

课题实验用书

各版本通用

# Fit 沸腾英语

沸 腾 学 习 • 突 破 高 分

主编 蔡 晔

● 紧扣时代脉搏

● 拓展语言知识

● 锤炼英语思维

● 突破文化障碍

● 补充阅读正能量

● 适应课改新需求

高一（第1辑）

# 时文

## 拓展阅读

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沸 腾 学 习 • 突 破 高 分

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高一（第1辑）

时文

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# Foreword

## 前言

高效学习，快速提高，赢得满分，是每一位学习者的追求。但如何才能做到这些？本书为您提供一种与众不同的思路和新颖实用的方式，帮您打通一条通往成功的捷径！

本书编写理念

在“听、说、读、写、译”五大英语技能中，“读”无疑是最关键的。无论是在日常学习中，还是在英语考试中，它都起着举足轻重的作用。因此，如何迅速地培养高效的阅读技能就成为每一位英语教育者和学习者必须解决的问题。

本书旨在能极大地扩充学生的信息量，以便让学生了解世界正在发生的事情、正在谈论的话题，从而帮助学生彻底摆脱“两耳不闻窗外事，一心只读圣贤书”的传统形象。同时指导学生提高阅读能力，稳步扩大词汇量。

本书编写依据

本书经过众多一线优秀教师的潜心研究和长期教学实践，用心编写而成。在编写时，我们以最新的《英语课程标准》为指导，以今年的高考英语《考试大纲》中对阅读技能的目标和要求为纲要，同时还全面参考了各版本教材的高一课堂教学特点。书中的内容完全按照近年来各地高考英语阅读测试题型的特点和命题趋势设计。书中的话题划分涵盖课堂教学、考试要求的各种题材和核心考点。

### 一、打开全球视野，提升整体思维

选取 CRI, VOA, BBC, 21st Century 等国内外权威媒体的最新热点、趣事时文并做适当改动，既做到原汁原味，又符合高一学生的认知水平。内容新颖，时效性强，是培养纯正语感的上乘之作。

### 二、课标话题，题材广泛

选材紧扣课标话题，题材涵盖友谊与交际、语言与文化、旅游与休闲、人类与自然、名人逸事等，为高一学生提供足量的课外阅读材料，让学生在“浸泡中”充分感受英语的魅力，了解英美文化的背景，提高英语素养，实现扩展词汇、提高阅读能力的最终目标。

### 三、题型全面，设计合理

试题设置紧密契合高考要求，以选择填空为主，兼顾回答问题、判断正误、完成表格、信息匹配等题型。同时从词汇、语法、句型等多角度、多方位设题，着重对学生的思维与认知能力进行考查。

### 四、栏目设计独特

1. “阅读链接”：对文章中涉及的背景文化给予适当的解释，帮助学生更好地理解文章。
2. “沸腾词典”：该栏目含有两部分，一是“话题词汇”，指与该话题相关的关键词语，每个词汇加注音标、词义、例句（含中文翻译）、词汇拓展（含特殊用法、词组搭配、词形变换、旧词新义等）；二是“拓展词汇”，比对高一教材，列出本文在教材中没有出现的词汇，加注音标、词义、例句（含中文翻译）。
3. “金句解读”：该内容分为两类：一类是长难句，分析句子结构，注明中文译文；另一类是能够在书面表达或口语、听力中给学生实用的佳句，点明句子亮点，指导学生使用，并给出“美句仿写”供学生练笔。

本书编写特色

# Foreword

本书能够起到补充课堂阅读训练，拓展阅读视野，增强阅读语感和提高攻克“阅读理解”难关能力的作用。

使用本书时，建议读者结合课堂学习，按照书中内容设计的顺序逐步完成，以收到最好的效果。具体操作如下：

**第一步：读主题句。**快速浏览文章每段的前两句话，将各段的前两句话加在一起，便能知道文章的大意、体裁及时态等重要信息；

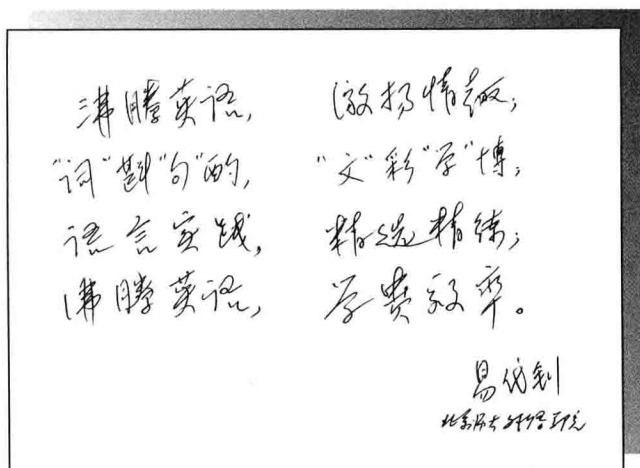
**第二步：通读做题。**在对文章的大意有所了解的前提下，再通读全文。以句子为单位，快速阅读，遇到生词时要大胆猜测。读完全文后再做题，每道题都要在文章中找到出处或依据，仔细推敲，认真作答；

