图书基本信息

前言

This book is for the child who: thinks heaven is in the sky and hell is under the ground; has never heard of London or Paris and thinks a Dane is a kind of dog. It is to give a traveler 's view of the World—but not a commercial traveler 's view. It is to show the child what is beyond the horizon, from "Kalamazoo to Timbuktu." It is to show him not only "the Seven Wonders of the World" but the seventy times Seven Wonders of the World. When-I-was-a-boy in New England we had for Thanksgiving six kinds of pie: apple, peach, cranberry, custard, mince, and pumpkin, but I was allowed to have only two kinds and I never could make a satisfactory choice. I have had the same difficulty in selecting geographical places and subjects to tell about. There are too many " most important" places in the World to be included in this first survey, and there will inevitably be those readers who will wonder why certain countries and certain places have been omitted, especially the place where the reader may live. To me, as a child, geography was a bugbear of repellent names— Climate and Commerce, Manufactures and Industries, and products, products, PRODUCTS. It seemed that the chief products of every place in the World were corn, wheat, barley, rye; or rye, barley, wheat, corn; or barley, corn, rye, wheat. In my geography modern Greece had but a paragraph—because, I suppose, it did not produce wheat, corn, barley, rye. Geography was a "stomach" geography; the "head" and "heart" were left out. I loved the geography pictures and maps but hated the text. Except for an occasional descriptive or narrative paragraph the text was wholly unreadable—a confused jumble of headings and sub-headings and subsub- headings: Home Work, NOTES, Map Studies, Suggestions to Teachers, Helps, Directions, Questions, REVIEWS, Problems, Exercises, Recitations, LESSONS, Picture Studies, etc., etc., etc., the World was an orange when I went to school, and there were only three things I can remember that I ever learned "for sure"—that the Dutch children wore wooden shoes, the Eskimos lived in snow houses, and the Chinese ate with chopsticks. We had a question and answer catechism which we learned as we did the multiplication tables. The teacher read from her book:Q. " What is the condition of the people of the United States? " and a thirteen-year-old boy in the next seat answered glibly: A. " They are poor and ignorant and live in miserable huts." At which astounding statement the teacher unemotionally remarked, "No, that's the answer to the next question, 'What is the condition of the Eskimos? " When my turn came to teach geography to beginners nine years of age, I found the available textbooks either too commercial and industrial, on the one hand, or too puerile and inconsequential, on the other. Statistics and abstractions were entirely beyond the ken of the child of nine, and random stories of children in other countries had little value as geography. As I had been a traveler for many years, had visited most of the countries of the Globe, and in actual mileage had been five times the distance around the World, I thought I would write a geography myself. Vain conceit! A class would listen with considerable attention to my extemporaneous travel talks, so I had a stenographer take down these talks verbatim. But when I read these notes of the same talk to another class, then it was that I discovered a book may be good—until it is written. So I 've had to try, try again and again, for children s reactions can never be forecast. Neither can one tell without trial what children will or will not understand. Preconceived notions of what words they should or should not know are worthless: "Stupendous and appalling" presented no difficulties whatever but much simpler words were misunderstood. I had been reading to a class from an excellent travel book for children. The author said, "We arrived, tired and hungry, and found quarters in the nearest hotel. " The children understood " found quarters " to mean that the travelers had picked up 25-cent pieces in the hotel! Then again I had been describing the "Bridge of Sighs," in Venice, and picturing the condemned prisoners who crossed it. Casually I asked if any one could tell me why it was called the "Bridge of Sighs ". One boy said, "Because it is of big size." A little girl, scorning his ignorance, said, "Because it has sides. " A boy from the country, with a far-fetched imagination, suggested it might be because they used "scythes"; and a fourth child said, "Because it belonged to a man named 'Cy.' "The study of maps is interesting to almost all children. A map is like a puzzle picture—but new names are hard. And yet geography without either name or place is not geography at all. It is only fairyland. The study of maps and names is therefore absolutely essential and large wall maps most desirable. Geography lends itself admirably to research on the part of the child. A large scrap-book arranged by countries may easily be filled with current pictorial news, clippings from magazines and Sunday newspapers, and from the circulars of travel bureaus. There is a wealth of such scrap-book material

