

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(新标准)

英语 阅读 教程

第五册(必修5)配外研版 同步阅读

(供高中二年级上学期使用)

ENGLISH READING COURSE



中国少年儿童出版社

英语阅读教程

ENGLISH READING COURSE

第五册(必修5)

(供高中二年级上学期使用)

编著 刘 石

中国少年儿童出版社

· 北京 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据


英语阅读教程. 5: 外研版: 必修/刘石编著. —北京: 中国少年儿童出版社, 2005. 7

ISBN 7-5007-7744-2

I. 英... II. 刘... III. 英语—阅读教学—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.411

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 085773 号

YINGYU YUEDU JIAOCHENG

 出版发行: 中国少年儿童新闻出版总社
中国少年儿童出版社

出版人: 海飞
执行出版人: 赵恒峰

编 著: 刘 石

装帧设计: 张 纯

主持编辑: 石琳芝

责任编辑: 刘玉珍

社址: 北京市东四十二条 21 号

邮政编码: 100708

办公室: 010-65530989

传 真: 010-65513671

发行部: 010-65513671

http: //www. ceppg. com. cn

印刷: 永清永龙印刷有限责任公司

经销: 新华书店

开本: 787×1092 1/16

印张: 7

版次: 2005 年 8 月第 1 版

印次: 2006 年 8 月第 2 次印刷

字数: 150 千字

印数: 5000 册

ISBN 7-5007-7744-2/G · 5856

定价: 9.00 元

图书若有印装问题, 请随时向本社出版科退换。

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

阅读是英语学习的重要内容。初中和高中英语教学大纲都对学生的阅读量作出了规定。大量阅读确有裨益:

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初、高中学生的阅读材料。

《英语阅读教程》依据外研版 2005 年秋季教材编写,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,我们遵循了以下原则:

1. 篇幅适中。初、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版最新英语教材所涉及的课文有关,是课文的延伸。这样,既有利于教师、学生的阅读导入,又能丰富教材内容。

4. 题材丰富。阅读材料不仅包括人物介绍、故事、社会文化、科普知识,还包括广告、图表使用等内容。

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

2005 年 8 月

CONTENTS

目 录

Module 1	British and American English	1
Module 2	A Job Worth Doing	13
Module 3	Adventure in Literature and the Cinema	25
Module 4	Carnival	40
Module 5	The Great Sports Personality	53
Module 6	Animals in Danger	67
Module 7	Revision	79
Module 8	Revision	93
参考答案	106

British and American English

Part 1

Pronouncing a language is a skill. Every normal person is expert in the skill of pronouncing his own language; but few people are even moderately proficient at pronouncing foreign languages. Now there are many reasons for this, some obvious, some perhaps not so obvious. But I suggest that the fundamental reason why people in general do not speak foreign languages very much better than they do their own's is that they fail to grasp the true nature of the problem of learning to pronounce, and consequently never set about **tackling**(钉住) it in the right way. Far too many people fail to realize that pronouncing a foreign language is a skill—one that needs careful training of a special kind, and one that cannot be acquired by just leaving it to take care of itself. I think even teachers of language, while recognizing the importance of a good accent, tend to neglect, in their practical teaching, the branch of study concerned with speaking the language. So the first point I want to make is that English pronunciation must be taught; the teacher should be prepared to devote some of the lesson time to this, and, by his whole attitude to the subject, should get the student to feel that here is a matter worthy of receiving his close attention. So, there should be occasions when other aspects of English, such as grammar or spelling, are allowed

for the moment to take second place.

Apart from this question of the time given to pronunciation, there are two other requirements for the teacher, the first, knowledge; the second, technique.

It is important that the teacher should be in possession of the necessary information. This can generally be obtained from books. It is possible to get from books some idea of the **mechanics(力学)** of speech, and of what we call general phonetic theory. It is also possible in this way to get a clear mental picture of the relationship between the sounds of different languages, between the speech habits of English people and those, say, of your students. Unless the teacher has such a picture, and comments he may make on his students' pronunciation are unlikely to be of much use, and lesson time spent on pronunciation may well be time wasted.

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- () 1. What does the writer actually say about pronouncing foreign languages?
- A. Only a few people are really proficient.
 - B. No one is really an expert in the skill.
 - C. There aren't many people who are even fairly good.
 - D. There are many people who are even moderately proficient.
- () 2. The writer argues that going about the problem of pronunciation in the wrong way is _____.
- A. an obvious cause of not grasping the problem correctly
 - B. a fundamental consequence of not speaking well
 - C. a consequence of not grasping the problem correctly
 - D. not an obvious cause of speaking poorly
- () 3. What is it that teachers are said to be inclined to forget?