**第三步：复读检查。**做完题后，再快速通读一遍文章，检查一下所选答案的可靠性和合理性；

**第四步：自我评价。**对照“用时标准”，记录“实际用时”，评价自己在阅读速度、解题思路和答题正确率方面的表现，对自己的进步给予鼓励；

**第五步：升华。**阅读、理解之后，要善于归纳、总结整篇文章的学习心得和要点、疑难点，消除夹生问题，全面提升阅读能力。

如果您能按照我们的建议坚持使用完本书，您的阅读技能必将得到快速、有效的提高，您的英语成绩必能沸腾起来！



**Fit 沸腾英语** 编写组

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## Topic 1 Friendship & Communication (友谊与交际)



世界上最美好的东西莫过于友谊。友谊能够调剂你的感情。当你在家庭或工作中遭遇挫折而感到愤懑抑郁的时候,向知心挚友倾诉可以使心情舒畅。友谊也能增加你的智慧。在自身的理智之光黯淡时,朋友的逆耳忠言会使你醒悟;在事业处于低谷时,朋友的鼓励、帮助会使你重振雄风、信心百倍。

本话题包括人与人之间的交往与友谊,与家人、朋友等之间的情感交流,如师生关系、父子关系、同学之间等,对他人的感恩、宽容、微笑等,请求他人同意和帮助、处理矛盾冲突,等等。

### Passage 1

| 主题            | 拓展生词量 | 难度 | 限时  | 用时 |
|---------------|-------|----|-----|----|
| 如何才能和你的室友友好相处 | 7     | ★★ | 7 m | m  |

①Sharing a room with a family member or a friend can be **tough**, but it becomes especially difficult when you're sharing it with someone you hardly know. If you find yourself in a similar situation, do not **despair**. There are things you can do to help you **cope with** having a roommate, no matter who it may be.

First of all, you have to remember that you get what you give. If you are nice to others, then others will be nice to you as well. You also need to set boundaries for yourself and for the other person. So before your new roommate moves in, talk to him. Set the rules early on and discuss your hopes.

Remember that there are two things that can make up any good relationship: belief and respect. The same thing **applies** to having a roommate. You have to respect each other. So he has that new PS3 game that you've always wanted to try out. Ask permission first. If he says no, don't take it against him. If he lets you borrow his **stuff**, take care of the **item** and treat it as if it were your own. Make sure that you return it in the same condition as when you borrowed it.

To keep away from disagreements over who does what around the house, clean as you go. For **chores** that can be shared, you may want to divide it equally so that you don't do all the housework. Take turns in washing the dishes. ②You may do it every other day or you may divide the task so that you only have to do it in the morning and your roommate will only have to do it at night.

When it comes to food and grocery items, determine what can be shared. ③Don't be too mean when it comes to sharing food. On the other hand, determine what you can share and what you can't and be clear about it. The advantage of sharing food is that both of you can save on time and food preparation.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Why you need a roommate. B. How you drive a roommate you don't like.
- C. What you do to find a roommate. D. How you can get along with your roommate.
- ( ) 2. What may the underlined word "boundaries" refer to?
- A. Borders of two countries. B. Personal space.
- C. Public relations. D. Something shared by all roommates.
- ( ) 3. Good relationship among roommates lies in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. money and gifts B. attraction and good words
- C. trust and respect D. threats and orders





4. Which of the following is NOT true if you want to use your roommate's stuff?
- A. You must ask for his or her permission first.  
B. If your roommate doesn't like to lend the stuff to you, try to take it without letting him or her know it.  
C. If he or she lends the stuff to you, you must take care of it.  
D. When you return the stuff you borrowed, it should be the same as before.
5. What can we infer from the fourth paragraph?
- A. There are always quarrels between roommates.  
B. Try to do all the chores by yourself.  
C. Share everything with your roommates.  
D. Try to do the chores by turns.

