes.
- 7 He/she is saying why he/she married another man.
- 8 He/she has understood the meaning of the writing on the bark.
- 9 He/she is saying why they came to a wall of rock.
- 10 He/she is afraid that the pterodactyl will escape.

2 Writing

Imagine that you are a journalist and you went to hear Professor Summerlee's talk on the expedition. Write an article in about 100 words. Include this information:

- how many people came
- what Summerlee said
- how the people reacted
- what Professor Illingworth wanted
- what Professor Challenger did
- your feelings on the evening

You can start your article like this:

THE NEW WORLD

Great meeting at the Queen's Hall Extraordinary incident. What was it?

Last evening some of us had the most incredible experience of our lives. We went to listen to Professor Summerlee explain the famous expedition to the Amazon. He spoke at the ...



3 Listening



You will hear an imaginary interview with Willis O'Brian, who worked on a film of *The Lost World*. For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box (A, B or C).

1	Willis O'Brian is surprised	because Mr Malone			
		Express newspaper.			
	B wants to interview				
	C has the same name	as the journalist in Th	ne Lost World.		
2	2 O'Brian invented stop-mo	tion photography in a	round		
	A 1910 B	1925	C 1933		
3	How long did O'Brian worl	k to make the film The	Lost World?		
	A 24 years B		C 25 years		
4	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle the	ought that the film ve	rsion of The Lost		
	World was				
	A really great. B	terrible.	c not bad.		
5	In the 1933 version of King	g Kong there are			
	A a few dinosaurs. B	many dinosaurs.	c no dinosar		

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	-				
4	SI	um	m	a	m
				-	

Put the paragraphs in the right order to make a summary of Chapters Seven and Eight. Then fill in the gaps with the words below.

	chief box canoes town home safer bark camp frauds war cliff proof shocked pterodactyl map shoot woke members
A	The next day they all went to the lake. There they saw a large number of Indians in (1)
В	The two men ran to the ape (3) to free their two friends. They arrived just in time because the apemen were
С	about to throw Summerlee off the (4)
D	So, they began their journey home. When they arrived, they did not tell anybody about their adventures. They wanted to report their discoveries first to the (7) of the Zoological Institute
E	Edward and Lord John began to (8) the apemen, and they all escaped to their camp. A group of Indians followed them. One of them was their (9)
F	The people were (10) but now they knew that Professor Challenger and his friends were not (11)
G	Finally the chief that they saved from the apemen gave them a piece of (12) with strange marks. It was a (13) of the caves, and showed them how to leave the plateau.
Н	So, Zambo and Edward brought a large (14)
	And so this great battle was fought: men against apemen. The men won. After this, they wanted to go (16), but the Indians did not help them. The Indians felt (17) with
	them and their rifles.
	Around 5,000 people came to hear about their expedition. Professor Summerlee described all the wonderful animals of the plateau. But when he finished his talk, Professor Illingworth said that he did not believe him. He wanted (18)

T: GRADE 5

5 Speaking: entertainment

In 1922 Arthur Conan Doyle went to give a talk to a group of magicians at a hotel in New York. He brought a film projector. Now, these magicians knew that Doyle believed in ghosts and spirits. So, they thought he wanted to show them a film about ghosts. Instead, they saw a film with dinosaurs! Many thought that the dinosaurs were real. Actually what they saw was a film version of Doyle's novel The Lost World. It contained the special effects of Willis O'Brian. Later, in 1933, Willis O'Brian made an even more famous film with dinosaurs and a giant ape: King Kong.



Beauty and the Beast - the famous 1933 film King Kong tells the story of a huge ape that falls in love with the beautiful Ann Darrow, played by the actress Fay Wray.

Prepare a short talk about the kind of films you like. Use the following questions to help you.

- How often do you watch films?
- Do you like films with fantastic special effects? Why or why not?
- What films do you like? Why?
- 4 What was the most recent film that you really liked?



