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# Magical

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# 三维英语阅读 (黑白版)

高三年级(全一册) MAGICAL ENGLISH

Senior High School

主 编 龚亚夫

阅读技能 词汇运用 书面表达



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**Magical**  
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SANWEI YINGYU YUEDU

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主编 龚亚夫 编者 津津



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教育科学出版社

· 北京 ·

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# 前言

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英语是一种全球性的语言。在21世纪的今天，英语的通用性使之成为一种必要的交流工具。这种通用性不仅体现在语言交际中，还体现在计算机、科技、商务以及日常生活的方方面面。在信息时代，英语教育不仅可以培养学生的跨文化交际能力，而且对促进学生的全面发展也具有极其重要的作用。英语能够使学生更直接地获取和处理信息、扩展视野、锻炼思维方式、提高文化素养、培养交流与合作的能力以及终身学习的能力。

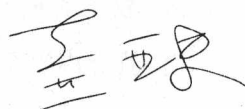
我国过去的英语教育主要以传授英语语言规则 and 知识为教学重点。自20世纪80年代以来，英语教学的重点开始逐渐转为以培养学生的语言能力为主。从20世纪90年代开始，英语在教学内容上增加了文化知识。如今，新课程改革又增加了情感态度和学习策略等内容。英语教学重点的转移和教学内容的不断扩充，标志着我国英语教育的不断发展和进步，这既为我们今天的英语教育提供了良好的前提条件和广阔的选择空间，也向我们提出了新的任务和挑战。

2001年，《国务院关于基础教育改革与发展的决定》和教育部《基础教育课程改革纲要（试行）》开始实施。从此，中考、高考和大学课程对学生英语综合能力的要求均大幅度提高。在此背景下，过去那种“费时低效”、“高分低能”的英语教材和教学模式对于短期的应考目标都已是捉襟见肘，更无法满足学生对于英语学习和运用的长远需要。

如今，强调语言交流功能的任务型教学已经成为国际英语教学的主流。在世界各国的英语教学中，把英语作为一个完整的表达工具，放弃过去那种将听、说、读、写能力强行拆分而采用功能型的模块教学已经逐渐成为共识。仅就阅读来说，过去经常出现的短篇故事、小笑话，如“小明一家”、“玛丽有只小绵羊”这种万年不变的阅读题材和单选题考查方式已经被彻底打破，取而代之的是具有时效性、功能性、要求一定文化背景和社会生活常识的应用型阅读材料，配以要求学生主动思考和客观分析的各类新题型。有鉴于此，我们汲取同类教材和教辅的经验与教训，针对各个学段不同要求，精心策划了这套《三维英语阅读》丛书。

所谓三维，即阅读技能、词汇运用和书面表达。我们以阅读技能为基础，通过合理的设题，强调阅读技能的综合运用，并按照英美等英语国家公认的阅读技能点进行整理，总结出22项必备的阅读技能。本丛书编者根据我国学生的学习特点和现有的课程标准，将这些技能在各种题型中重复出现，力求使读者灵活掌握、恰当运用，真正地学懂英语，学好英语。此外，每个单元的习题和讲解，兼顾了功能性的阅读技能点和历年中考、高考真题中的精华和疑难题目，学生既可以通过系统地学习本丛书获得实用阅读技能，也可以通过其中的习题进行有针对性的应考复习。

在本丛书完稿前不久，一位美国高中英语教师获得了2010美国年度教师奖。她在获奖感言中转述了她学生的一句话：“我需要的是一位21世纪的老师，而不仅仅是一位在21世纪讲课的成年人。”今天，我们首次将本丛书呈现给广大学生、教师和各位读者，同样期望它能够成为您21世纪的英语学习伴侣，而不仅仅是一本出版于21世纪的英语教辅书。



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## UNIT 1 Outdoor Activities & Adventures

... 第一单元 户外活动与探险

### **P**ART I: READING SKILL BUILDER 第一部分：阅读能力阶梯训练


#### 训练重点：


- 阅读技能：掌握文章情节和描述中的细节。(Recalling details)
- 阅读技能：将文章内容与实际生活或常识进行联系。(Making connections)
- 阅读技能：根据文章内容做出推论。(Making inferences)
- 词汇运用：熟练掌握例文中的关键词汇和表达方式。(Expressions)


