

审定 John Smith

精选文章

志在高考

强化阅读

让你看得更远

新课标高中英语

强化阅读

高二下学期

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前言

目录(91C)目录(91C)目录(91C)

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张 鹏 刘大燕 刑文俊 朱大龙
责任编辑 石小刚
封面设计 吴晓晖

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前 言

作为语言学习的主要方式,阅读在听、说、读、写四项技能中占有很重要的地位,它是人们获取信息的最基本途径。在全球化的今天,英语已成为获取各种信息必不可少的重要工具。要把学生培养成与国际接轨的人才,就必须加强英语阅读能力的培养,帮助他们快速有效地获取各种信息。

本书按照新课标对阅读技能的要求,精心编撰了丰富的阅读材料,将知识、技能和素养三者融为一体,具体而言:

知识:选材准确反映新课标阅读方面的要求。语言地道,难度适合高中学生,有利于学生阅读能力稳步提升。

技能:命题设计力求体现新课标精神。既有对主旨、细节、词义、句义的考察,也有对作者意图、篇章结构的考察。不仅注重认知性阅读和理解性阅读思维的训练,还特别关注评价性阅读和创造性阅读思维的训练。

素养:有利于学生树立正确的人生观、世界观和价值观,增强社会责任感。

本书选材广泛、体裁多样。话题涵盖社会、文化、历史、地理、科技、政治、经济、情感和励志等。体裁包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。

本套阅读丛书以知识、技能、素养“三位一体”的阅读理念为指导,以学生的现有水平为基点,以学生的智力发展为核心,希望能帮助广大高中生有效提高阅读能力,在考试中取得理想的成绩。

由于水平有限,书中可能尚有疏漏、不妥之处。恳请广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便今后进一步修订。

译林出版社

2008年7月

《新课标高中英语·强化阅读》

征稿启事

为了不断提高本书质量，给广大师生提供更优秀的阅读训练材料，译林出版社现面向各地读者征求《新课标高中英语·强化阅读》稿件，以不断补充和完善本书，打造精品。

来稿以篇章为单位，每篇需包括下列五个部分：

- ① 阅读导引：用简短引语激发阅读兴趣。注意，不是文章内容概要。
- ② 阅读欣赏：文章正文
- ③ 阅读操练：练习形式瞄准高考：5道选择题，或任务型阅读（每空1词）。
- ④ 生词注释：只给出文章中的语境义。本部分原则上只收单词，不收词组。
- ⑤ 难句解析：从词汇、语法、背景知识三个方面入手，3句—6句为宜。

阅读欣赏选篇要求：

- ① 来源：原文尽可能来源于英美书刊或网站。
- ② 篇幅：300—450词为宜。
- ③ 体裁：体裁不限。
- ④ 话题：有时代气息，有吸引力，有利于拓展高中学生的视野。
- ⑤ 难度：根据高中教材，对词汇进行控制，每篇生词不超过6个。

投稿须知：

- ① 选篇新颖，不使用反复转抄的作品。
- ② 本系列丛书共5册，请务必注明来稿所适合的学期。
- ③ 请注明选篇来源（书名或网址等），以便核对。
- ④ 请写明详细通信地址、邮编、联系电话。
- ⑤ 投稿两个月后未得到本社通知，稿件可自行处理。
- ⑥ 请将电子稿发至：jiaocai@yilin.com

稿件一经采用，稿酬丰厚，欢迎积极投稿！

CONTENTS

Passage 1	1
Passage 2	4
Passage 3	6
Passage 4	9
Passage 5	12
Passage 6	15
Passage 7	18
Passage 8	21
Passage 9	24
Passage 10	27
Passage 11	30
Passage 12	33
Passage 13	36
Passage 14	39
Passage 15	41
Passage 16	43
Passage 17	46
Passage 18	48
Passage 19	51
Passage 20	54
Passage 21	57
Passage 22	60
Passage 23	63
Passage 24	65
Passage 25	67
Passage 26	70