- A. The practical teaching of languages.
 - B. The importance of a good accent.
 - C. The principle of phonetic theory.
 - D. The teaching of pronunciation in the classroom.
- ()4. The value the student puts on correct speech habits depends upon _____.
- A. how closely he attends to the matter
 - B. whether it is English that is being taught
 - C. his teacher's approach to pronunciation
 - D. the importance normally given to grammar and spelling

██████████

A higher reading rate, with no loss of comprehension, will help you in other subjects as well as in English, and the general principles apply to any language. Naturally, you will not read every book at the same speed. You would expect to read a newspaper, for example, much more rapidly than a physics or economics textbook—but you can raise your average reading speed over the whole range of materials you wish to cover so that the percent age gained will be the same whatever kind of reading you are concerned with.

The reading passages following are all of an average level of difficulty for your stage of instruction. They are all about five hundred words long. They are about topics of general interest which do not require a great deal of specialized knowledge. Thus they fall between the kind of reading you might find in your textbooks and the much less demanding kind you will find in a newspaper or light novel. If you read this kind of English, with understanding at four hundred words per minute, you might skim (浏览) through a newspaper at perhaps 650~700 , while

with a difficult textbook you might drop to two hundred or two hundred and fifty.

Perhaps you would like to know what reading speeds are common among native English-speaking university students and how those speeds can be improved. Tests in Minnesota, U. S. A. , for example, have shown that students without special training can read English of average difficulty, for example, Tolstoy's *War and Peace* in translation, at speeds of between 240 and 250 words per minute with about seventy per cent comprehension. Students in Minnesota claim that after twelve half-hour lessons, once a week, the reading speed can be increased, with no loss of comprehension, to around five hundred words per minute.

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- () 1. Where do you think the passage is taken from?
- A. A school newspaper run by students.
 - B. The introduction to a book on fast reading.
 - C. The introduction to an English-textbook.
 - D. A local newspaper for young people.
- () 2. According to the passage, how fast can you expect to read after you have attended twelve half-hour lessons in the University of Minnesota?
- A. You can double your reading speed.
 - B. You can increase your reading speed by four times.
 - C. You can increase your reading speed by three times.
 - D. No real increase in reading speed can be achieved.
- () 3. The average speed of untrained native speakers in the University of Minnesota is _____.
- A. about sixty words per minute
 - B. about two hundred and forty-five words per minute

C. about five hundred words per minute

D. about three hundred words per minute

()4. According to the passage, the purpose of effective reading with higher speed is most likely to help you _____.

A. not only in your language study but also in other subjects

B. improve your understanding of an economics textbook

C. choose the suitable materials to read

D. only in your reading of a physics textbook

The English policeman has several **nicknames** (绰号) but the most frequently used are “copper” and “bobby”. The first name comes from the verb “to cop” (which is also slang), meaning “to take” or “to capture”, and the second comes from the first name of Sir Robert Peel, the nineteenth-century politician, who was the founder of the police force as we know it today. An early nickname for the policeman was “peeler”, but this one has died out.

Whatever we may call them, the general opinion of the police seems to be a favourable one; except, of course, among the criminal part of the community where the police are given more derogatory nicknames which originated in America, such as “fuzz” or “pig”. Visitors to England seem nearly always to be very impressed by the English police. It has, in fact, become a standing joke that the visitor to Britain, when asked for his views of the country, will always say, at some point or other, “I think your policemen are wonderful.”

Well, the British bobby may not always be wonderful but he is usually a very friendly and helpful sort of character. A music-hall song of some years ago was called “If You Want To Know The Time, Ask A Po-

liceman". Nowadays, most people own watches but they still seem to find plenty of other questions to ask the policeman. In London, the policemen spend so much of their time directing visitors about the city that one wonders how they ever find time to do anything else !

Two things are immediately noticeable to the stranger when he sees an English policeman for the first time. The first is that he does not carry a pistol and the second is that he wears a very distinctive type of head-gear, the policeman's helmet. His helmet, together with his height, enable an English policeman to be seen from a considerable distance, a fact that is not without its usefulness. From time to time it is suggested that the policeman should be given a pistol and that his helmet should be taken from him, but both these suggestions are resisted by the majority of the public and the police themselves.

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- () 1. Nowadays British people call the policeman _____.
- A. pig
 - B. peeler
 - C. fuzz
 - D. bobby
- () 2. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. There are fewer criminals in America than in Britain.
 - B. The English police usually leave a deep impression on visitors.
 - C. The British bobby is friendly but not helpful.
 - D. The English police enjoy having pistols.
- () 3. If you see an English policeman for the first time, you will probably notice at once that _____.
- A. he often tells people time

came up with his idea, many companies have found ways to remove the metals from our rubbish.

Today, many people think more carefully about what they throw away, and many things are saved and used again. Each year, for example, forty-six billion glass bottles or jars are produced. One in fifteen of these bottles will be used again. Almost fifty percent of aluminium cans come from recycled (回收的) aluminium. Much of the cardboard used in supermarkets for packing food and goods comes from recycled paper (thirty percent of all household waste is paper). So next time you pick up a cardboard box, look inside. If the cardboard is grey, it is probably made from recycled newspaper. Who knows—maybe the one you threw out last year!

