

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(新标准)

英语 阅读 教程

第一册(必修1)配外研版 同步阅读

(供高中一年级上学期使用)

ENGLISH READING COURSE



中国少年儿童出版社

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前言

阅读是学习英语的重要内容。高中英语教学大纲对学生的阅读量做出了规定。大量阅读确有益处：

1. 增加语言的认知感。语言是交流的工具,大量阅读能够帮助学生了解各类表达方式、组词结构,能把语言从枯燥的字、词、语法变成生动的表达手段。

2. 了解语言产生的不同文化背景。不同的文化背景产生不同的语言,在语言学习中了解文化背景对于迅速掌握语言具有重要作用。

3. 提供更为丰富的学习资源。用不同的语言了解新信息对于开拓学生视野、丰富知识、促进成长都具有一定的意义。

在现阶段,阅读仍然是学生在语言学习中遇到的最大困难。许多老师都在不厌其烦地向学生传授科学的阅读技巧、方法,鼓励学生根据上下文去猜测词义等,但效果似乎并不明显。这里的一个关键原因在于缺少适合高中学生的阅读材料。

《英语阅读教程》正是为了满足广大教师、学生对阅读的要求而推出的一套丛书。在编辑过程中,我们遵从了以下原则:

1. 篇幅适中。高中学生的词汇、知识有限,篇幅适当的阅读材料既能培养学生的阅读能力,又能培养他们的阅读兴趣。

2. 分级阅读。每个阅读材料的难度不同,总体呈递增的趋势,按循序渐进的原则不断扩充学生的知识,提高其阅读技巧。

3. 教材同步。在每一个阅读单元中,第一篇文章都与外研社新标准英语教材所涉及的课文有关,是课文的延伸。这样,既有利于老师、学生的阅读导入,又能丰富教材内容。

4. 题材丰富。阅读材料不仅包括故事、人物介绍、社会文化、科普知识,还包括广告、图表等的应用问题。

5. 原汁原味。阅读材料多采用国外原版文章,并加以修改,使其符合国内中学生的阅读要求,可以使学生更好地理解领会。

6. 时代性强。阅读材料跟踪时代特点,符合当代中学生的兴趣、要求,保持与时代同步的特色。

当然,本套丛书虽尽力满足读者要求,但也存在某些不足之处,希望广大教师、同学多提宝贵意见。

编者

2004年9月

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MODULE 1

My First Day at Senior High

Part 1

Once there were two middle school students both in their teens, who were eager to know whatever **sophistry** (诡辩, 诡辩术) was and asked their Greek teacher for advice. The teacher thought a little and said, "Suppose two of my guests have arrived at my house. One is clean and the other is dirty. I ask them to take a bath. Guess which of them will do so."

"The dirty one, of course," answered the teenagers in no time.

"No, I don't think so. Common knowledge tells us that people do things by *habit*. The clean one who has the habit of taking a bath will certainly take a bath while the dirty one has such habit won't do so," argued the teacher. "Now guess again which will take a bath."

Correcting themselves, the students said, "The clean one."

"No, you are wrong again. This time you should say the dirty one, because he needs a bath," argued again the teacher. "Now which on earth do you think will take a bath?"

"The one who's dirty," replied the students, almost repeating their first answer.

"Oh, no, you are not right yet. This time you should say both will, for, you see, the clean one's got used to taking a bath and the dirty one should wash himself completely," explained the teacher. Then, once more, he asked, "Now which is it that will take a bath, do you know?"

The teenagers felt some hesitation, yet finally they answered, "B-b-both." But still, they wondered if they had got the right answer at last.

"No, you're quite mistaken this time. You should say neither will," said the teacher. Then, again, he explained, "You see, the one who's dirty has no bath-taking habit at all, and the one who's clean doesn't need a bath at all."

"It seems that you're always reasonable, but how can we understand?" said the

students without any satisfaction, as if they were practising some sentence patterns. "Each time what you said is quite different from or even opposite to what you had said last time, but it seems that you are correct every time."

"Quite so. Now you see, that's sophistry."