Passage 27	73
Passage 28	76
Passage 29	79
Passage 30	82
Passage 31	85
Passage 32	88
Passage 33	91
Passage 34	94
Passage 35	97
Passage 36	99
Passage 37	102
Passage 38	105
Passage 39	108
Passage 40	111
Passage 41	114
Passage 42	117
Passage 43	120
Passage 44	123
Passage 45	125
Passage 46	128
Passage 47	130
Passage 48	133
Answer key	135

Passage 1

阅读导引

罗伯特·刘易斯·史蒂文森(Robert Louis Stevenson, 1850—1894), 十九世纪英国最重要的作家之一。他的作品构思奇特, 节奏明快。下面这篇文章节选自他的代表作《化身博士》(*Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*)。

阅读欣赏

I inherited from my parents a large amount of money, a strong healthy body and an excellent mind. I was naturally hard-working and soon I was extremely successful in my chosen work as a scientist.

This was not easy for me. The outside world saw Henry Jekyll as a serious and hard-working doctor. Behind this quiet character, however, was Edward Hyde, an active, fun-loving young man. Both of them were me. I thought about this for a long time and slowly I realized that every man had two sides of his character. They lived together in the same body.

“Was it possible,” I wondered, “to find a drug that could give each side of my character its own separate face and body?”

After much thought and careful study I believed I had found the answer. I had read many scientific books and spent many hours in my laboratory, searching for the right mixture of chemicals to make my drug. At last I was ready.

One night, I mixed everything together and prepared my drug. I watched the smoke rising from the liquid as its colour changed from red to purple and finally to green. Then, bravely, I drank every bitter drop.

I felt a violent sickness in my stomach and a terrible pain in all my bones. The room seemed to turn round and round and I trembled with fear. Then the fear and pain disappeared and a strange, sweet feeling took the place of them. Wild thoughts danced through my mind. They were not good, serious thoughts. Rather, they were the wild feelings of an evil and cruel stranger. But inside myself I felt younger, lighter, and more carefree than ever before. “If this is pure evil,” I thought, “I like it.”

At that time, the good side of my character was stronger than the evil side. Henry Jekyll had his faults, but he was mostly a good, kind man. I cannot be sure, but I believe that is the reason why Edward Hyde was so much smaller than Henry Jekyll.

Later, I noticed that Hyde's appearance and manner had a strong effect on other people. Nobody could meet Edward Hyde without a feeling of dislike and fear. I believe I understand the reason for this, too. Everyone is a mixture of good and evil. Only Edward Hyde was pure evil.

I stood for a long time, staring at the mirror. “Am I trapped in this body?” I wondered. “If I am, I must leave this house before daylight, or I shall be arrested as a thief.”

I hurried back to my study. With trembling hands I mixed another drug and drank it. Again I felt that terrible pain and sickness, but a few seconds later I found myself with the face and body and character of Henry Jekyll once more.

阅读操练

- What was the relationship between Henry Jekyll and Edward Hyde?
 - They were doctor and patient.
 - They were two young men who were friends.
 - They were the two sides of the same person.
 - They were enemies who hated each other.
- I spent many hours in my laboratory reading many scientific books in order to
 - succeed in my chosen work as a scientist
 - search for the right medicine for a disease
 - watch the smoke rising from the liquid
 - make the drug to separate the two sides of me
- Which of the following is NOT true according to this passage?
 - The drug changed its colour before it was ready.
 - I trembled with fear and pain right after drinking the drug.
 - Hyde was evil, so he was smaller than Jekyll.
 - I drank another drug and became Dr Jekyll again.
- What is true about Edward Hyde?
 - He often felt pain in his bones.
 - He was not kind at all.
 - He was smaller but smarter.
 - He was thought to be a thief.
- The best title for this passage would be
 - A Doctor's Experiment
 - Two Men in One
 - A Man of Pure Evil
 - Edward Hyde: My True Self

生词注释

inherit	v. 继承
violent	adj. 强烈的
tremble	v. 颤抖
evil	adj. 邪恶的
carefree	adj. 无忧无虑的
dislike	n. 厌恶

难句解析

- ① I inherited from my parents a large amount of money, a strong healthy body and an excellent mind.

解析: inherit sth from sb, “从某人那儿继承某物”。

- ② Wild thoughts danced through my mind.

