

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

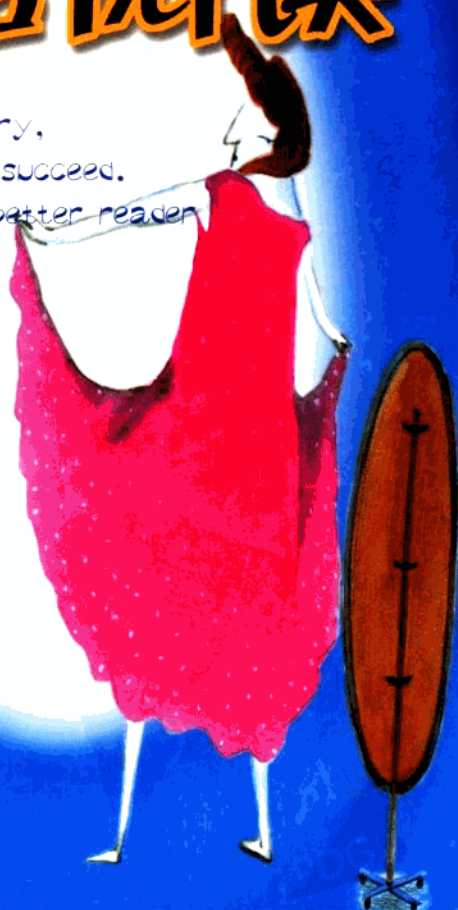
*English Reading*

# 英语阅读

If you try,  
you will succeed.  
—Be a better reader.

选修  
10

山东教育出版社



# 说明

由教育部制定的《普通高中英语课程标准(实验稿)》在语言技能目标中规定:六级目标“除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到18万词以上”;七级目标“除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到23万词以上”;八级目标“除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到30万词以上”。要达到此阅读目标,单纯通过教科书中的阅读材料是远远不够的,还要按年级和学生的具体情况,有计划地指导学生在课外阅读一定数量的读物。为满足广大中学师生对英语阅读资料的需求,山东教育出版社组织富有教学经验的中学英语老师及资深研究人员编写了这套《英语阅读》丛书,旨在帮助中学生巩固和扩充教材中所学英语知识,给学生提供更为丰富的教育教学资源,有助于他们开阔视野,增加语言输入量,丰富语言知识,提高阅读能力,扩大词汇量和了解英语国家的社会文化等。

本丛书的编选注重知识性、趣味性、科学性和教育性,选文涉及人物、故事、事件记述、社会文化及科普知识等方方面面,既有助于学生提高英语综合能力,又体现了各科知识相互渗透,实施素质教育的精神。

本丛书每单元精选5篇文章以及英语幽默、名人名言、美文欣赏等栏目。为便于检验阅读效果,每篇选文之后都编有与高考题型一致的单项选择题及答案分析。本丛书各册中选文的生词率不超过3%。

本书可配合2006年各出版社最新出版的普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(选修10)使用。



本书由赵炳河主编,张新峰、杜倩、孝文豪、井学江、范蔚清等共同编写。

编者

2006年6月

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英  
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# 选修 10

XUANXIUSHI





# Unit



难度：中

字数：about 306 words

标准用时：6 minutes

实际用时：                    

Transportation and communication networks bring people together. Yet sometimes people themselves create barriers (障碍) to transportation and communication. In some countries, laws stop people from moving freely from place to place. Over the centuries, many groups of people have been denied the freedom to travel because of their race, religion, or nationality. In the Middle Ages, for example, Jews were often forbidden to move about freely within certain cities. South Africa's government used to require black Africans to carry passes when they travel within the country. Some governments require all citizens to carry identification papers and to report to government officials whenever they move.

Countries set up customs posts at their borders (边境).

Let the world slide. 人世沧桑,听其自然。





Foreign travelers must go through a customs inspection (检查) before they are allowed to travel in the country. Usually travelers have to carry special papers such as passports and visas (签证). Some countries even limit the number of visitors to their countries each year. Others allow tourists to visit only certain areas of the country, or they may require that travelers be with an official guide at all times during their stay.

Many of those barriers to travel also act as barriers to communication.

When two governments disagree with each other on important matters, they usually do not want their citizens to exchange news or ideas freely. Countries often try to keep military or industrial information secret.

Today, people have the ability to travel, to communicate, and to transport goods more quickly and easily than ever before. Natural barriers that were difficult or dangerous to cross a hundred years ago can now be crossed easily. The barriers that people themselves make are not so easy to overcome. But in spite of all the different kinds of barriers, people continue to enjoy travel and the exchange of goods and ideas.