### 【阅读链接】

高中生正处于人生成长的重要转折时期,随着自我意识的日益强化和个性的日趋完善,他们对人际交往比较敏感,渴望建立良好的人际关系,从中得到激励与自信。对于寄宿的高中生而言,要面对的人际关系尤为突出。

现在的高中生基本以独生子女居多,从小在父母的呵护下长大,生活自理能力不是很强。在进入高中寄宿后就面临着一个普遍的问题:如何适应群体生活,如何处理与室友、同学的关系。青春期的孩子们正处在思想独立的转变期,对室友、同学之间的不理解和误会还没有很好的分析能力,所以,学会与舍友交往是寄宿生人际交往中不可缺少的一部分。

与人交往要注意三点:首先,要学会换位思考,善于站在他人的角度去思考问题,从而逐渐学会体谅他人,学会理解和宽容;第二,提高与人交往的独立性和主动性,遇到误会、摩擦时要学会协调;第三,坚持自己正确的立场及原则,不要随波逐流,要有自己的原则和底线。

### 【沸腾词典】

#### 话题词汇:

1. share 2. expectation 3. trust 4. avoid 5. argument

#### 1. share /ʃeə/ v. 共享;分享;分担;分摊

n. 股份

Let me share with you one of the funny stories.

让我来和大家分享其中的一个搞笑故事吧。

She had decided to sell out her share of the company.

她决定出售她在公司的股份。

拓展:share 构成的常用短语动词有:

1) share in 表示“分享;分担”。

We all shared in her happiness when she won the scholarship.

当她获得奖学金时,我们大家都分享她的快乐。

2) share with 表示“分担”,后面接指人的名词或代词。

I should share with you in the work.

我应该同你分担这项工作。

#### 2. expectation /ˌekspek'teɪʃən/ n. 期望;预期;期待

He did not come up to my expectation.

他并未符合我的期望。

The entire plot was completely beyond expectation.

整个故事情节完全出人意料。

#### 3. trust /trʌst/ n. 信任;信托;相信;信赖

He said the two countries were partners that could trust each other forever.

他表示两国是永远可以相互信赖的伙伴。

I cannot trust him any more because he did not keep his word.

我再也不相信他了,因为他没信守诺言。

拓展:believe, believe in 和 trust

以上都表示“相信不疑”的意思,但词意有细微的区别。

believe 表示“相信,信以为真”(to accept as true)之意,是及物动词,其后直接跟宾语。如:

Do you believe his reports? 你相信他的报告吗?

I could hardly believe my eyes. 我几乎不能相信自己的眼睛。

believe in 则表示“信仰;信任”(to have faith in somebody or something)之意。其后的常用搭配语为:有关宗教、理论、原则、概念及可信任之人,如:a religion, ghosts, fairies, a theory, a friend 等词;短语中的 believe 为不及物动词。如:

We do not believe in ghosts. 我们不信鬼神。

trust 指相信某人的品德、为人、能力等。如:

You are foolish to trust Tom. He is a cheat.

你太傻了,相信汤姆。他是个骗子。

#### 4. avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ v. 避免;避开;防止

I suddenly realized that he was trying to avoid quarrelling with me.

我突然意识到他在试图避免和我吵架。

拓展:从用法上看,其后可接名词或代词作宾语,也可接动名词作宾语,但是不能接不定式作宾语。如:

他避而不答我的问题。

正:He avoided answering my questions.

误: He avoided to answer my questions.

### 5. argument /'ɑ:gjʊmənt/ *n.* 争论; 论点; 辩论

You can't get the better of him in an argument. He's a lawyer.

在辩论中你是赢不了他的。他是个律师。

拓展: **argue** /ɑ:gju/ *vi.* 争论; 争辩; 争吵

argue 构成的常用短语动词有:

1) argue about (over) sth. 为某事而争论。如:

They always argue about (over) money.

他们总是为钱争吵。

They are arguing about (over) who lost the ball.

他们在争论是谁丢了球。

### 拓展词汇:

1. tough 2. despair 3. cope with 4. apply 5. stuff 6. item 7. chore

### 1. tough /tʌf/ *adj.* 艰苦的; 艰难的; 棘手的

It was a tough decision for him to leave Shanghai.

离开上海对他来说是一个很艰难的决定。

### 2. despair /dɪ'speə/ *vi.* 绝望; 失去希望; 丧失信心

*n.* 绝望

Between astonishment and despair, she did not know what to do.

她又惊讶又失望, 不知如何是好。

At least, do not despair before all ways have been tried.

至少在所有办法未试之前不要绝望。

### 3. cope with 对付; 应付

One man's effort is not enough to cope with such a complicated situation.