解析: 该句用了拟人的修辞手法。

参考译文: 疯狂的想法在我的脑海里乱舞。

- ③ Henry Jekyll had his faults, but he was mostly a good, kind man. I cannot be sure, but I believe that is the reason why Edward Hyde was so much smaller than Henry Jekyll.

解析: 这句大意是, 虽然Henry Jekyll也有缺点, 但总的来说他是个好人, 他性格中善良的力量比邪恶的力量强, 可能因为这个缘故, Edward Hyde作为邪恶的化身, 比Henry Jekyll要小得多。

- ④ If I am, I must leave this house before daylight, or I shall be arrested as a thief.

解析: If I am的完整形式应该是If I am trapped in this body; 这句的大意是, 如果我不能变回Henry Jekyll的模样, 就得赶快离开这屋子, 否则到了白天会被当作小偷抓起来。

Passage 2

阅读导引

H. G. Wells被誉为“英国科幻小说之父”，下面是他的短篇代表作《派克拉伏特的真实故事》(“The Truth about Pycraft”)。

阅读欣赏

Pycraft was possibly the fattest man in London. I met him in a club. When I was sitting alone, suddenly he came and sat down in a chair close by me. And then he began to talk about his fatness and his fatness and his fatness; all he did for his fatness and all he was going to do for his fatness; what people had advised him to do for his fatness and what he had heard of people doing for fatness similar to his. “I’d give anything to get it down,” he swore before he ordered another teacake.

One day he asked if I could give him my great-grandmother’s recipe, which recorded the secret of losing weight. Actually, I knew little about the recipe, and I was quite worried when I took out the piece of paper. What if he got poisoned? But Pycraft would not listen to my warning and insisted on trying the recipe.

One month later I visited Pycraft’s house to see whether the recipe worked. When I knocked at the door, I heard his voice saying, “Come in.” I opened the door. Naturally I expected to see Pycraft. Well, you know, he wasn’t there!

I never had such a shock in my life. There was his sitting-room in a state of disorder, plates and dishes among books and writing things, but Pycraft—

“It’s all right, my friend,” he said, and then I discovered him. There he was, right up close to the ceiling. Suddenly I realized that he was not holding on at all, that he was floating up there—just like a balloon might have floated in the same position.

“That recipe,” he said, “is too successful.”

“How?”

“I lost my weight—almost completely.”

And then, of course, I understood. “My God, Pycraft,” said I, “what you wanted was a cure for fatness! But you always called it weight. I thought you really mean losing your weight. That’s why I gave you the recipe. Let me help you.” I took his hand and pulled him down. He kicked about, trying to get a foothold somewhere. He was very like a flag on a windy day.

I spent three whole days in his room, trying to help him live normally. He could get to the floor whenever he wanted simply by putting some heavy dictionaries on the top of his bookshelf. He just pulled out these books, and down he came.

Finally I came up with a better idea. I suggested that he could wear some special lead underclothing. Pycraft received my suggestion almost in tears. “I shall be able to come back to the club again,” he said.

He does. Now he sits behind me eating another cake. And no one in the world knows—except me—that he weighs almost nothing; that he is just clouds in clothing, a weightless man.

阅读操练

- What kind of person was Pycraft?
 - He was good at making friends.
 - He liked talking about his fatness.
 - He was fond of listening to gossips.
 - He always wore dirty clothes.
- Pycraft was eager to get my great-grandmother's recipe in order to _____.
 - cook a variety of delicious dishes
 - cure a rare disease
 - become thinner
 - become stronger
- What surprised me was that _____.
 - Pycraft's living room was in a mess
 - Pycraft was floating in the air
 - Pycraft became so small that I could hardly see him
 - Pycraft became so fat that he looked like a balloon
- Which of the following statements is true?
 - Pycraft blamed me for the trouble.
 - I played a joke with Pycraft.
 - Pycraft didn't feel good about being thinner.
 - I helped Pycraft get back to normal life at last.

生词注释

disorder	n. 混乱
ceiling	n. 天花板
foothold	n. 落脚点
lead	n. 铅

难句解析

- “My God, Pycraft,” said I, “what you wanted was a cure for fatness! But you always called it weight. I thought you really mean losing your weight. That's why I gave you the recipe. Let me help you.”