- () 1. In the passage the words "teens" and "teenagers" refer to students who are _____ years old.
A. 10 - 16 B. 11 - 17 C. 12 - 18 D. 13 - 19
- () 2. The passage tells us about that sophistry means _____.
A. incorrect explanations
B. false deceptive arguments
C. satisfactory explanations
D. misunderstanding of facts
- () 3. Choose the right order of the teacher's remarks in the passage.
a. It was wrong to say both his guests should take a bath.
b. It was right to say neither of his guests should take a bath.
c. The students were mistaken to say the clean one should wash himself.
d. To say the dirty one should wash himself was not right.
A. d, c, a, b B. a, b, d, c C. b, a, c, d D. d, a, c, b
- () 4. We _____ the way the teacher taught his students what sophistry was.
A. repeat B. reply C. appreciate D. practise
- () 5. What the phrase "by habit" means is _____.
A. having no habit B. having a habit
C. having the habit of D. out of habit

Part 2

(Part I)

If you are hunting a chance to improve yourself in English, TOP ENGLISH CITY will be a smart choice. We are members of "the International Language Workshop" and enjoy

both of the good honor in English teaching and high quality of our teaching team. We are devoted to providing affordable, excellent English training programs for those who want to improve both their English knowledge and their language skills.

In TOP ENGLISH CITY, you will be a top English-speaker among your competitors and enjoy the advantage that your competitors have not. You will be proud of being a member of TOP ENGLISH CITY.

Courses designed:

Basic Studies... Sat. 8: 00 - 10: 00 a. m.

Intermediate (中级的) Spoken English... Sun. 8: 00 - 10: 00 a. m.

Standard Spoken English... Sat. 8: 00 - 10: 00 a. m.

Basic Business English... Sun. 8: 00 - 10: 00 a. m.

Intermediate Business English... 7: 00 - 9: 00 p. m.

TOEFL Super Studies... Sun. 7: 30 - 9: 30 p. m.

Children's Weekend... Sat. & Sun. 8: 00 a. m. - 5: 00 p. m.

For more information, please contact:

Room 806 American Plaza Tianhexi Rd, 510150 Guangzhou

Tel: 86668888 - 8806

(Part II)

A place for you to practise your English, to exchange your English-learning experiences, to know more about the culture of English-speaking countries, to make more friends who can speak very good English.

You will have free talks, famous English films and songs appreciation, English lectures and games; all are for you to improve yourself in English in the special, full-of-fun Salon.

How to join:

We are a group with membership system, so if you want to join our group, please make an application to the Tianhe Office of Top English City, filling in the applying forms. You

will be given a salon ID card, and becomes our member. The Qualifications:

You must be fluent in English-speaking or/and English lover. Those who are now learning English in the Top English City will be advantageous.

For more information, please contact:

Mr. Liu Chan at:2947506

English Salon, your best friend! Join Right Now!

- () 1. Which of the following can be the best title for Part I?
- A. Top English, your smart choice!
 - B. If you want to learn English, we can teach you!
 - C. Top English, the best English!
 - D. We have what you want!
- () 2. Which of the following courses can be learned by the same person?
- A. Basic Studies and Standard Spoken English.
 - B. Intermediate Spoken English and Basic Business English.
 - C. Standard Spoken English and TOEFL Super Studies.
 - D. Intermediate Business English and TOEFL Super Studies.
- () 3. If you work in a Joint Venture Company, you probably take the _____ course.
- A. Standard Spoken English
 - B. Intermediate Business English
 - C. TOEFL Super Studies
 - D. Children's Weekend
- () 4. If you want to join the English Salon, you should at least _____.
- A. be a university graduate
 - B. be a student learning English in the Top English City
 - C. be an English lover and can speak English well
 - D. make more friends and know more about the culture of the English

Part 3

Making Reading a Habit

The only way you can become a good reader is through practice. You can't read a few lines in your English book once a week and become a good reader. You need to read every day. You should always carry something to read with you.

Reading with a Purpose

When you begin to read you should ask yourself a question: why am I reading this? If you are reading to practise your English, you will read in a certain way. You will read slowly and concentrate on the grammatical structures. If you are reading for information about a particular subject, you will read in another way. You will concentrate on main parts and supporting facts. You use the grammar of the passage as a mean, not an end.