almost constantly being published—pictures of temples in India, pagodas in China, wild animal hunts in Africa, parks in Paris—from which the child can compile his own Geographic Magazine. Furthermore, the collection of stamps offers a most attractive field, particularly for the boy just reaching the age when such collections are as absorbing as an adult hobby. Of course, the best way to learn geography is by travel but not like that of the business man who landed in Rome with one hour to see the city. Jumping into a taxi and referring to a slip of paper, he said: "There are only two things I want to see here—St. Peter's and the Colosseum. Drive to them as fast as you can and back to the station. " He was accordingly driven to St. Peter's. Sticking his head out of the window he said to the driver, "Well, which is this?" In the little town where I was born, there lived an old, old man whose chief claim to distinction was the fact that he had never in his whole life been ten miles away from home. Nowadays travel is so easy that every child may look forward to traveling some day. This book is to give him some inkling of what there is to see, so that his travel may not be as meaningless as that of the simple sailor who goes round the world and returns with nothing but a parrot and a string of glass beads. "ALL ABOARD!" When-I-was-a-boy, my nurse used to take me to the railroad station to see the trains. A man in a blue cap and blue suit with brass buttons would call, " All aboard for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and points north and east!" and wave his arm for the train to start. My nurse said he was a conductor. So when I went home I used to put on a cap and play conductor shouting, " All aboard for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and points north and east!" over and over, again and again, until I was told, "For pity sake, stop it!" But some day I hoped, when I grew up, to be a real conductor in a blue cap and a blue suit with brass buttons. And now that I am grown up, I am still playing conductor, for in this book I am going to take you to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and points north, east, south and west—round the World!《美国学生世界地理》是写给这样的孩子:他认为天堂在天上,地狱在地下;他从未听说过伦 敦或巴黎,他认为丹麦人是一种狗1。 《美国学生世界地理》将呈现一个旅行者眼中的世界-是一个旅行推销员眼中的世界。 《美国学生世界地理》将告诉孩子,在地平线以外有什么地方:从" 卡拉马祖到廷巴克图"。《美国学生世界地理》不但给孩子讲"世界七大奇观"的故事,还要给他讲 七十倍于世界七大奇观的故事。我小时候在新英格兰过感恩节,有六种果馅派:苹果派、桃子派、越 橘派、蛋奶派、百果派和南瓜派。但只准我从中选两种,而我从未能做出让自己满意的选择。在选择 要讲述哪些地理上地点和主题时我也遇到了同样的困难。在这第一本世界地理概述中,世界上有太多 的" 最重要"的地方要提到,而不可避免的是,有些读者会奇怪为什么某些国家和某些地方被忽略了 尤其是读者本人生活的地方。小的时候,我觉得地理是个令人头痛的学科,有着那么多令人厌恶的 名字——气候和商业、各种制造业和行业以及产品、产品,还是产品!似乎世界各地的农产品都是玉 米、小麦、大麦、黑麦;或者是黑麦、大麦、小麦、玉米;或是大麦、玉米、黑麦、小麦。在我读的 地理课本里,现代希腊部分只有一个段落的叙述– –我想,就是因为希腊不产小麦、玉米、大麦、黑 麦吧。地理只关心 " 吃的 " 的学科,却忽视了 " 思想 " 和 " 感情 " 。我爱看地理书上的图片和地图 , 却讨厌读上面的文字。除了偶尔出现的一段描写或叙述还能吸引人之外,地理书中的文字统统让人读 ·大堆杂乱无章的大标题、小标题以及小标题下的小标题:家庭作业、注释、地图练习题 给老师的建议、辅导、指导、问题、复习、疑难、练习、背诵、课程、图片习题,等等。我上学的 时候,世界对我来说就像一个橙子,我记得只有三个细节我学得非常"牢固":荷兰孩子穿着木靴, 爱斯基摩人住在雪屋里,中国人吃饭用筷子。那时我们用的是一套问答形式的教科书, 法表一样机械地学习这本书。老师捧着书本照着念:问:"美国人的状况是什么样的?" -个13岁的男孩流利地回答:"他们贫穷、愚昧,住在可怜的小屋中。 "对这样错得离谱的回答,老 师无动于衷地说:"错。这是下一题的答案, '爱斯基摩人的状况是怎样的?'"轮到我给初学地理 的9岁的孩子上地理课时,我发现手边的教科书要么过多地涉及商业和工业,要么就是太幼稚,没有 条理。数据和抽象的概念完全超出了9岁孩子的理解能力,而随意选取的讲述其他国家孩子的故事作 为地理知识没有什么用处。我有过多年旅行的经历,到过世界上大多数的国家,走过的路加起来可以 绕地球五圈,那么,我想我自己可以写一本地理书。是不是自负又自大的想法?!我把我的旅行见闻 即兴讲述给一个班的学生听,学生们总是很专注地听着,于是我请一个速记员逐字把这些讲课全记下 来。但是当我把同样的内容按照记录读给另一个班级时,我发现把讲稿写成书也许会有用。于是我必 须不断尝试,因为孩子有什么反应是无法预测的。不经过试讲就无法知道什么是孩子理解的,什么是 孩子不理解的。对他们懂或不懂什么词汇的先入之见都是没有用的 , " 令人惊叹的 " 和 " 令人震惊的 这样的大词他们理解起来没有任何困难,而那些简单得多的小词却让他们产生误解。我在课堂上向