1. The examples in Paragraph 2 are used to tell the readers that

- A. people have been allowed to travel freely within the country
- B. people have not been permitted to travel freely for various reasons



A friend is never known till a man have need. 不到困窘时, 永难识真友。





- C. travelers have to carry special papers such as passports and visas
- D. customs posts are necessary at the borders of the countries
2. Some governments limit the freedom of communication because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they intend to keep their national secrets unknown to others
- B. they think such freedom will lead to wars
- C. they often disagree with each other on important matters
- D. they want to show their authority over communication
3. We may learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people do not care about the removal of barriers between countries
- B. people can not remove the obstacles made by themselves
- C. man-made barriers are sometimes harder to overcome than natural ones
- D. barriers should be taken for granted as they always exist

## 答案与分析



沟通与交流是人们构建亲密关系的重要途径,但在现实生活中却存在诸多的交流障碍。人们一方面抱怨这些障碍的存在,一方面却惊奇的发现这些障碍大多是人类自身造成的。

1. B 细节理解题。A 项明显不正确;C、D 两项只是限制人们自由流动的两个表现;B 项才是通过例子真正挖掘了问题的实质。
2. A 细节题。根据第四段“Countries often try to keep military or industrial information secret.”可知正确答案为 A。
3. C 推理判断题。第一段的第二句“Yet sometimes people themselves create barriers to transportation and communication.”及最后一段“The barriers that people themselves make are not so easy to overcome.”为全文主旨句,据此可推知 C 正确。





6

难度: 中字数: about 318 words标准用时: 6 minutes

实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_

Through a series of experiments an American scientist has gained an understanding of the social structure of the most complex of ant societies. The ants examined are the only creatures other than man to have given up hunting and collecting for a completely agricultural way of life. In their underground nests they planted gardens on soils made from finely cut leaves. This is a complex operation requiring considerable division of labor. The workers of this type of ant can be divided into four groups according to size. Each of the groups performs a particular set of jobs.

The making and care of the gardens and the nursing of the young ants are done by the smallest workers. Slightly larger workers are responsible for cutting leaves to make them suitable for use in the gardens and for cleaning the nest. A third group of still larger ants do the construction work and collect fresh leaves from outside the nest. The largest are the soldier ants, responsible for defending the nest.

To find out how good the various size groups are at different tasks, the scientist measured the amount of work



All are not friends that speak us fair. 向我们说好话的并不都是好朋友。



done by the ants against the amount of energy they used. He examined first the gathering and carrying of leaves. He selected one of the size groups, and then measured how efficiently these ants could find leaves and run back to the nest. Then he repeated the experiment for each of the other size groups. In this way he could see whether any group could do the job more efficiently than the group normally undertaking it.

The intermediate-sized (中等) ants that normally perform this task proved to be the most efficient for their energy costs, but when the scientist examined the whole set of jobs performed by each group of ants, it appeared that some sizes of worker ants were not suited to the particular jobs they performed.

4. According to the passage, the ants \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grow something in their nests  
B. go hunting for a living  
C. cut leaves to make a fire  
D. do each of the jobs all together
5. It is observed that slightly larger ants perform more of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. construction tasks  
B. defensive work  
C. household tasks  
D. dangerous work
6. The underlined word "good" in Paragraph 3 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. co-operating  
B. efficient  
C. hardworking  
D. responsible
7. The experiments made by the scientist was based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. special methods  
B. scientific theories





- C. personal interests  
D. systematic (有条理的) observations

### 答案与分析

本文是说明文。全文讲述了 an American scientist 对蚂蚁家族的观察,他发现蚂蚁家族分工明确,并且它们的分工非常合理。这个科学家以蚂蚁搬运树叶为例得出蚂蚁合理分工的结论。

4. A 细节题。从第一段 "In their underground nests they planted gardens on soils made from finely cut leaves." 可以得此答案。
5. C 细节理解题。从第二段 "Slightly larger workers are responsible for cutting leaves to make them suitable for use in the gardens and for cleaning the nest." 可以得此答案。
6. B 词义理解题。从第三段 "He selected one of the size groups, and then measured how efficiently these ants could find leaves and run back to the nest." 可以得此答案。
7. D 推理判断题。通读全文我们知道,科学家得出的每一个结论都是建立在有条理的观察的基础上的。



难度: 中

字数: about 310 words

标准用时: 6 minutes

实际用时:                     

SYDNEY: As they sat sharing sweets beside a swimming pool in 1999, Shane Gould and Jessicah Schipper were



Truth is the daughter of time. 真理是时间的女儿。



simply getting along well, chatting about sport, life and “anything else that came up.”

Yet in Sydney next month, they will meet again by the pool, and for a short time the friends will race against each other in the 50-meter butterfly (蝶泳) in the Australian championships at Homebush Bay.

Gould, now a 47-year-old mother of four, has announced she will be making a return to elite competition (顶级赛事) to swim the one event, having set a qualifying (合格的) time of 30.32 seconds in winning gold at last year's United States Masters championships. Her comeback comes 32 years after she won three golds at the Munich Olympics.