#### 1.1 Reading Task 阅读任务


After reading the following passage, you should know:

1. Who were the people on this trip beside the writer? Write down their names.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What did the parents check before they settled their youngest baby with a baby harness? Answer in complete sentences.
  - 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_
3. What did the baby do that caused all the trouble? Answer in complete sentences.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Was the mushroom poisonous or not?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What was the first thing they did to save the baby? Answer in a complete sentence.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What does the "small relief" refer to at the end of the story? Answer in a complete sentence.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Based on your knowledge, is the story completed? Give your reasons.  
\_\_\_\_\_

 In August of 2008 my husband Michael and I went on a trip to Algonquin Provincial Park with friends of ours, Laurie and Bryan, their seven-year-old son, Tobias, and our three children, Owen, Lily and Ethan, ages six, five and one. We were staying on a gorgeous site at Little Trout Lake — it was picture-perfect.

 We looked around to find a safe place to put our youngest, Ethan, then put his baby harness (保险带) on him and tied him to a tree stump. He had about eight feet of rope to allow him to explore. When my husband and I were searching out a place to put him we made sure he could not reach the fire pit, and that the heat from the fire pit would not be too hot for him and we made sure there were not a lot of little sticks and twigs he could choke on. He was perfectly safe or so we thought. We did not consider one thing. It was hiding under a bush where we didn't think Ethan could reach. We didn't even think about it until it was too late, and although we had commented on how pretty the little mushrooms were we didn't ever imagine in our wildest dreams our son would pluck one and have a taste.

 I noticed first that Ethan had a fist full of mushroom and as I was taking it from his hand and telling him “no,” my oldest, Owen, exclaimed quite loudly, “Mom, he’s eating some!” We had told the older three children that the mushrooms aren’t for eating or touching because they could be poisonous, but, we didn’t think about the baby being able to bother with them.

 Once realizing Ethan had swallowed a piece of mushroom I turned to my friends and asked them, “What do I do?” I had no idea. Their faces went white and they told me to make him vomit. I called to Michael and he came running. We couldn’t get the baby to **bring anything up**; we both tried. Then it occurred to Bryan that perhaps Ethan had an empty stomach, as when it happened we were preparing breakfast. Thankfully, Michael had thought to pack a few tetra boxes (保鲜盒) of soymilk. They don’t need to be refrigerated, so they are great for an interior canoe trip. We quickly filled the baby’s bottle with milk and he drank it. Once he had finished his bottle Michael took him and made him vomit. It was a nasty business, but a necessary one. After he **threw up** Michael handed the baby to me and searched the vomit. He found a piece of mushroom, about the size of a dime (十分硬币), a small relief.

(© Outdoor Adventure Canada—photos and article courtesy of Samantha Rogers)

## 1.2 Task Guide 任务指南

**1. Who were the people on this trip besides the writer? Write down their names.**

*Answer:* Michael, Laurie, Bryan, Tobias, Owen, Lily and Ethan.

关键句链接

*“In August of 2008 my husband Michael and I went on a trip to Algonquin Provincial Park with friends of ours, Laurie and Bryan, their seven-year-old son, Tobias, and our three children, Owen, Lily and Ethan, ages six, five and one.”*



**2. What did the parents check before they settled their youngest baby with a baby harness? Answer in complete sentences.**

*Answer (for example):*

- 1) They made sure that the baby could not reach the fire pit;
- 2) They made sure that the heat from the fire pit would not be too hot for the baby;
- 3) They made sure that there were not a lot of little sticks and twigs the baby could choke on.

关键句链接

*“ When my husband and I were searching out a place to put him we made sure he could not reach the fire pit, and that the heat from the fire pit would not be too hot for him and we made sure there were not a lot of little sticks and twigs he could choke on. ”*

**3. What did the baby do that caused all the trouble? Answer in complete sentences.**

*Answer:* He ate some mushrooms he found under the bush.