INTERNET PROJECT

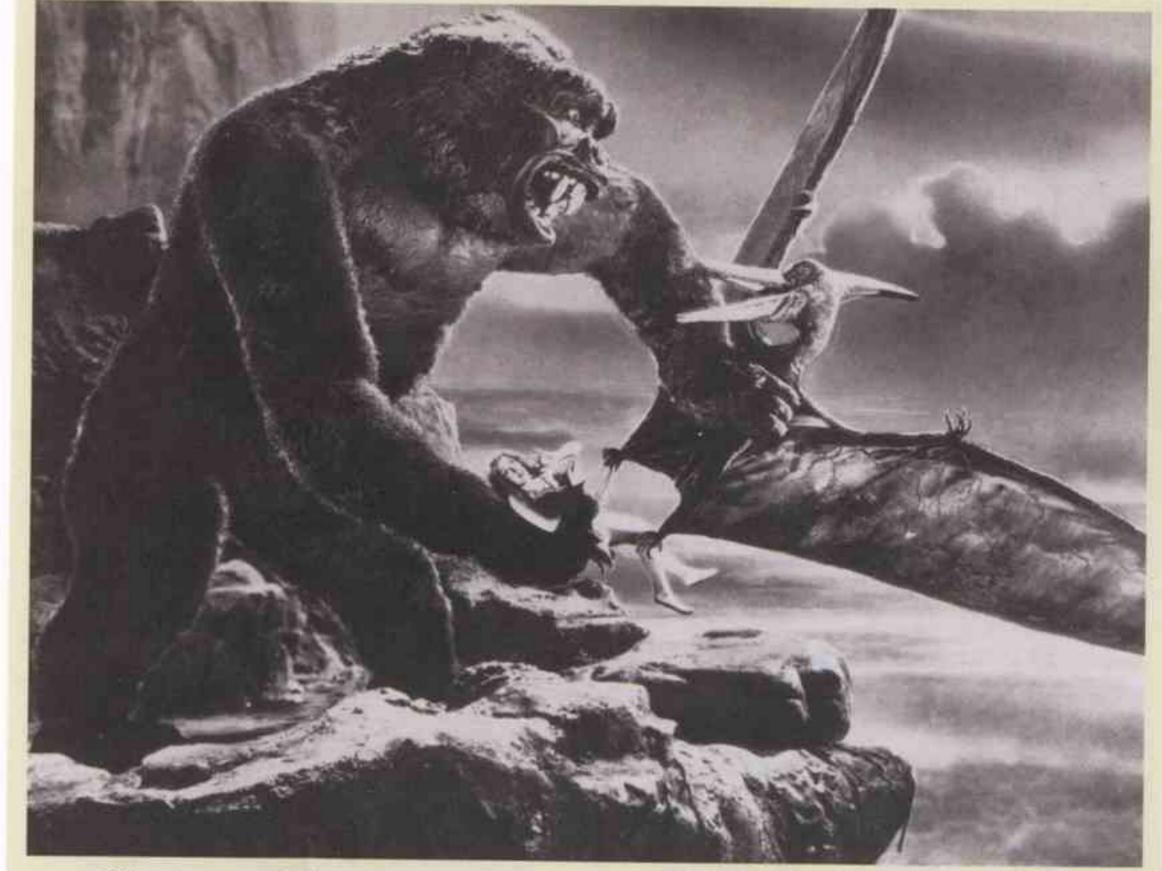


WILLIS O'BRIAN AND SPECIAL EFFECTS

Connect to the Internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for The Lost World. Click on the Internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant link for this project.

Watch the trailers of Willis O'Brian's two great films: The Lost World and King Kong.

- 1 Describe briefly the scenes that you liked best in the King Kong trailers.
- 2 What animals does King Kong fight?
- 3 Say how these scenes in The Lost World are different in the book and the film:
- the bridge between the rock tower and the plateau is pushed down
- a prehistoric animal is brought back to London
- the exhibition gets rid of a carnivorous dinosaur



King Kong defends his love, Ann Darrow, from a ferocious pterodactyl.

PET 1 Comprehension check

For each question put a tick (✓) next to the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

