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英语官高中三年級

双语悦读

Bilingual Happy Reading

主编：周哲英

国防科技大学出版社

Magical 红魔英语



(高三)

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Reading

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前言



是什么让本该是花朵一样的你们拖着疲惫的步伐在求学的道路上举步维艰？是什么掠夺了你们灿烂的笑容，挂着一副少年老成的面孔整日奔波于家与学校的两点一线？是谁说为了寻求知识，就要如僧侣般日复一日地埋头于枯燥的ABC中？



而我们，快乐学习的使者，锐意改革，为的是给你们知识，还要给你们快乐！

《红魔英语·双语悦读》紧扣教材主题能让你更好把握教材；包罗万象的文章能给你轻松阅读的乐趣；详尽的语法讲解能破解悬在你心头的疑惑；配套的练习能让你见证点滴进步的惊喜。

但最重要的是，就如我们的承诺，我们给你们知识的同时，还要给你们快乐！

它能让你足不出户，领略各国旖旎风光；它能满足你对当红明星的崇拜及对流行电影的热爱；它的幽默故事能让你在紧张的学习之余开怀大笑；它的深刻哲理能引发你对生命的无限思考！时事新闻能让你及时与国内外大事接轨；国内外的经典文学能让你如同穿越时空的隧道，去体验那时、那人、那事……

它就是这样一本书，能给你知识，还能给你阳光和空气！



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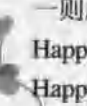


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Unit 1

RECORDS, ADVENTURES AND HOBBIES

记录，冒险与嗜好

大千世界，无奇不有！来吧，保证让你大开眼界！

红魔英语 | 双语悦读
Magical Bilingual Happy Reading



Unit 1

RECORDS, ADVENTURES AND HOBBIES

HAPPY READING ONE

Sorry I'm Still Alive! 不好意思,我还活着!

Jeanne Calment, a French woman, became a record breaker on 17 October of 1995, when at the age of 120 years and 238 days; she became the longest-lived human being on record. A Japanese man died in 1986 at the age of 120 years and 237 days.

Jeanne Calment lives in a small old people's home in the south of France; her husband, her only child and her grandson have all died. She is nearly blind and deaf and is always in a wheelchair, but her doctor describes her as being more like a 90-year-old in good health than someone of 120. She still **has a lively sense of** humor. When asked on her 120th birthday what she expected of the future, she replied: A very short one¹. She also **remarked** that she thought the good Lord had forgotten all about her.

So what is the key to a long life? According to some doctors, diet, exercise and no smoking are the three important **factors**. Jeanne Calment has followed two of the **tips**. She has always eaten a healthy diet, and she used to take **exercise** every day until she broke her leg at the age of 115. However, until recently she **drank** two glasses of strong red wine a day, and she does smoke (now only a little). **Besides**, Jeanne Calment might have got very good genes from her parents². Her father lived to the age of 94 and her mother to 86.

A local lawyer bought her house when she was 80 under an agreement that he would pay her some money every year until her death. It must have seemed a good **move** at the time, but so far the lawyer has paid her at least three times the value of the house. Every year on her birth-

Jeanne Calment, a French woman, in 1995 at the age of 120 years and 238 days, broke the record, becoming the longest-lived person on record. A Japanese man died in 1986 at the age of 120 years and 237 days.

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day Jeanne Calment sends him a card saying:
Sorry, I'm still alive!

时候, Jeanne Calment 都会给律师
寄一张卡片, 上面写道: “不好意思, 我还活着!”

Glossary

remark /ri'mɑ:k/ *vt. & vi.* (常与 that 连用)说; 评论

factor /'fæktə/ *n.* 因素, 要素

tip /tip/ *n.* 提示, 技巧

move /mu:v/ *n.* 步骤, 措施; 手段

have a sense of 有……的感觉

take exercise 锻炼身体

Notes

1. When asked on her 120th birthday what she expected of the future, she replied:
A very short one.

分析: When asked... 意为“当被问到……”。句中的过去分词 asked 表示被动意义。

链接: 过去分词一般式的用法

过去分词只有一般式, 没有完成式。过去分词在意义上最主要的特点是表被动, 在时间上它可以表示多种关系。如:

(1) 表示已经发生的动作。如:

Born in a poor family, he could not go to school.

因生于贫穷家庭, 他上不起学。

Built in 1501, the bridge is over 500 years old.