关键句链接

*“ It was hiding under a bush where we didn't think Ethan could reach. We didn't even think about it until it was too late, and although we had commented on how pretty the little mushrooms were we didn't ever imagine in our wildest dreams our son would pluck one and have a taste. ”; “Owen, exclaimed quite loudly “Mom, he's eating some!”*

**4. Was the mushroom poisonous or not?**

*Answer:* Not sure.

关键句链接

*“ We had told the older three children that the mushrooms aren't for eating or touching because they could be poisonous,... ”*

**5. What was the first thing they did to save the baby? Answer in a complete sentence.**

*Answer:* They tried to make the baby vomit.

关键句链接

*“ Their faces went white and they told me to make him vomit. ”*

6. What does the “small relief” refer to at the end of the story? Answer in a complete sentence.

Answer: A small piece of mushroom was found in the baby's vomit.

关键句链接

“After he threw up Michael handed the baby to me and searched the vomit. He found a piece of mushroom, about the size of a dime, a small relief.”

7. Based on your knowledge, is the story completed? Give your reasons.

Answer: No. Because the passage didn't say whether the mushroom was poisonous and whether the baby was finally OK.

关键句链接

“Read the whole story carefully and think for yourself.”

### 1.3 Key Words and Expressions 关键词汇和表达方式

#### vomit

- Their faces went white and they told me to make him **vomit**.
- After he threw up Michael handed the baby to me and searched the **vomit**.

#### v.intr. 呕吐; 喷涌而出

- To eject part or all of the contents of the stomach through the mouth, usually in a series of involuntary spasmodic movements
- To be discharged forcefully and abundantly; spew or gush
- The dike burst, and the flood waters vomited forth

#### v.tr. 呕吐出(某物); 喷涌出(某物)

- To eject (contents of the stomach) through the mouth
- To eject or discharge in a gush; spew out

#### n. 呕吐物; 催吐剂

- The act or an instance of ejecting matter from the stomach through the mouth
- Matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth
- An emetic

#### bring up

- We couldn't get the baby to **bring anything up**; we both tried.

- To vomit 呕吐
- To take care of and educate (a child); rear 教育; 养育
- To introduce into discussion; mention 提出 (问题); 引出 (话题)
- To cause to come to a sudden stop 骤停

## throw up

- After he **threw up** Michael handed the baby to me and searched the vomit.

- To vomit 呕吐
- To abandon; relinquish 放弃; 中断
- To construct hurriedly 赶工式地建设
- To refer to something repeatedly 重复提起; 老生常谈
- To project, play, or otherwise display (a slide, videotape, or other recorded image) 放映 (幻灯片、录影带等)

注意: bring up 和 throw up 在上文中都指“呕吐”。而在实际运用中, bring up 和 throw up 均有多种与呕吐无关的含义。

## Practice:



正确理解句子中的短语 **bring up** 和 **throw up**, 从选项中选择与原句意思最接近的句子。

1. He **brought up** a good point that we should really pay attention to.  
A. We should really pay attention to his health because he vomited a good point.  
B. We should really pay attention to the issue he mentioned.
2. I was **brought up** in a family of teachers.  
A. I grew up in a family that most family members are teachers.  
B. I mentioned a family of teachers.
3. I am gonna **throw up** on you if you keep driving like that.  
A. I will not let you drive anymore if you keep driving like that.  
B. Stop driving like that! I'm about to vomit.
4. The building was **thrown up** in a few months for the National Holiday event.  
A. The construction of the building stopped for a few months because of the National Holiday event.  
B. The building was built in a hurry for the National Holiday event.
5. He **throws up** his past whenever people question his honesty.  
A. He always talks about his past when people don't believe him.  
B. He is sad about his past because people don't believe him.

6. — May I ask you something?

— **Throw it up.**

A. Yes, go ahead.

B. No, don't ask.

## **P**ART II: READING COMPREHENSION

### 第二部分：阅读理解实战练习

#### 2.1

阅读短文，根据提示完成文后各题。

In August of 2008 my husband Michael and I went on a trip to Algonquin Provincial Park with friends of ours, Laurie and Bryan, their seven-year-old son, Tobias, and our three children, Owen, Lily and Ethan, ages six, five and one. We were staying on a gorgeous site at Little Trout Lake — it was picture-perfect.