Reading to Practise English

Reading to practise English is the way most secondary school students use. In secondary school you did not read English to learn about a particular subject; for example, you did not read English to learn history. You read English to learn how a sentence was put together, how the verb agreed with the subject, etc. But this is not the way you should read for the fast reading.

Reading for Information

Reading for information is the kind of reading you do in your own language. You do not stop to analyze grammatical structures when you pick up a book written in your native language. You understand structures without thinking about them. They are second nature to you.

Now you must develop this skill in English. You must learn to read for meaning.

The Fast Reading measures how well you understand the meaning of a passage. It measures your ability to understand the main idea and the supporting facts. It measures your ability to do this at a high speed.

() 1. The writer believes that to become a good reader one needs to _____.

- A. read a few lines in one's English book once a week
B. practise English every day
C. understand English grammar well
D. have many English books
- () 2. In reading to practise English, students should concentrate their attention on _____.
- A. grammatical structure
B. the main idea
C. the supporting facts
D. the important words
- () 3. In reading for information, _____.
- A. grammar is of no use
B. one often has to stop to analyze grammatical structures
C. main parts and supporting facts are not very important
D. one should try to understand main parts and supporting facts
- () 4. Working at the Fast Reading, readers are required to _____.
- A. translate the passage into their native language
B. understand the meaning of a passage
C. learn how a sentence is put together
D. learn how the verb agrees with the subject
- () 5. Developing reading skill will _____.
- A. make reading a habit
B. help practise English
C. improve your ability to get information from reading
D. improve your ability to analyze grammatical structures

Part 4

A young man had a new young girl-friend. As he wanted to impress (给以……印象)

her, he invited her to a world-famous restaurant with him one evening. They had a wonderful dinner and many kinds of drinks, and they danced until mid-night. The girl enjoyed the entire evening, and was suitably impressed by everything she saw, including several film stars.

At the end of the evening the waiter brought the bill. When the young man saw how much he had to pay, he was so shocked by the total sum that he went as white as a sheet.

The helpful waiter who was watching his face, thought he might be going to faint, so he quickly poured out a glass of iced water and emptied it over the young man's head. Then he took the bill back and added to it, "Iced water 50."

() 1. In order to show _____, the young man invited his girl-friend to a good restaurant.

- A. he was very rich
- B. he loved her deeply
- C. himself off before her
- D. his generosity (慷慨)

() 2. Which one do you not believe?

- A. They had a very rich meal.
- B. They were drunk.
- C. They danced happily.
- D. The girl had a wonderful time.

() 3. When the young man saw the bill, he turned pale because _____.

- A. he became seriously ill
- B. the waiter frightened him
- C. the pay was too much
- D. he was surprised

() 4. What happened in the end?

- A. The waiter poured out iced over the young man's head.
- B. They were asked to pay more.
- C. The young man wanted to pay more money.

D. The waiter thought the young man needed a glass of iced water.

() 5. What didn't they do that night?

A. They had a wonderful dinner.

B. They had many kinds of drinks.

C. They took many kinds of drinks.

D. They danced until midnight.

Part 5

My school holidays began on May 13th in America. On May 15th we went to the Grand Canyon(大峡谷) in Arizona(亚利桑那州|美国). We had a good view and I enjoyed myself.

We also saw the Petrified Forest(石化林) and the Painted Desert. In the Petrified Forest we walked and saw many things. One of the places we saw and went to in the Petrified Forest was the Agate House(玛瑙屋). It was on top of a hill. The whole of the Petrified Forest is about the whole width of Singapore(新加坡). At the Painted Desert the sand was very colorful. My father drove my mother and me through the Painted Desert that was about 11km long.

The Grand Canyon is my favorite place. It is about 480km long but we only saw part of it. There was a lookout tower(观景台) at the Grand Canyon and we went up to see. We also went to see the IMAX(70mm 电影) show which was very exciting.

On May 20th we reached Greenville, South Carolina, where we lived while we were in America. We left for Singapore on 25th May and arrived on the 27th of May.

During the June holiday I did many things. Some of the things I did were going to the Arcade(拱廊), going to my grandmother's house, going to three libraries and going shopping. I enjoyed my school holidays.

() 1. Where does the Grand Canyon lie?