一个人的努力不足以应付如此复杂的情况。

### 【金句解读】

1. Sharing a room with a family member or a friend can be tough, but it becomes especially difficult when you're sharing it with someone you hardly know.

解读: 该句主干部分是一个由 but 连接的并列句, 第一个分句中 Sharing a room with a family member or a friend 是动名词作主语; 第二个分句中 when you're sharing it with someone you hardly know 是时间状语从句, 其中 you hardly know 是定语从句, 修饰前面的先行词 someone。

译文: 虽然说和家人或朋友同住一室会是一件很难的事情, 但是和几乎不认识的人住在一起就变得格外困难了。

2. You may do it every other day or you may divide the task so that you only have to do it in the morning and your roommate will only have to do it at night.

注: 有时 argue 后可接 with sb., 表示与某人争吵。如:

He argued with the driver about the fare.

他就车费与司机理论。

2) argue sb. into (out of) (doing) sth.

说服某人做(不做)某事。如:

They tried to argue me into joining them.

他们设法说服我加入他们。

We argued him out of going on such a dangerous journey.

我们说服他不去那样危险的旅行。

### 4. apply /ə'plai/ *v.* 应用; 使用; 申请

Sue decided to apply for a place in the state university.

休决定申请这所州立大学的一个名额。

### 5. stuff /stʌf/ *n.* 东西; 原料

Young men all seem to be crazy about the stuff.

年轻人看起来对这些东西都非常感兴趣。

### 6. item /'aɪtəm/ *n.* 项目; 一件商品(或物品)

Please feel free to e-mail me with any questions you might have about this item.

如果对这一项目有任何问题, 请随时给我电子邮件。

### 7. chore /tʃɔ:/ *n.* 家务活; 杂事

Thank him for taking out the garbage, even if it is his only chore.

感谢他去倒垃圾, 即使这是他做的唯一家务活。

解读: 该句主干部分是一个由 or 连接的并列句; 第二个分句中, so that 引导目的状语从句, 其中 and 并列 you only have to do it in the morning 和 your roommate will only have to do it at night 两个分句。

译文: 你可以隔天做家务, 也可以分配任务以便你只需要早上做, 而你的室友只在晚上做。

3. Don't be too mean when it comes to sharing food.

解读: when it comes to sth./that 是固定用法, 意为“谈到……”。

美句仿写: 说到弹吉他, 谁也赶不上他。

提示: No one can catch up with him when it comes to playing the guitar.

## Passage 2

| 主题         | 拓展生词量 | 难度  | 限时  | 用时 |
|------------|-------|-----|-----|----|
| 为什么有些孩子不读书 | 4     | ★★★ | 8 m | m  |

Studies show what common sense tells us: the more kids read, the better they read and the more pleasure they get out of reading. Unfortunately, the opposite also holds true: children who read very little usually have poor reading skills. Reading is a struggle for them, and they avoid it whenever possible. Is there anything that you can do to encourage your children to read? It's helpful to know your children's reasons for not liking or wanting to read. There are some reasons children frequently give for not reading:



The kids think it's boring. Don't lose heart if your children have this response to reading that is **assigned** at school. You can connect them to another kind of reading at home that is related to their interests.

The kids don't have the time. Kids are busy. School, friends, sports, homework, television, and chores all **compete** for their time. Some children need your help in rearranging their plans to make time for reading.

Reading is too hard. For some children, reading is a slow, difficult course. If your child is having a hard time reading, talk with his or her reading teacher. ①Ask about how you can find interesting books and materials written at a level that matches your children's reading ability.

Then reading makes kids anxious. For some children, especially those who have difficulty in reading, books cause anxiety. Even for children with strong reading skills, pressure from school and home that **emphasizes** reading for performance can make reading seem like a chore. Our advice: take the pressure off reading so that your children can enjoy it.

If you or someone else in your family has had reading problems, there is a greater possibility that your children will experience these difficulties, too. ②Speak to a reading teacher if you have a reason to question a learning problem. Early testing managed at your children's school can **identify** a learning disability and alert the school to your children's need for special teaching.