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mushroom, about the size of a dime (十分硬币), a small relief.

(© Outdoor Adventure Canada—photos and article courtesy of Samantha Rogers)

第 1~5 题：判断正误。正确的填 TRUE，错误的填 FALSE。

1. The writer was camping just with her family. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The writer didn't see any mushroom on their trip. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Owen was the first who found the baby was playing with the mushrooms. \_\_\_\_\_
4. From the passage, we cannot tell whether the mushroom swallowed by the baby was poisonous. \_\_\_\_\_
5. In order to make the baby vomit, they made him drink some rotten soymilk. \_\_\_\_\_

第 6 题：依照短文的内容顺序，排列以下情节。

- A. They tried to make the baby vomit but failed.
  - B. A small piece of mushroom was found in the baby's vomit.
  - C. The writer was telling the baby "No" when he played with the mushroom.
  - D. The writer and her husband checked the area for the safety of the baby.
  - E. Owen saw the baby swallow a piece of mushroom.
  - F. The baby drank some soymilk.
  - G. The baby was put in his baby harness and tied to a tree stump.
- 

## 2.2

阅读短文，根据提示完成文后各题。

Camping wild is a wonderful way to experience the natural world and, at its best, it makes little environmental influence. But with increasing numbers of people wanting to escape into the wilderness, it is becoming more and more important to camp unobtrusively and leave no mark.

Wild camping is not permitted in many places, particularly in crowded lowland Britain. Wherever you are, find out about organizations responsible for managing wild spaces, and contact them to find out their policy on camping and shelter building. For example, it is fine to camp wild in remote parts of Scotland, but in England you must ask the landowner's permission, except in national parks.

Camping is about having relaxation, sleeping outdoors, experiencing bad weather, and



making do without modern conveniences. A busy, fully-equipped campsite (野营地) seems to go against this, so seek out smaller, more remote places with easy access to open spaces and perhaps beaches. Better still, find a campsite with no road access: walking in makes a real adventure.

Finding the right spot to camp is the first step to guaranteeing a good night's sleep. Choose a campsite with privacy and minimum influence on others and the environment. Try to use an area where people have obviously camped before rather than creating a new spot. When camping in woodland, avoid standing under dead trees, which may fall on a windy night. Avoid animal runs and caves, and possible homes of biting insects. Make sure you have most protection on the windward side. If you make a fire, do so downwind of your shelter. Always consider what influence you might have on the natural world. Avoid damaging plants. A good campsite is found, not made — changing it should be unnecessary.

(文章选自2009年高考北京试题)

第 1~5 题: 根据以下单词或短语的含义在短文中寻找同义词。

1. an effect or change made by something or some kind of power: \_\_\_\_\_
2. not noticeably; not making undesirable changes (*adv.*): \_\_\_\_\_
3. the act of relaxing; recreation: \_\_\_\_\_
4. a means of entering, exiting; passage; a way to get to ....: \_\_\_\_\_
5. the direction from which the wind blows; against the wind (*adj.*): \_\_\_\_\_

第 6~10 题: 根据短文内容, 从各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

6. You needn't ask for permission when camping in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. national parks in England
  - B. most parts of Scotland
  - C. crowded lowland Britain
  - D. most parts of England
7. The author thinks that a good campsite is one \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. with easy access
  - B. used previously
  - C. with modern conveniences
  - D. far away from beaches

8. The last paragraph mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. protecting animals  
B. building a campfire  
C. camping in woodland  
D. finding a campsite with privacy
9. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the protection of campsites  
B. the importance of wild camping  
C. the human influence on campsites  
D. the dos and don'ts of wild camping
10. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?  
A. Camping wild is wonderful because more and more people are doing it.  
B. In England, camping wild is forbidden.  
C. Modern technology and tools are changing the habits of camping.  
D. You should not camp where other people have camped before.

## 2.3

阅读短文，根据提示完成文后各题。

Camp memories last forever! We make sure they are unforgettable!

Shadow Ridge Summer Camps offer so many exciting things for campers to do. Unlike other camp programs that include horses as a small part of their program, at Shadow Ridge horses ARE the program! We are 100% horse from stable (马厩) management, nature walks, and track rides to bedroom furnishings.