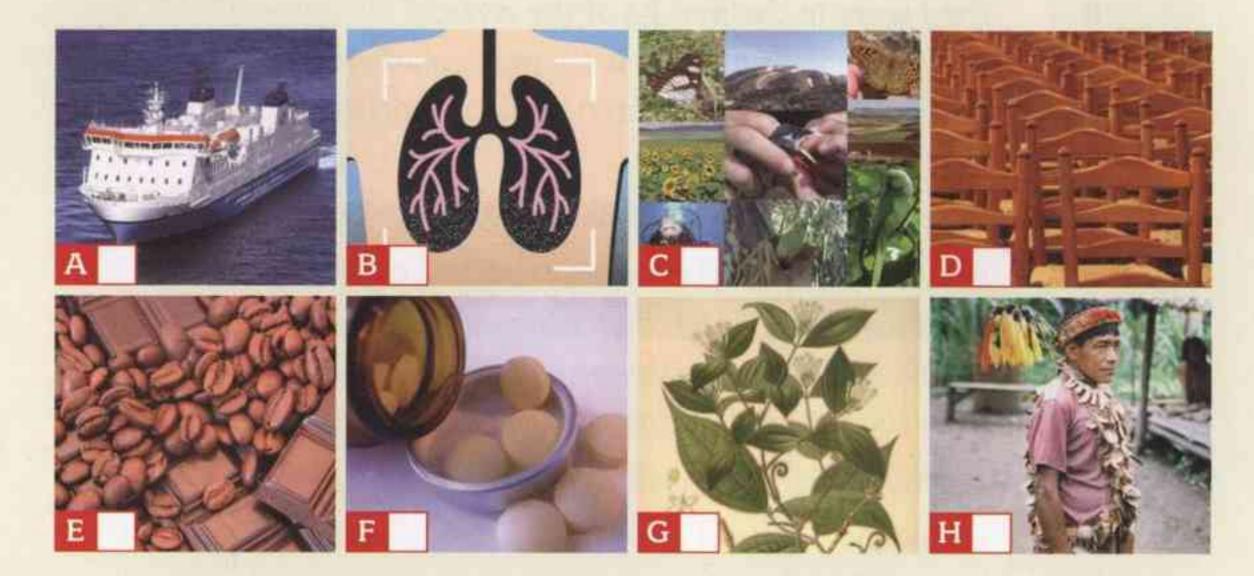
1	Gladys wanted to love				
	A	a famous writer.			
	В	a zoologist.			
	С	a hero.			
	D	someone with a lot of money.			
2	Edv	dward went to see Professor Challenger			
	A	to discover more about Darwin and Weismann.			
	В	to expose him as a fraud.			
	С	to discover where dinosaurs lived.			
	D	to discover why dinosaurs were not extinct.			
3	Mrs	Mrs Challenger got angry with her husband because			
	A	he often travelled to South America.			
	В	he often attacked people who disagreed with him.			
	C	he often put her on pillars.			
	D	he said that dinosaurs were not really extinct.			
4	Wh	en Edward first met Professor Challenger, Challenger showed			
	him a photograph of				
	A	Maple White.			
	В	a pterodactyl.			
	С	an iguanodon.			
	D	an apeman.			
5	Challenger interrupted Mr Waldron's lecture because				
	A	he did not consider Waldron a real scientist.			
	В	Waldron spoke about evolution.			
	С	Waldron said dinosaurs were extinct.			
	D	Waldron said that Challenger was a fraud.			
6	Lor	Lord Roxton was a famous			
	A	traveller and hunter.			
	В	soldier and writer.			
	С	scientist and artist.			
	D	journalist and traveller.			

7		rofessors Summerlee and Challenger were not afraid of the wild dians because					
	A B C D	Lord Roxton was with them. they were in the middle of the river. they did not think they were particularly dangerous. they were more interested in the animals and plants of the forest.					
8	Sum	merlee finally believed Challenger when					
	A B C D	they saw the red cliff. the pterodactyl stole their dinner. they saw the tree that was in Challenger's photograph. they found the skeleton in the bamboo.					
9	Wha A B C D	t did Edward see when he climbed up the tree? an Indian a pterodactyl a giant bird an apeman.					
10	The a	he looked like their king. he could speak their language. he was very strong. he frightened them with fire.					
11	What was in the large box that Professor Challenger brought back from the plateau? A photographs B dinosaur bones						
	C D	drawings a young pterodactyl					
2	A B C D	was a great explorer. was a courageous soldier. was a famous scientist. worked in an office.					

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2 The Amazon

Match the pictures with the sentences below. There are four sentences that you do not need to use.