Schipper, now a 17-year-old from Brisbane with a bright future of going to Athens for her first Olympics, yesterday recalled (回忆) her time with Gould five years ago.

“I was at a national youth game on the Gold Coast and Shane had come along to talk to us and watch us train,” Schipper explained. “It seemed as if we had long been good friends. I don't know why. We just started talking and it went from there.”

“She had a lot to share with all of us at that camp. She told us stories about what it was like at big meets like the Olympics and what it's like to be on an Australian team. It was really interesting.”





Next time, things will be more serious. "I will still be swimming in the 50 m butterfly at the nationals, so there is a chance that I could actually be competing against Shane Gould," said Schipper, who burst onto the scene at last year's national championships with second places in the 100 m and 200 m butterfly.

8. What is the passage mainly about?
  - A. Stories happening in swimming competitions.
  - B. Two women swimmers winning Olympic golds.
  - C. Lessons learned from international swimming championships.
  - D. Friendship and competition between two swimmers.
9. Gould and Schipper are going to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. talk about sport and life
  - B. go back to elite competition
  - C. set a qualifying time and win gold
  - D. take part in the same sports event
10. Gould won her three Olympic golds when she was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 15
  - B. 17
  - C. 22
  - D. 30
11. The underlined word "it" in the fifth paragraph probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the Olympics
  - B. the youth camp
  - C. the friendship
  - D. the Australian team
12. What Schipper said showed that she \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was no longer Gould's friend
  - B. had learned a lot from Gould
  - C. was not interested in Gould's stories
  - D. would not like to compete against Gould



A bad compromise is better than a good lawsuit. 吃亏的和解也比胜诉强。



# 答案与分析



本文是人物介绍。全文介绍了两名著名的游泳运动员。她们彼此非常友好,但也是即将到来的比赛的竞争伙伴。

8. D 本文讲述了两人的友谊和即将到来的竞争。Shane Gould 是一个重返赛场的 47 岁的前奥运游泳冠军。Jessica Schipper 是一个很有前途的 17 岁的游泳新星,俩人 5 年前开始了友谊,下个月要参加同一赛事,成为竞争对手。其余三项以偏概全,均不是主题。

9. D A 项是她们 5 年前做的事。B 和 C 是 Gould 以前做的事,只有 D 项才是俩人要做的事。

10. A Gould 现年 47 岁,32 年前获得三枚奥运金牌当时自然 15 岁了。

11. C 根据上下文可知 it 指俩人的友谊,用“代入法”验证便知。

12. B 由倒数第二段可知 Schipper 对 Gould 所谈内容很感兴趣且受益匪浅。



难度: 中

字数: about 321 words

标准用时: 6.5 minutes

实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_

With a good shopping position and the right amount (数量) of money, any educated person ought to be able to





make a living out of a bookshop. It is not a difficult trade to learn and the large chain-stores can never force the small bookseller out of existence as they have done to the corner shop. But the hours of work are very long—I was only doing a part-time job, but my boss put in a seventy-hour week, besides regular journeys out of shopping hours to buy books.

The real reason why I should not like to be back in the book trade for life, however, is that while I was in it I lost my love of books. A bookseller cannot always tell the truth about his books, and that gives him a dislike for them.

12 There was a time when I really did love books—loved the sight and smell and feel of them—if they were fifty or more years old, that is. Nothing pleased me quite so much as to buy a bargain lot of them on sale for several pounds. There is a peculiar flavour (独特的味道) about the unexpected books you pick up in that kind of collection: little-known eighteenth-century poets, or out-of-date geography books. For occasional (偶尔的) reading—in your bath, for example, or late at night when you are too tired to go to bed—there is nothing as good as a very old picture story-book.

But as soon as I went to work in the bookshop I stopped buying books. Seen in a mass five or ten thousand



A blind man will not thank you for a looking-glass. 秋波送盲, 白费痴情。





at a time, books were dull and even a little tiresome. Nowadays I do buy one occasionally, but only if it is a book that I want to read and can't borrow, and I never buy rubbish.

13. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the necessary conditions to run a bookshop.
- A. an educated shop-owner
  - B. a good position at a street corner
  - C. a regular journey out of the shop
  - D. the force of large chain-stores
14. The author should not like to be back as a bookseller for life because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he hated his job of selling books
  - B. selling books was only a part-time job
  - C. the books in the shop gave him a dislike
  - D. he was unable to be honest about the books he sold
15. The books preferred by the author should be those \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. stories making readers sleepless
  - B. valuable ones bought on sale
  - C. peculiar ones with great expectation
  - D. geography ones from the eighteenth century
16. The author will only buy new books \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. if he feels dull and tired
  - B. after he gives up his job as a bookseller
  - C. which are interesting but hard to borrow
  - D. when he throws away old ones

A book that remains shut is but a block. 有书闭卷不阅读,无异是一块木头。