A. In Greenville.

B. Near Arizona.

C. In Arizona.

D. In Singapore.

() 2. In the writer's opinion, the Petrified Forest is _____.

A. very famous

B. very large

C. very long

D. very wide

() 3. Which place does the writer like best?

A. His grandmother's house.

B. The Grand Canyon.

C. The Painted Desert.

D. The Arcade.

() 4. From the text, we know that the writer's family lived in _____ when they were in America.

A. Arizona

B. the Grand Canyon

C. South Carolina

D. the Petrified Forest

Part 6

Alice always wanted to be a singer. Music was the most important in her life and to tell you the truth, she took lessons for years, practised every day. In spite of all this, her voice didn't improve. Honestly it didn't get better, it just got louder.

Her teacher finally gave up and stopped the lessons but Alice refused, and one day she decided to give a concert and invited her teacher to attend.

The teacher was very worried about what to say after her performance. She knew it was terrible. She didn't want to tell a lie, but she didn't want to hurt Alice's feeling, either. Finally she got an idea and went to greet (问候) her pupil.

“Well”, said Alice, “What did you think of my performance?”

“My dear,” said the teacher, “You’ll never be better than you were tonight.”

- () 1. Why did Alice want to be a singer?
- A. Because she was good at singing.
 - B. Because she could do nothing but sing.
 - C. Because she had a good teacher.
 - D. Because she was most interested in music.
- () 2. What made Alice give a concert?
- A. She wanted to prove that her teacher was wrong.
 - B. She wanted to please her teacher.
 - C. She was hardly sure that she could sing beautifully.
 - D. Somebody else wanted her to do so.
- () 3. What is really meant by saying “You’ll never be better than you were tonight”
- A. You have given an excellent performance tonight.
 - B. You haven’t made any improvement and neither will you.
 - C. You have never sung so well before.
 - D. You did much better before than tonight.
- () 4. If Alice’s teacher had told a lie, she might have said _____.
- A. “I don’t like the performance”
 - B. “You have made no progress”
 - C. “The performance tonight is terrible”
 - D. “Your performance tonight is excellent”
- () 5. The best title for this passage may be _____.
- A. Alice
 - B. Alice and Her Teacher
 - C. A Girl Wishing to Be a Singer
 - D. Alice Will Never Be a Singer

When I was a kid growing up in Ohio of the USA, I never heard of soccer. In college I became aware of the sport, but it remained distant from my personal experience. Soccer was played by rich kids in private schools, I thought, schools that tried to imitate English-style education. I thought soccer was the sport of snobs. I was so provincial, I had no idea that soccer was a world-wide craze.

(1) *Times have certainly changed. While traditional American sports like basketball, baseball, and football (American style) are still very popular, soccer is emerging very powerfully as a sport of choice in the younger generation.* My grandsons, for example, are avid soccer players. So are two of my nieces. They all belong to organized soccer leagues and are chauffeured around by their mothers to soccer practice and soccer games, just as I was driven to baseball, basketball and football practice. So widespread has this phenomenon become that newspapers and pollsters are now referring to the mothers of this new generation as "soccer moms".

The profile of a soccer mom is fairly easy to draw. Mainly they live in the suburbs and of course have a car (probably the family's second) in order to get their children not just to soccer practice, but to and from school, and to all the special classes and events these parents want their children to have. Soccer moms believe in education and that their children will grow up smarter and better if they have plenty of enriching experience—soccer, you see, is just part of the package.

Soccer moms, as a group, are well-educated and considered to be more liberal politically than their husbands. Therefore, they have become the object of a lot of attention from politicians who would like to have their votes. Some political theorists, for example, believe that the vote of the "soccer moms" was significant in getting President Bill Clinton to the White House. Soccer moms also tend to support education and civic projects more than their more conservative husbands, it is said.

(2) *But mainly soccer moms live a family-oriented life, and if they hold jobs, the jobs in most cases are secondary to their husband's jobs and are held to supplement the family income.*

I have an idea that in about ten years, when my grandsons and nieces are old enough to play soccer at a higher level, America will have forgotten "soccer moms", but everyone will know what soccer is.

翻译短文中斜体字部分。

(1) _____

(2) _____