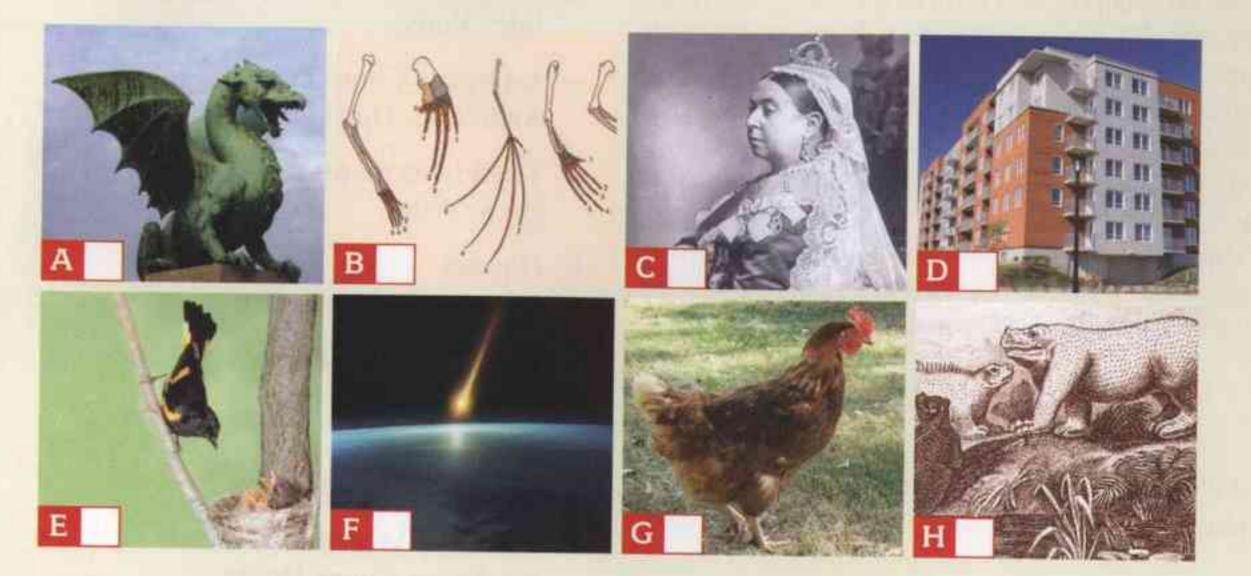


- 1 The Amazon has the highest biodiversity of any place on the planet.
- 2 New drugs to cure AIDS, cancer and diabetes will probably come from rainforest plants.
- 3 The Native American shamans help doctors find useful plants for drugs.
- 4 It is difficult for ships to travel on the Amazon River.
- 5 A lot of money can be made from the fruits, nuts and medicinal plants of the rainforest.
- 6 The Amazon is sometimes called the 'ocean river'.
- 7 The Amazon rainforest produces 20% of the world's oxygen.
- 8 The principal foods of Native Americans of the Amazon are chocolate and coffee.
- 9 All the animals in the rainforest are very dangerous.
- 10 Many plants used for food and drink originally came from rainforests.
- 11 Native American shamans often study with European doctors.
- 12 The rainforest is cut down and destroyed for wood.

EXITEST

3 Dinosaurs

Match the pictures with the sentences below. There are four sentences that you do not need to use.



- 1 A thousand years ago, in China, people found dinosaur bones.
- 2 The tallest dinosaur was as tall as a six-storey building.
- 3 We now know that dinosaurs cared for their young.
- 4 Many scientists think that dinosaurs became extinct after a giant meteorite hit the earth.
- 5 Dinosaurs came to the earth on a giant meteorite.
- 6 The general public has only recently become interested in dinosaurs.
- 7 In the early 20th century, scientists thought that dinosaurs were big, slow and stupid animals.
- 8 Modern reptiles are probably not the direct descendants of dinosaurs.
- 9 Georges Cuvier studied the differences and similarities of the bones of different animals.
- 10 Queen Victoria's husband was fascinated by dinosaurs.
- 11 Dinosaurs did not care for their young.
- 12 Georges Cuvier showed how each animal has bones that are different from all other animals.

1 1C; 2B; 3B; 4B; 5C; 6A; 7D; 8B; 9D; 10A; 11D; 12D.
2 A6; B7; C1; D12; E10; F2; G2; H3.
3 A1; B9; C10; D2; E3; F4; G8; H3.

Key to Exit Test

This reader uses the EXPANSIVE READING approach, where the text becomes a springboard to improve language skills and to explore historical background, cultural connections and other topics suggested by the text.

The new structures introduced in this step of our READING & TRAINING series are listed below. Naturally, structures from lower steps are included too. For a complete list of structures used over all the six steps, see The Black Cat Guide to Graded Readers, which is also downloadable at no cost from our website, www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. The vocabulary used at each step is carefully checked against vocabulary lists used for internationally recognised examinations.

Step Two B1.1

All the structures used in the previous levels, plus the following:

Verb tenses

Present Perfect Simple: indefinite past with yet, already, still; recent past with just; past action leading to present situation Past Perfect Simple: in reported speech

Verb forms and patterns

Regular verbs and most irregular verbs Passive forms with going to and will So / neither / nor + auxiliaries in short answers Question tags (in verb tenses used so far) Verb + object + full infinitive (e.g. I want you to help) Reported statements with say and tell

Modal verbs

Can't: logical necessity Could: possibility May: permission Might (present and future reference): possibility; permission Must: logical necessity Don't have to / haven't got to: lack of obligation Don't need to / needn't: lack of necessity

Types of clause

Time clauses introduced by when, while, until, before, after, as soon as Clauses of purpose: so that; (in order) to

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Available at Step Two:

- Alice's Adventures in Wonderland Lewis Carroll
- Animal Tales
- Around the World in Eighty Days Jules Verne
- A Dream Come True Andrea M. Hutchinson
- The Fisherman and his Soul Oscar Wilde
- Hamlet William Shakespeare
- The Jumping Frog Mark Twain
- Kidnapped Robert Louis Stevenson
- **The Lost World** Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- **Magical Tales from the South Seas** Robert Louis Stevenson
- **Murder at Coyote Canyon** Gina D. B. Clemen
- The Mutiny on the Bounty
- The Rajah's Diamond Robert Louis Stevenson
- The Ransom of Red Chief and Other Stories O. Henry
- The Secret Garden Frances Hodgson Burnett
- Stories of Ghosts and Mysteries J. S. Le Fanu, R. Kipling, N. Hawthorne