学生读过一本写给孩子看的游记。作者写道:"我们到了,又累又饿,就在最近的旅馆住了下来。 孩子们把"住了下来"理解成了旅行者在旅馆里捡到了多枚25美分的硬币!1当我向孩子们讲述威尼斯 的"叹息桥"时,我绘声绘色地描绘了被判处死刑的囚犯过桥时的情景。我随口问了一句:有谁知道 它为什么叫"叹息桥"吗?一个男孩说:"因为它很大。"一个小女孩对他的无知嗤之以鼻,说:" 因为它有几个边。"另一个乡下来的男孩的想象更加牵强附会,他说可能是因为那些囚犯用大镰刀。 第四个孩子说:"因为它属于一个名叫赛伊的男人。"2研究地图对所有的孩子都是一件很有趣的事 。地图就像拼图游戏一样,但是新地名很难学。然而没有名字或地点的地理就不能称其为地理了,那 只是童话故事中的仙境。因此研究地图和地名是绝对必要的,挂在墙上的大幅地图是最受欢迎的。小 孩子学地理很容易不知不觉地自己去探索。按国家分类的大剪贴本很容易就被贴得满满的,有时事图 片新闻,取自杂志和星期日报上的剪报以及旅游局的宣传广告。大量适合剪贴的材料几乎不断地发行 出来——有各种各样的图片:印度的寺庙、中国的宝塔、非洲野生动物的追猎和巴黎的公园。从这些 材料中,孩子可以编一本自己的地理杂志。除此以外,集邮也提供了一个非常有吸引力的领域,尤其 是对到了一定年龄的男孩,这样的收藏就像成年人的爱好一样有吸引力。当然学习地理的最好方式是 旅行,但不是像商人那样旅行,商人到了罗马,只有一个小时的时间去游览这个城市。他跳上一辆出 租车,一边看着手里的纸条一边对司机说:"我只想去看两个地方——圣彼得大教堂和罗马斗兽场。 以最快的速度带我到那里去然后送我回车站。"于是他被带到了圣彼得大教堂,他把头伸出车窗外问 司机:"嗳,这是我说的两个地方中的哪一个?"在我出生的小镇上,住着一位很老的老人,他在镇 上很有名气,主要因为他一生中从未去过离家10英里以外的地方。现在旅行变得很容易,所以每个孩 子都盼望将来某一天能去旅行。这本书就是要让有这个愿望的孩子知道一点世界上有什么值得看的。 这样他今后的旅行可能就不会毫无意义,不至于像那种头脑简单的水手,环游世界一周回来,除了-只鹦鹉和一串玻璃珠子,什么也没有。我小时候保姆经常带我去火车站看火车。一个戴着蓝帽子、穿 着有黄铜扣子的蓝制服的男人总是大声喊:"前往巴尔的摩、费城、纽约以及东北方向各地的乘客请 上车!"然后他挥舞手臂示意火车开动。保姆告诉我他是列车长。于是每次回到家,我总是戴上帽子 ,假扮列车长,大声喊道:"前往巴尔的摩、费城、纽约以及东北方向各地的乘客请上车!"一遍又 一遍,乐此不疲,直到家人对我说:"老天啊!别喊了吧!"但是我希望自己长大后将来某一天能成 为一个真正的列车长,戴着蓝帽子、穿着有黄铜扣子的蓝制服。现在的我已是大人了,我仍然假扮一 次列车长,因为在《美国学生世界地理》中我将带你去巴尔的摩、费城、纽约,以及东、南、西、北 方向的各个地方——去周游世界!