这座桥建于 1501 年, 已有五百多年的历史。

(2) 表示经常性动作或泛指概念。如:

He is a man loved by all. 他是一个受大家爱戴的人。

The woman talked about is very rich. 人们经常谈论的那个女人很有钱。

注意: the woman talked about 也可表示“已被人们谈论过的那个女人”。

(3) 表示与谓语动词同时(或几乎同时)发生的动作。如:

Asked why he came, he kept silent. 问他为什么要来, 他一言不发。

He came in, followed by his secretary. 他走了进来, 后面跟着他的秘书。

(4) 表示现在或过去(当时)的状态。如:

The murderer was brought in, his hands tied behind.

凶手被带了进来, 双手被绑在后面。

2. Besides, Jeanne Calment might have got very good genes from her parents.

分析: might have got 意为“很有可能得到”, 是对过去发生的事情表示推测。might have done 还可以表示过去某事可能发生而实际上并没发生或表示委婉的批评或责备。如:

It was really very dangerous. I might have killed myself.

那真的是太危险了, 我差点没命了。

You might at least have answered my letter. 你至少可以回我一封信嘛。

链接: may 和 might 的用法

(1) 表示允许。

① 表示请求允许(即请求别人允许自己做某事), 两者都可用, 只是 might 表示的语气较委婉(但并不表示过去):

May / Might I sit here? 我可以坐在这里吗?

I wonder if I might ask you a favor. 不知能否请你帮个忙。

② 表示给予允许(即自己允许别人做某事), 通常要用 may 而不用 might:

You may come in now. 你现在可以进来了。

You may not tell him this. 你不可以告诉他这件事。

体会以下对话的问句与答句:

A: May / Might I stay? 我可以留下吗?(表请求, 可用两者)

B: Yes, you may. 可以。(表允许, 不能用 might)

注意: 在通常情况下, may 表示允许(请求允许或给予允许)时, 总是针对“现在”或“将来”而言, 若要表示已经给予或已经存在的允许, 则通常不用 may, 而用 can。如:

Nowadays, children can do what they like.

现在小孩子喜欢干什么就可以干什么。

It's unfair. He can stay and I have to leave.

这不公平, 他可以留下, 而我却得离开。

例外的情况是, might 用于间接引语和 may 用于否定句表示禁止。如:

He said that I might borrow his car. 他说我可以用他的车。

Visitors may not (=must not) feed the animals. 参观者不得给动物喂食。

(2) 表示推测。两者都可用, 只是 might 比 may 语气更不确定, 表示的可能性更小。

① 在句型使用方面: 两者均可用于肯定句和否定句, 但用于疑问句时, may 通常不用于句首, 但可用于疑问句的句中(如特殊疑问句等), 而 might 尽管可以用于疑问句的句首, 但不算普通, 通常会改用其他句式(如用 could 等)。

He may / might know the answer. 他可能知道答案。

And who may / might she be? 那么她会是哪一位呢?

Might it be true? 那会是真的吗?

② 在用法方面注意以下几点:

a. 后接动词原形，表示对现在或将来的推测：

You may / might be right. 你可能是对的。

He may / might tell his wife. 他也许会告诉他妻了。

b. 后接动词进行时，表示动作正在进行或将要发生：

He may / might be writing a letter. 他可能在写信。

They may / might be going abroad next month. 他们可能在下个月出国。

c. 后接动词完成式，表示对过去可能发生的事进行推测：

She may / might have read it in the papers. 她可能在报上已读到过此事。

He may / might have gone to have his hair cut. 他可能理发去了。

(3) **may** 和 **can** 表推测时的区别。**can** 和 **may** 均可表示推测，**can** 用于否定句和疑问句，**may** 用于肯定句和否定式。两者均可用于否定句，但是含义不同：**cannot**=不可能，**may not**=可能不。比较：

It can't be true. 这不可能是真的。

It may not be true. 这可能不是真的。

(4) 如何加强推测的语气。若要加强推测的语气，表示较大的可能性，可在 **may**, **might** 后加副词 **well**。如：

You may well be right. 你很可能是对的。

That may well have been their intention. 这很可能是他们的意图。

注意：**could** 表推测时也可后接 **well** 来加强语气。

(5) 用于 **may / might (just) as well...**，意为“不妨”、“还是……为好”等，用 **might** 比用 **may** 语气更委婉。如：

I'm ready, so I might as well go now.

我已准备好，因此不妨现在就走。

There's nothing to do, so I may / might as well go to bed.

既然没什么事可做，我还是去睡觉为好。

注意：**might as well** 还可用于指过去的情况或用于比较两个令人不愉快的情况。

This holiday isn't much fun; we might as well be back home.

这个假日过得真没意思，我们还不如待在家里。

(6) **may** 用于表示祝愿。主要用于正式场合或书面语中。如：

May you be happy! 祝你幸福!