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- () 1. From the first paragraph we know that _____.
- A. there is something wrong with the definition of waste in dictionaries
 - B. there is a slight difference between refuse and trash
 - C. both rubbish and garbage refer to the same thing
 - D. waste materials have the same name
- () 2. What interested Spendlove is _____.
- A. the useful metal in rubbish
 - B. the gold hidden by somebody in rubbish
 - C. the protection of the environment
 - D. people who throw away rubbish
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. The most useful thing in the waste is metal.
 - B. Spendlove's idea has been turned into reality.
 - C. People attach great importance to the recycling of waste

materials now.

D. A great deal of garbage contains useful metal.

()4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Recycled aluminium.

B. Recycled glass.

C. Recycled gold.

D. Recycled paper.



Future space stations(空间站) may house as many as 20 people at a time. Although gravity-free, these orbiting habitats won't be free from accidents. Nor will they be immune to disease. So NASA(美国航空航天局), always thinking ahead, is currently designing a space infirmary that will be able to handle anything from a sprained wrist to acute appendicitis(阑尾炎)

What NASA has in mind is a compact, but complete health care center that would include a surgical suite, a small two-bed clinic to provide nonemergency medical care and an adjoining exercise and recreation room. Along with standard medical equipment, the facility would house a computer programmed to serve as a medical encyclopedia for the attending physician.

Many surgical procedures and medical equipment routinely used on Earth will have to be modified for use in space. The Russians——by conducting tests with animals under simulated weightless conditions——have found that space surgery is extremely difficult. For example, after an incision is made, body fluids tend to flow every way. And because the air doesn't settle, contaminants circulate constantly, and it's therefore difficult to keep a sterile environment. NASA is confident, however,

that it can solve these problems in the reasonably near future.

Choose the best answer according to the passage:

- () 1. Future space station may house as many as
- A. 10 people
 - B. 20 people
 - C. 30 people
 - D. 40 people
- () 2. Future space station will be immune to
- A. accidents
 - B. disease
 - C. hurts
 - D. none of above
- () 3. What NASA has in mind is
- A. a compact health care center
 - B. a complete hospital
 - C. a big surgical suite
 - D. a small two-bed clinic
- () 4. The orbiting habitat will be _____.
- A. accidents free
 - B. gravity free
 - C. medical emergency free
 - D. disease free
- () 5. Which of the following statements is wrong?
- A. The facility would house a computer.
 - B. The facility would house standard medical equipment.
 - C. The facility would house exercise and recreation equipment.
 - D. The facility would house a compact, but complete, health

care center.

Today everyone knows that the heart is a pump that keeps the blood going around and around through the body. But before Dr Harvey made that great discovery, all doctors believed that the blood moved back and forth like the tide, going both ways through the same veins. And the arteries carried only air. That is what William Harvey had been taught when he was in the medical school of Cambridge University.

The textbook he had to study was 1500 years old, written by a Greek doctor named Galen. No one was supposed to question anything Galen had said. But William Harvey wanted to ask what he could not make himself believe.

In 1600, young William went to Italy to study at the famous school of medicine in Padua. There he heard a professor say he had found out that in the veins of all animals there were "little doors". What were they for? William Harvey had to answer the question himself, and that led to his discovery about the circulation of the blood.

First of all, by pressing his finger on the large vein in his own arm, he was able to see that blood could flow in one direction only— towards the heart. Therefore, the "little doors" must open to let the blood through and then shut to keep it on its way.

What carried the blood away from the heart? That was the next question. Could it be the arteries? More experiments with all kinds of animals proved this to be true.

Finally, in 1628, after more than twenty years of study, Harvey wrote his small book THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD. It created a big storm. "What a crazy idea!" exclaimed most of the older doc-

tors. But younger doctors thought Dr Harvey might be right. William Harvey himself did not take part in the argument. Happily, he lived to see his discovery accepted as the truth and declared the most important event in the history of medicine since the time of Galen.

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- () 1. Dr Harvey studied medicine in _____.
- A. England and Italy
 - B. Italy and Greece
 - C. England and Greece
 - D. Padua, Italy
- () 2. Blood goes away from the heart through _____, while _____ carried the blood to the heart.
- A. veins... arteries
 - B. arteries... veins
 - C. veins... veins
 - D. arteries... arteries
- () 3. _____ makes the blood circle round the whole body.
- A. The heart
 - B. The veins
 - C. The arteries
 - D. The tide
- () 4. _____ eventually accepted that the discovery of the circulation of blood was one of the most important events in the history of medicine.
- A. Younger doctors
 - B. Dr Harvey
 - C. Most doctors
 - D. Most older doctors