内容概要

《美国学生世界地理(套装上下册)(英汉双语版)》是写给这样的孩子:他认为天堂在天上,地狱在地下;他从未听说过伦敦或巴黎;他认为丹麦人是一种狗……

《美国学生世界地理(套装上下册)(英汉双语版)》将呈现一个旅行者眼中的世界——但不是一个旅行推销员眼中的世界。告诉孩子在地平线以外有什么地方:从"卡拉马祖到廷巴克图"。书中不仅给孩子讲"世界七大奇观",还要给他们讲述七十倍于"七大奇观"的故事。

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作者简介

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章节摘录

版权页: 插图: 你吃过蜗牛、水龟或青蛙腿吗?有些人喜欢吃。印第安人发现了生长在切萨皮克湾的牡蛎。最初没人想到吃牡蛎——因为那东西看起来不像是能吃的样子。但是有一天一个印第安人饥饿难耐,就敲开了一只牡蛎壳,吃了里面的肉。他觉得味道鲜美,也没有感到什么不舒服,于是其他人也开始吃牡蛎,现在几乎人人都喜欢吃牡蛎,无论是生吃还是烧熟了吃。世界上其他地方也有牡蛎,不过很多人说切萨皮克湾的牡蛎最大也最好吃,不过只有在有"R"字的八个月份里才好吃。三月("MaRch")的牡蛎就很好吃,而六月("June")的就不好吃。 在"河之母"附近有两座城市。一个叫安纳波利斯,另一个叫巴尔的摩。安纳波利斯的意思是安娜之城,也是以一位女王的名字命名的。这样一共就有三个地方是以女王的名字命名的——安娜之城、玛丽的领地和弗吉尼亚的领土。安纳波利斯是马里兰州的首府,就像华盛顿是美国的首都一样。安纳波利斯有一所美国专门培养水兵的学校,万一美国发生战争,他们可以成为在海上作战的士兵。这所学校叫做海军军官学校。只有每个州挑选出来的最优秀的男孩子才会到安纳波利斯去学习。他们学习与舰船、作战以及和地理相关的知识;他们出访其他国家,学习指挥舰船的本领。 巴尔的摩是马里兰州最大的城市,它是以一位英国勋爵的名字命名的。美国的第一条铁路就开始于巴尔的摩,因为是从巴尔的摩通往俄亥俄州,所以这条铁路也叫做巴尔的摩一俄亥俄铁路,或者简称为巴俄线。

媒体关注与评论

编辑推荐

《美国学生世界地理(英汉双语版)(套装共2册)》是写给孩子们,相信大人们也一定爱不释手,您会发现:原来地理、历史还可以这么写……如此生动有趣!这是一本最生动而吸引孩子们学习的世界地理读本,完全脱离了那种传统教材的编写模式,让读者一点也不觉得陈旧乏味。