根据短文内容完成表格,每空不超过三个词。

|                              |                  |                                                                                   |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Title                        |                  | Why Some Kids Don't Like to 1. _____                                              |
| Situation                    |                  | Children read very little, and their reading skills are usually 2. _____          |
| Tips                         | Reasons          | 3. _____                                                                          |
|                              | Feeling 4. _____ | Make them read those they are interested in.                                      |
|                              | Having no time   | 5. _____ the kids' plans again to make time for reading.                          |
|                              | 6. _____ to read | Find interesting materials written at a level 7. _____ the kids' reading ability. |
|                              | Having 8. _____  | ●Take the pressure off reading.<br>●Try to make the kids 9. _____ reading.        |
| How to find reading problems |                  | Speak to a reading teacher and 10. _____ the kids.                                |

## 【阅读链接】

良好的阅读习惯不是天生的,而是需要后天的积极培养。孩子生来就有学习的潜能,只要父母掌握科学的方法,对孩子多加引导,挖掘孩子的阅读潜力,就能让孩子热爱读书。没有不喜欢读书的孩子,只有不会引导的家长。从孩子的兴趣着手,激发孩子的好奇心和求知欲,让孩子爱上阅读吧!

(1)要准备适合孩子阅读的书。要考虑教育性及教育的内涵,还要考虑娱乐性。许多童话充满神奇、神秘、快乐和特性。

(2)给孩子丰富的经验。孩子在阅读图书时,要注意带领孩子到周围生活当中去体验,给他一种经验,使读书和经验结合起来。

(3)帮助孩子运用正确的词汇和发音。孩子愿意把阅读的东西讲出来,这时要正确地引导他,设计一些活动,让孩子多说。可帮助孩子用明确的语言表达自己的思想,同时把他的思想传递给别人,让他有成就感。

(4)耐心解决孩子阅读中出现的问题。由于书中的材料有限,他还有许多问题要问,成人要耐心、详细地回答孩子提出的问题。

(5)为孩子准备舒适的阅读空间。孩子读书时需要安静的空间,从而不受别人的干扰,因此要设一个图书角。

(6)使孩子觉得阅读是快乐的事。念书、读书、讲书、谈书都是很好的方法,可以帮助孩子从多角度去思考。

## 【沸腾词典】

## 话题词汇:

1. opposite 2. encourage 3. frequently 4. boring 5. match 6. anxiety

1. opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ *adj.* 对面的;另一边的;相反的

With her eyes fixed on the opposite wall, she did not answer immediately.

她盯着对面的墙壁,没有立即回答。

拓展: *n.* 反面;对立面

*prep.* 与……相对;在……对面

He said the very opposite of what I expected.

他说的恰恰和我所预料的相反。

Finally, a woman with a tray full of food sat down opposite him.

最后,一位女士拿着满满一托盘食物走过来坐到了他对面。

2. encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ *vt.* 鼓励;激励

I encourage you to read the below articles and learn more about him.

我鼓励你阅读下面的文章来多了解他一些。

If you think what I said is too good, encourage yourself!

你若觉得我说得太好了,鼓励一下自己!

拓展: encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事

She encouraged him to talk to her.

她鼓励他与她交谈。

encouragement /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt/ *n.* 鼓励

That he could pass the college entrance exams is thanks to his mother's encouragement.

他能考上大学多亏了他妈妈的鼓励。

3. frequently /'fri:kwəntli/ *adv.* 频繁地;经常地

The area is flooded, as frequently happens during the typhoon.

这个地区被水淹了,这在台风多发季节经常发生。

In my childhood I was a king of the children, frequently catching the fish with the partners to the river.

我小时候是一个孩子王,常常和伙伴们到小溪去抓鱼。

拓展: frequent /'fri:kwənt/ *adj.* 频繁的;经常的

His visits became less frequent as time passed.

渐渐地他不常登门了。

4. boring /'bɔ:rɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人厌倦的

I accompany with her to watch boring movies.

我还要陪她看一些无聊的电影。

拓展: bored /bɔ:d/ *adj.* 厌烦的

be bored to death 烦死了

She had begun to be a little bored with writing novels.

她已经开始对小说写作有点厌倦了。

I'm bored to death at home.

我在家无聊死了。

5. match /mætʃ/ *vt.* 相配;满足

The curtains and carpets should match.

窗帘和地毯应该相配。

This ribbon does not match with my hat.

这条丝带和我的帽子不相配。

拓展: *n.* 比赛

If it rains next Sunday, the match will be put off.

如果下周日下雨,比赛就会推迟。

6. anxiety /æŋ'zaɪəti/ *n.* 担心;焦虑

We waited for news with a growing sense of anxiety.

我们等待着消息,越来越焦急。

He caused his parents great anxiety by cycling long distances alone.

他独自骑自行车远行,他的父母对此非常担心。

拓展: anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ *adj.* 担心的;焦虑的

be anxious for/about 担心

be anxious to do sth. 渴望做某事

I am very anxious about my son's health.