解析: Pycraft所说的lose weight是减肥的意思,weight是指质量,而“我”却把weight误解为物理学意义上的重量了。
- He could get to the floor whenever he wanted simply by putting some heavy dictionaries on the top of his bookshelf. He just pulled out these books, and down he came.

解析: whenever引导时间状语从句。这两句要作为一个整体来理解,“我”教他在书架上放几本厚字典,当他在空中想下来时,就去拿字典,借助字典的重量而落地。

Passage 3

阅读导引

由于不同货币之间汇率的变化,去国外旅游的费用也会变化。这对于不同国家的人来说,造成的影响也不一样。下面就让我们看看欧元升值对旅游业的影响。

阅读欣赏

The cost of holidays in Europe is going up this year as the growing strength of the euro adds to tourists' shopping, bar and accommodation bills. Six months ago it would have cost £67 to buy €100; now it costs £78 after a 16 per cent fall in the value of the pound against the euro. Financial experts predict that the trend is likely to continue.

As a tourist, you now have to be careful not to leave your currency exchange until the last minute. At the end of last year, a meal for two in a typical French restaurant with drinks and coffee would have cost £52 on average, according to price research from the Post Office. The same meal just a few months later would now cost £60.

The Post Office found that the rising strength of the euro is likely to be felt most by holidaymakers used to enjoying the relatively low costs of Malta. Before the 2002 switch to the euro, Spain was the cheapest of Europe's major holiday destinations. To add to holidaymakers' financial burden, the cost of spending on credit card overseas is also rising. A number of card companies have recently started charging customers an extra fee every time they use their credit card abroad, in addition to the foreign exchange fees they already pay.

People looking to buy houses overseas will also be affected by the drop in the value of the pound. A €150,000 house in Spain a year ago would have cost a UK buyer £105,000; now it would cost £120,000.

On the other side of the coin, British tourists going to the US for their holidays are now enjoying better value for their money than ever. British holidaymakers in the US have been able to take advantage of a strong exchange rate over the past few months, with one pound buying almost two dollars.

Eastern Europe's emerging tourist destinations, such as Krakow, Tallinn, Riga—which are in countries not yet using the euro—could also be set to benefit, predicts the Post Office. Bulgaria offers the cheapest European holidays, according to travel agent Thomas Cook. Amid the financial crisis, UK operators are hoping for a boost for British holidays, with foreign tourists taking advantage of the favourable exchange rate.

阅读操练

- Compared with that of six months ago, the value of the pound against euro has dropped by _____.
A. 16% B. 11% C. 15% D. 11%
- What was the cheapest of major holiday destinations in Europe before 2002?
A. France. B. Malta. C. Spain. D. Bulgaria.
- The rising strength of the euro results in _____.
A. rising cost of spending on credit card overseas
B. rising cost of shopping in France
C. decreasing cost of buying house in Spain
D. rising cost of traveling in Bulgaria
- What can we infer from the last paragraph?
A. There will be more tourists to Britain from the eastern Europe.
B. Most tourists to the Eastern Europe prefer Bulgaria.
C. Britain is expecting more tourists from abroad.
D. There will be more tourists from the US to the UK.

生词注释

euro	n. 欧元
switch	n. 转换
boost	n. 增加, 推进

难句解析

- The Post Office found that the rising strength of the euro is likely to be felt most by holidaymakers used to enjoying the relatively low costs of Malta.
解析: Post Office, 英国的邮局除提供邮寄业务外, 还提供外汇兑换、旅游保险等金融业务; the rising strength of the euro, 这里指欧元升值; holidaymaker, “度假者、旅游者”; used to ... 过去分词短语作holidaymakers的后置定语; Malta, 马耳他(地中海中部一岛国)。
- On the other side of the coin, British tourists going to the US for their holidays are now enjoying better value for their money than ever.
解析: on the other side of the coin, “另一方面”; 本句大意是英国游客去美国会比较划算, 因为英镑对美元升值了。
- Eastern Europe's emerging tourist destinations, such as Krakow, Tallinn, Riga—which are in countries not yet using the euro—could also be set to benefit, predicts the Post Office.
解析: 从语境可知Krakow, Tallinn和Riga 都是东欧的城市, 即便不认识也不会对文章理解构

成障碍;Krakow,克拉科夫(波兰城市);Tallinn,塔林(爱沙尼亚共和国首都);Riga,里加(拉脱维亚共和国首都)。

- ④ Amid the financial crisis, UK operators are hoping for a boost for British holidays, with foreign tourists taking advantage of the favourable exchange rate.