Horses help us achieve many of our aims. Girls can learn to develop responsibility, self-confidence and personal connections in their lives while having fun. Using horses as a wonderful tool for education, our camps offer an interesting place for growth and learning.

Imagine each girl having her very own horse to spend time with and a best friend to love and take care of. Each camper is responsible for a horse for the week. Our riding program provides a lot of riding and lesson time. Campers will learn how to take care of the horse and the tack (马具), as well as how to ride. Days are filled with horse-related activities to strengthen the connection between each girl and horse, as the girls learn to work safely around the horses.

At Shadow Ridge we try to create a loving, caring family atmosphere for our campers. We have "The Bunkhouse" (4 girls), the "Wranglers Roost" (4 girls), and "The Hideout" (2 girls) in our comfortable 177-year-old farm house. All meals are home cooked, offering delicious and healthy food for the hungry rider.

Our excellent activities create personalized memories of your child's vacation: Each child

will receive a camp T-shirt and a photo album (usually 300~500 pictures) of their stay at camp.

Our camps are offered during June, July and August 2007, for small groups of girls aged 13~16 years, not only from Canada but also other parts of the world.

We will send you full program descriptions at your request.

(文章选自2007年高考重庆试题)

第 1~5 题: 判断正误。正确的填 TRUE, 错误的填 FALSE。

1. The Summer Camp is for everyone who is interested in horses. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Members of the Summer Camp must bring their own horses. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Summer Camp includes riding activities and educational lessons. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The campers will visit tourist attractions like the Bunkhouse, the Wranglers Roost, and the Hideout. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Summer Camp is most likely held in Canada. \_\_\_\_\_

第 6~10 题: 根据短文内容, 从各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

6. What is the main purpose of the passage?
  - A. To attract people to the camps.
  - B. To talk about camping experiences.
  - C. To describe the programs of the camps.
  - D. To explain the aims of the camps.
7. What do we know about the camp programs at Shadow Ridge?
  - A. Campers are required to wear camp T-shirts.
  - B. Horses play a central role in the activities.
  - C. Campers learn to cook food for themselves.
  - D. Horse lessons are offered all the year round.
8. The programs at Shadow Ridge mainly aim to help people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. understand horses better
  - B. enjoy a family atmosphere
  - C. have fun above other things
  - D. achieve an educational purpose
9. The passage is written mainly for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. horse riders
- B. teenage girls
- C. Canadian parents
- D. international travelers

10. Which of the following sentences is NOT TRUE about the Summer Camp?

- A. The main purpose of the Summer Camp is to develop personal qualities through horse-related activities and lessons while having fun.
- B. Each camper will learn how to feed and train a large number of horses.
- C. Photos will be taken for each camper during the Summer Camp.
- D. You can contact them for more information.

## 2.4

阅读短文，根据提示完成文后各题。



Horse-drawn sleigh rides



Dogsledding



Snowmobiling

Welcome to Banff, Canada's first, most famous and arguably most fascinating national park. If you've come to ski or snowboard, we'll see you on the slopes. Skiing is a locals' favorite too.

While you're here, try other recreational activities available in our mountains. Popular choices include a Banff Gondola ride up Sulphur Mountain, bath in the natural mineral waters at the Upper Hot Spring, horse-drawn sleigh ride, drive-your-own-team dog sled excursion, and snowmobile tour to the highland (but not in the national park).

We also recommend you make time to enjoy simple pleasures. After looking around Banff Ave shops, walk a couple of blocks west or south to the scenic Bow River.

Try ice skating on frozen Lake Louise, where Ice Magic International Ice Sculpture Competition works are displayed after Jan 25. You can rent skates in Banff or at the sport shop in the Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise hotel.

Banff's backcountry paths access a wilderness world of silence and matchless beauty — cross-country skis and snowshoes provide the means. Banff sport shops rent equipment and clothes, or join an organized tour. Although we've been many times, we still find the cliffs and icefalls of our frozen canyons worth visiting.

Wildlife watching also creates satisfying memories. We have seen hundreds of the elk and bighorn sheep that attract visitors, yet they still arouse a sense of wonder. And the rare spotting