精彩短评

- 1、非常好的地理书,和这套的世界世界历史是一个人写的。英语读起来也很容易,但是我发现,连印度都写了两个篇幅,但中国却没有特别的提及。
- 2、古老而偏激
- 3、这本书的坐着讲述自己环游世界的旅程,非常生动有趣,值得阅读。
- 4、一本好书胜似一位良友
- 5、正版书,质量包装印刷都很好
- 6、100年前的书,美国人写的教科书真是不错,生动有趣好不枯燥。印象最深的是作者在前言里的话,他说以前的教科书尽让你背气候、矿产、作物之类的东西,A国家是大麦、小麦、黑麦、水稻,B国家是小麦、大麦、水稻、黑麦,C国家是水稻、小麦、大麦、黑麦……其实我想说中国的地理教育也是这样!呵呵。另外,英、汉两种语言我都读了,不可否认,英语原文更显神韵,尽管翻译也不错,但是还是有差距的。
- 7、送给小朋友的,包装运送都不错
- 8、适合中学生看,没有图,只有文字。中英双语版。
- 9、很浅显的读物。这本书写作的时候美国还只有48个州,百年前的书,无怪乎中国戏份很少了。
- 10、对英语学习有帮助,开心
- 11、非常好的一本启蒙读物,以童趣的语言描述了世界各个国家的风土人情。
- 12、这个儿童读物花了了近五个月去完成,简单易懂,就是有些信息略过时。另外,书里一直提起二战以后的事情,但是这作者简介又写着1875-1931 是怎么一回事啊?中文翻译没怎么认真看,但是好像挺马虎的感觉,比如胡夫金字塔明明写着在基督生前3千年前建造翻译愣是给省了"千"字。。
- 13、价格便宜量又足,价格便宜量又足
- 14、风趣幽默 不错 就是好多 看了好久才看完 有机会再看一次
- 15、很好,和中国的课本不同
- 16、还不错吧,不过感觉有点象盗版的
- 17、涨姿势的书,是学习地理的入门佳作~作者带有一些对非西方文化的偏见。我们不能对作者要求 太高,自己知道就好~
- 18、值得学习,看一看提高眼界
- 19、拿到的书貌似是盗版,纸质太糙,这种现象已经不是一次两次了。
- 20、平装,基本全是文字,不适合8岁以下的小孩子
- 21、還不錯
- 22、简明扼要了解世界地理;
- 语言比国内初高中地理更为通俗形象化
- 对中国介绍较少
- 23、以美国为中心的历史教学。有点意思。中国说的很少,可能是因为写作的时候中国还没有对外开放。
- 24、kindle阅读器看的,打发时间,长长见识。
- 25、没有天朝呢,估计那个时候天朝太保守,作者不敢来:-(。 些许遗憾。挺佩服作者的,走了这么多地方。
- 26、虽然有点过时。要是我小时候有这些个看就好了。
- 27、写的真好,100年前的书啊,居然写成这样了,一点都不违和,真心有趣
- 28、书很不错,闻起来很香,打开纸张也算可以。但比较坑的是里面是黑白的,配合的大多是黑白简单卡通图。。。。严重影响阅读的兴趣。文章是先写英语,在写中文,不是一半中一半英的排版。不是很喜欢这种,没办法达到自己理解的程度,而且难点单词也不会标注。。。。
- 29、不单单是很好的教材,作者的文笔太有诗意了!
- 30、学生世界地理(英汉双语·套装上下册)
- 31、开阔眼界,不过很多东西也不流行了,比较老旧的一套。
- 32、本书开篇说是写给9岁的孩子的。我孩子11.本想给他看,我先拿来看看。1. 排版、字体、印刷很不错2. 书的内容的确挺好,是写给9岁孩子的语言。通俗的语言解释一些正式词汇。虽是写给9岁孩子

- 的,但我看着一样有生字,有句型一下理解不了。所以原版的东西还是不错的。孩子直接看英文不行,但即使是看翻译的中文也很好,翻译的很好,很流畅,很专业,很正确。3.我目前在看这个地理的第一本,看了10篇,这10篇都是描写美国本土的地理。写的真是很不错。
- 33、连自己读得都饶有兴致,以后要和孩子一起分享遨游~
- 34、内容不错,又能学语言,值得推荐
- 35、内容比较好,英文字体我很喜欢,美中不足,纸质很轻,比较差
- 36、不是说免费送电子字典么,怎么没有?光说是发送到北斗星的kindie for pc.但是根本没有。

精彩书评

1、因为想给妹妹的孩子萌选本课外书,又不能太课外。你知道现在的孩子有多忙。如果与课本、考试完全没有关系,孩子没有时间、父母也不会给时间读。萌上初中了,女孩子,天生喜欢王卯卯的兔斯基这样的小情调。一直觉得女孩子要有意识地读点地理、历史的书,弥补天生的单一阅读倾向。英汉对照,英文更有趣,希望也许能培养她对英语和地理的兴趣。

章节试读

1、《美国学生世界地理(上下册)》的笔记-摘录

伊斯兰四戒:

- 1. 遇到任何乞讨的乞丐,都要给东西(东西再小都没关系)
- 2. 每天祈祷5次
- 3. 每年斋戒一个月
- 4. 在有生之年去麦加一次

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