我非常担心儿子的健康。

Though there is nothing wrong with her, we are anxious

### 拓展词汇:

1. assign 2. compete 3. emphasize 4. identify

#### 1. assign /ə'sain/ vt. 分配;指派

The teacher has assigned each of us a holiday task.

老师给我们每个人都分配了假日的任务。

The two large classrooms have been assigned to us.

这两间大教室已经分配给我们了。

#### 2. compete /kəm'pi:t/ v. 竞争;比赛

Nobody can compete with him in the speech.

在演说方面没有人比得上他。

Several companies are competing (against/with each other) for

to go to see her.

虽然她没有什么问题,但是我们还是急于要去看她。

the contract. 几家公司正为一项合同互相竞争。

#### 3. emphasize /'emfəsaɪz/ vt. 强调;重视

Find ways to emphasize to the children that you love them.

想办法向孩子强调你爱他们。

#### 4. identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ vt. 鉴定;确认

He could be identified to be a careless man in the matter of his writing.

从他的书写中可以判断他是一个粗心的人。

### 【金句解读】

1. Ask about how you can find interesting books and materials written at a level that matches your children's reading ability.

解读:该句从句 how you can find interesting books and materials 作介词 about 的宾语;written at a level 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰前面的名词短语 books and materials;定语从句 that matches your children's reading ability 修饰 level。

译文:要了解如何找到适合你孩子阅读能力水平的有趣的

书和材料。

2. Speak to a reading teacher if you have a reason to question a learning problem.

解读:该句含有祈使句 Speak to a reading teacher, 此处表示建议。

美句仿写:假如你在学英语上有困难,去找教师帮忙。

提示:Go and ask your teacher for advice if you have difficulty with English.

Passage 3

| 主题                    | 拓展生词量 | 难度  | 限时  | 用时 |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|-----|----|
| 学生在网上享受冲浪时,大学得想办法跟上节奏 | 7     | ★★★ | 8 m | m  |

When Jerica Bennett, a senior at Frostburg State University, wants to know what's happening on the **campus**, she likes a message short and sweet. It would soon appear on her cellphone.

A classmate, Tyler Mathews, would be reached by e-mail, rather than by SMS, the Web, radio, phone, Twitter, or Facebook, which these days is seen by most students as the old-fashioned way, so that he isn't **distracted** by too many photos sent by his friends when he's calming down and looking up the schedule for school band practice.



And that attracts an interesting challenge for people like Rebecca E. Ramspott, a social-media expert at the Maryland University. She's **arranged** to find the best ways to communicate with students when the target student is constantly moving and, with the help of **spam filters**, frequently avoided.

"You have to be clever and don't get **emotionally** busy with one way," she says about the university's attempt to go into Facebook, and a handful of other social-networking sites. Send the same message to all kinds of sites, and students always feel annoyed. Rely on e-mail, though, and important messages may go unread.

①While e-mail remains the official method of communication on most campuses, colleges are developing their presence in the **virtual** world, trying to reach students where they hang out. But without careful planning, that can lead to an aimless way as new platforms keep turning up and students' attention becomes increasingly distracted.

"Most campuses are seeing that we can't just keep firing out this content on all channels," says Malcolm Brown, a director at Educause, a higher-education-technology organization. ②Not only do students feel annoyed, but members may be **overwhelmed** by the extra work of reporting events and messages on different sites. Officials have to be ready to engage in a conversation, answer questions, and have a method to deal with a few people who post messages that are unfriendly.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. How does Jerica Bennett learn about what happened in her campus?
  - A. By e-mail.
  - B. On the phone.
  - C. On the Web.
  - D. Through the short message.
- ( ) 2. What do most college students nowadays think of communication by e-mail?
  - A. Very popular.
  - B. Rather exciting.
  - C. Too boring.
  - D. Out of date.
- ( ) 3. Why does Rebecca E. Ramspott send the same message to all kinds of sites?
  - A. She wants to make as many as friends.
  - B. She attempts to cheat other netizens of their money.
  - C. She is looking for the best means to communicate with students.
  - D. She tries to get help from others.
- ( ) 4. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?
  - A. Rebecca E. Ramspott seems a little foolish.
  - B. Rebecca E. Ramspott always focuses on the same target student.
  - C. Most students don't want to receive Rebecca E. Ramspott's e-mails.
  - D. Most e-mails can be read by college students.
- ( ) 5. We can infer from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. most colleges are facing a lot of problems when communicating with students
  - B. most students are impolite to their colleges