解析: operator这里指旅行社;with+现在分词的复合结构在这里作原因状语;take advantage of,“利用”;favourable意为“有利的”。本句大意是,由于欧元对英镑升值,所以欧元区的人去英国旅游会比较划算,故而英国的旅行社希望会有更多的国外游客来英国旅游。

Passage 4

阅读导引

尼罗河是世界上最长的河流,在人类文明史上有着十分重要的地位。让我们来阅读下面的短文,对尼罗河有一个更深入的了解吧!

阅读欣赏

The mighty Nile is the world's longest and probably most famous river. The Nile's longest branch travels 4,160 miles (6,695 kilometers) and crosses half of Africa.

For centuries, the source of the Nile River was a great mystery. The river passes through many landscapes on its journey, including rain forests, swamps, and deserts. Explorers had difficulty tracing the river to its beginning.

Today, we know that the main branch of the Nile starts just above Lake Victoria in east central Africa. The river begins as little more than a trickle. From its humble beginning, the Nile flows into Lake Victoria, the world's second largest freshwater lake, from which the Nile draws much of its water.

Then Nile flows out of Lake Victoria to the north, and crosses Uganda into Sudan, where another river called the Blue Nile joins the White Nile—the river's main branch.

At Sudan's northern border, this river travels quickly over six waterfalls, and then it winds through Egypt's famous Nile Valley before reaching the Mediterranean Sea.

Where the Nile meets the sea, it fans out into a broad river delta that looks like a big triangle. This triangle is called the Nile River Delta.

Ancient Egypt, the first great African civilization, started along the banks of the Nile more than 5,000 years ago. Its people built great pyramids, temples, and other monuments you can still visit today.

Rich farmland along the banks of the Nile made this ancient civilization possible. Every year, the Nile flooded its banks and covered them with a fertile soil called silt, therefore the land was easy to farm.

The Nile also made a perfect highway for boats and ancient people traded along the river for hundreds of miles.

Today, the Nile no longer flows free. Many dams rise up along the Nile to capture water. They help control flooding and provide electricity, but they also have contributed to pollution of the Nile.

The largest and most famous dam is the Aswan High Dam, completed by the Egyptian government in 1970. It created a giant lake called Lake Nasser. The Aswan High Dam controls the flooding of the Nile below it. But it also stops silt from flowing downstream. Egyptian farmers must now use chemical fertilizers to replace the silt. Water from Lake Nasser drives huge engines that

make electricity. The dam supplies most of Egypt's electric power. Factories have sprung up along the Nile to use this power, pouring their wastes to pollute the river.

阅读操练

- Which of the following is NOT true about the Nile River?
 - It is the longest river in the world.
 - It crosses many countries in Africa.
 - Its beginning is still a mystery today.
 - The White Nile is its main branch.
- Just before reaching the Mediterranean Sea, the Nile travels through _____.
 - Uganda
 - Sudan
 - Lake Victoria
 - the Nile Valley
- What was the major cause for the creation of ancient Egyptian civilization?
 - Ancient Egyptian people created the Nile River Delta.
 - People built great pyramids, temples and other monuments.
 - The land was good for farming thanks to the flooding every year.
 - The ancient Egypt was under the rule of great kings.
- What is the major purpose of building dams along the Nile?
 - To make a perfect highway for boats.
 - To control flooding and make electricity.
 - To get more silt for farming.
 - To prevent and control the pollution.
- What is the last paragraph mainly about?
 - The reasons why people built dams.
 - The benefits brought by the Aswan Dam.
 - How the Lake Nasser was created.
 - The results of building the Aswan Dam.

生词注释

swamp	n. 沼泽, 湿地
trace	v. 追溯
trickle	n. 涓涓细流
triangle	n. 三角形
fertile	adj. 肥沃的
silt	n. 淤泥