May God bless you! 愿上帝保佑你!

HAPPY READING TWO

Challenge the Limit

挑战极限

American magician David Blaine left the glass box in which he had lived for 44 days without food on October 19. Hundreds of people came to watch the end of his **starvation** experiment, which had become one of London's main tourist **attractions**.

Looking thinner and darker, 30 year-old Blaine was taken out of his box over the River Thames(泰晤士河) and immediately sent to hospital. He was then slowly **reintroduced** to food. He had been drinking only water since September 5.

A native of Brooklyn, New York, Blaine first became known as a street magician in the early 1990s. He soon found himself doing magic tricks in bars for the likes of American actor Leonardo DiCaprio and his super model friends.

Over the last decade Blaine has become famous with a combination of breathtaking magic and clever tricks aimed at getting a lot of attention.

In 1999, he was buried in a **coffin** for one week and, in 2000, he spent 62 hours in a giant block of ice. Last year he stood on the top of a 25-meter **pillar** in the center of New York for 35 hours before jumping into a pile of boxes.

"I think a lot of people are unable to accept that they're able to do what they can do," he said.¹ "They don't realize we can survive. The human being is an amazing creation."

But he seemed to have suffered from spending so long in the glass box. He said that

美国的魔术师大卫·布莱恩在10月19日从他生活了44天的玻璃箱子里出来了。在此期间他没有吃任何食物。成百上千的人蜂拥而至,来观看他的饥饿实验结果。这个实验地已经成为伦敦主要的旅游景点。

30岁的大卫看起来瘦了不少,也黑了不少,从泰晤士河上的箱子里被扶出来后,立即送进了医院。然后,再让他慢慢地接触食物。从9月5日开始,他就只饮用过水。

大卫是布鲁克林人(美国纽约市西南部的一区),在20世纪90年代初期作为一名街头魔术师而稍有名气。由于美国演员列昂那多·迪卡普里奥和他的那些超级模特朋友们的赏识,他很快在各种酒吧里表演魔术。

最近十年,大卫由于结合了惊险的魔术和各种吸引人的小窍门而声名远扬。

1999年,他在棺材里埋了一个星期;2000年,他在一块巨大的冰块里呆了62小时;去年,他在纽约市中心一根25米高的柱子上站了35小时,然后跳进了一大堆盒子上。

"我想许多人都不能认可他们有能力做成他们能做的事情。"他说,"他们没有意识到我们能够生存。人类真是令人惊奇的生物。"

但是由于在玻璃箱子里呆得太久的缘故,大卫看起来遭受了痛

at times he was unable to see, had serious back pains and lost his sense of taste.

苦。他说有时他会看不见, 有很严重的背痛, 而且失去了味觉。

Glossary

starvation /stɑ:'veɪʃən/ *n.* 饥饿, 饿死

attraction /ə'trækʃən/ *n.* 吸引, 吸引力; 吸引人的事物

reintroduce /ri:ɪntrə'dju:s/ *vt.* 再引入, 再提出

coffin /kɒfɪn/ *n.* 棺材

pillar /pɪlə(r)/ *n.* 柱子; 柱状物

at times 有时, 不时

Notes

1. "I think a lot of people are unable to accept that they're able to do what they can do," he said.

分析: be able to do sth 意为“有能力做某事”, be unable to do sth 是其否定形式。can 意为“能够”。须注意它们的区别: 前者表示特殊的一次能力, 后者表示一般的能力。

链接: can 与 could 表示能力的用法

(1) 表示现在的能力, 用 can:

My sister can drive. 我妹妹会开车。

Everyone here can speak English. 这儿人人会说英语。

(2) 表示将来的能力, 通常不用 can 或 could, 而用 be able to 的将来时态:

I'll be able to speak French in another few months.

再过几个月我就会讲法语了。

One day people will be able to go to the moon on holiday.

总有一天人们可以到月球上去度假。

但是, 若表示现在决定将来是否有能力做某事, 则可用 can:

Can you come to the party tomorrow? 你明天能来参加我们的聚会吗?

(3) 表示过去的能力, 有时可用 could, 有时不能用 could, 具体应注意以下几点:

① 若表示过去一般的能力(即想做某事就随时可做某事的能力), 可用 could:

Could you speak English then? 那时候你会说英语吗?

② 若表示过去的特定能力(即在过去特定场合做某事的能力), 则不能用 could, 而用 was (were) able to do sth, 或用 managed to do sth, 或用 succeeded in doing sth 等。

He studied hard and was able to pass the exam.

他学习很努力, 所以考试能及格。