C. staff members in colleges often communicate well with students

D. colleges and the students often get along badly

### 【阅读链接】

若尘的文章《网络时代,拿什么将大学生拉回课堂》,向读者展示了一个普遍而严峻的大学生生活怪象,手机的普及、网络的加速,在为学生提供信息检索便利的同时,也无情地“绑架”和“奴役”了一代青年,成为大学生健康、快速成长的拦路虎和绊脚石。作者据此慨叹大学生逃课成风、混课蔓延,甚至出现师生一起混日子而心照不宣的现象,担心长此以往必将不可救药,并进而呼吁教师要提高课堂吸引力,努力将学生拉回课堂。

然而,如果我们细加琢磨,就难免会生出些许疑惑:在“填鸭式”教育早已广受诟病的教育大环境下,我们为什么非要把学生拉回“课堂”?更何况是网络时代!

显然,执意要把学生拉回“课堂”的教师,在彰显其工作责任心和职业操守的同时,也在不经意间暴露了其育人理念的滞后和信息化意识的落伍。

长期以来,我们许多教育工作者一直苦心孤诣地坚守“课堂”阵地,坚持认为学生只有坐进“课堂”才能学到东西,只有认真听老师讲课,记好笔记,考得高分,才算成绩好、收获大,即便是学生到了大学时代,也总舍不得轻易放手。这一优良的教育传统确实曾经培养了大批青年学生务实、严谨的学风,夯实了学生的专业理论基础,积蓄了他们的发展后劲。

然而,随着科技的发展、时代的变迁,尤其是网络时代的快速到来,这一做法的弊端正越来越显现出来,甚至成为现代学生健康成长、创新发展的桎梏。

手机无过,网络无罪。学生沉溺其间而不能自拔,教师负有不可推卸的责任。面对学生的懒散消沉,更须反思的是人师。当现代的网络化环境、信息化社会与传统的教书育人产生矛盾冲突时,我们更应科学引导、积极应对,同时不断改革育人方式,转变职业角色,更好地为学生的自主学习和健康成长服务。

### 【沸腾词典】

#### 话题词汇:

1. senior 2. calm down 3. attract 4. communicate 5. attempt

#### 1. senior /'si:njə/ n. 大四学生

I'm a senior in university.

我是一名大四学生。

Then, on Halloween of my senior year, I met Sam.

然后在大四学年的万圣节前夕,我认识了萨姆。

拓展: *adv.* 级别(或地位)高的;年长的;高级水平的

*n.* 上级;上司;较……年长的人

On account of his youth, he was not allowed to take the senior course.

由于他还年轻,故不允许他学习高级课程。

She is my senior by two years.

她比我大两岁。

#### 2. calm down 平静下来;镇定下来

Calm yourself down; there's nothing to worry about.

沉着些,没有什么值得担忧的。

The tempest seems to be calming down.

暴风雨似乎正在平息下来。

#### 3. attract /ə'trækt/ vt. 吸引

The company is trying to attract good college graduates.

这家公司试图吸引优秀的大学毕业生。

Being short of skilled workers, they are trying to attract university graduates to go and work there.

由于缺乏技术工人,他们正在想办法吸引大学毕业生去那里工作。

#### 拓展: attractive /ə'træktɪv/ adj. 迷人的;吸引人的

I don't find him attractive at all.

我一点儿也不觉得他讨人喜欢。

Your suggestion sounds very attractive.

你的建议听起来很吸引人。

#### 4. communicate /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ v. 沟通;传达;传播

The police communicate with each other by radio.

警察通过无线电互相联络。

They do not know where I am and I cannot communicate with them.

他们不知道我在哪里,我也联系不上他们。

拓展: *communication* /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 通信;交际;交流

Bader said the US side is satisfied with the sound communication and cooperation with China.

贝德表示,美中双方沟通与合作良好,美方对此感到满意。

Being deaf and dumb makes communication very difficult.

又聋又哑使得与人交往很难。

#### 5. attempt /ə'tempt/ n. 尝试;试图;企图

*v.* 尝试;试图;努力

Please do not attempt to leave the hotel.

请不要试图离开酒店。

He made a brave attempt to rescue the child.

他勇敢地试着去救那个孩子。



拓展: attempt 和 try

两者均可表示“设法”“尝试”,有时可互换,只是 attempt 比 try 更正式。如:

The prisoners tried (attempted) to escape but failed.

犯人企图逃跑,但未能得逞。

拓展词汇:

1. campus 2. distract 3. arrange 4. spam filters 5. emotionally 6. virtual 7. overwhelm

### 1. campus /'kæmpəs/ n. (大学、学院的)校园

I was shown round the school campus by Sean, who had entered the school just a year before.

肖恩带我参观了校园,他去年刚进入这所学校。

### 2. distract /dis'trækt/ vt. 分散;转移;分心

Nothing can distract him from doing the experiment.

什么都不能使他从试验中分心。

### 3. arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/ v. 安排;排列;整理

He did not know how to arrange for his spare time.

他不知道怎样安排业余时间。

### 4. spam filters 垃圾邮件过滤器

Spam filters will simply have to adapt to this new technique.

垃圾邮件过滤器必须适合这项新的技术。

## 【金句解读】

1. While e-mail remains the official method of communication on most campuses, colleges are developing their presence in the virtual world, trying to reach students where they hang out.

解读:该句含一个让步状语从句 While e-mail remains the official method of communication on most campuses,非谓语动词 trying to reach students 表示伴随状况;后面的 where they hang out 是一个地点状语从句。

译文:尽管电子邮件在多数校园里仍然是官方的交流方式,但是大学正在彰显其在虚拟世界的存在性,正试图到达学

注意两者在用法上区别较大: attempt 在现代英语中只用作及物动词,而 try 则可用作及物或不及物动词。如:

我恐怕做不了,但我要试试。

误: I'm afraid I can't do it, but I'll attempt.

正: I'm afraid I can't do it, but I'll try.

### 5. emotionally /ɪ'məʊʃənəli/ adv. 感情上;激动地;富有感情地

He says it was a difficult kill, at least emotionally.

他说那是一次艰难的杀戮,至少从情感上来说是这样。

### 6. virtual /'vɜ:tʃʊəl/ adj. 虚拟的

During the lecture he sees one of the virtual students raise their hand to ask a question.

在演讲中,他看到一个虚拟学生举手问一个问题。

### 7. overwhelm /ɒvəvə'hweɪlm/ v. 压倒;淹没;击败;难以承受

Do not let the problems overwhelm you.

不要让问题将自己打垮。

生闲逛的地方。

2. Not only do students feel annoyed, but members may be overwhelmed by the extra work of reporting events and messages on different sites.

解读:该句使用了 not only ... but (also) ... 短语,not only 放在句首或修饰介词短语,引起部分倒装,常常是助动词、be 动词或情态动词放到主语前面。

美句仿写:这只狗不但对他吠叫,而且咬了他。

提示:Not only did the dog bark at him, but it bit him.

## Passage 4

| 主题            | 拓展生词量 | 难度  | 限时  | 用时 |
|---------------|-------|-----|-----|----|
| 公共场合如何帮助残疾陌生人 | 7     | ★★★ | 8 m | m  |

阅读文章,为每一段选取一个最佳副标题。

- A. Notice any lack of eye contact.
- B. Talk more to those in need of help.
- C. Be quiet about the help you should give.
- D. Help those only within a reasonable nearness.
- E. Ask yourself if this person truly needs your help.
- F. Check the individual's behaviors for your own safety.



We've all seen the elderly man with his walker struggling to make it to his car or the woman in the wheelchair trying to cross a busy street on her own. We may wish to help, but for fear of being attacked, we stopped. Consider the following tips on how to help a disabled stranger in public for a few suggestions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Individuals with little **mobility** grasp their limitations, and they are fully aware of what they can and cannot control when they try to solve it on their own. As such, be careful to **analyze** the true need before offering what may be an unwelcome hand. If a person is truly in trouble, you'll know.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

When we need help, our first reaction is generally to **scan** our immediate surroundings for any willing volunteers. If a disabled person appears to be in trouble and is looking around, **namely** at you, in an attempt to make eye contact, you may be needed for help.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

①Just as you wouldn't cause a confusion over holding a door open for the person behind you, neither should you create a confusion over going out of your way to help someone who may be unable to help themselves in a public place. Placing yourself in their position, and understanding that bringing even more attention upon unfortunate illness, may help control any unnecessary **enthusiasm**.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Being disabled does not prevent a total stranger from being unfriendly, or even dangerous. Just as you would be careful of anyone you aren't familiar with, so should you be careful of helping someone disabled who is not easy to receive such a social meeting.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

If a disabled individual has fallen or is in trouble within your sight, helping is understandable. However, rushing across the store parking lot to help a disabled person with a common task may cause **alarm**, fear, and/or a scold.

②Just as you wouldn't wish for a total stranger to **approach** you from a great distance without clear cause, a disabled individual may not wish to be followed.