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红魔[®]英语

新思路 新理念

三维英语阅读 (黑白版)

高一年级(上) 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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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

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前言

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和知识为教学重点。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。

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized Chinese characters, located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

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UNIT 1 Friendship

第一单元 友谊

PART I: READING SKILL BUILDER 第一部分：阅读能力阶梯训练

训练重点：

- 阅读技能：理解短文内涵和文字背后的情感。(Reading between the lines)
- 阅读技能：总结概括短文内容。(Summarizing)
- 阅读技能：阐释短文关键词组和句子的意思。(Interpreting meaning)
- 词汇运用：熟练掌握例文中的关键词和表达方式。(Expressions)

1.1 Reading Task 阅读任务

After reading the following passage, you should know:

1. Copy the 5 “things” from the passage that show what the writer wants from a friend. (1 was given, fill out the other 4.)
 - 1) Share my happiness
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____
2. According to the 5 “things” above, which of the following qualities does the writer find most important when seeking a friend?
 - A. rich
 - B. educated
 - C. interesting
 - D. loving and sharing
3. How was the writer different from other classmates as an eighth grader?

4. Did the writer continue writing stories and poems after the eighth grade?

5. What did the writer share with a friend in London?

6. To summarize the last sentence of the passage, what is worth more than a lifetime services of a psychologist?

When it comes to friends, I **desire** those who will share my happiness, who **possess** wings of their own and who will fly with me. I seek friends whose qualities illuminate (照亮) me and train me up for love. It is for these people that I **reserve** the glowing hours, too good not to share.

When I was in the eighth grade, I had a friend. We were shy and “too serious” about our studies when it was becoming fashionable with our classmates to learn acceptable **social behaviors**. We said little at school, but she would come to my house and we would sit down with pencils and paper, and one of us would say: “Let’s start with a train whistle today.” We would sit quietly together and write separate poems or stories that grew out of a train whistle. Then we would read them aloud. At the end of that school year, we, too, were changing into **social creatures** and the stories and poems stopped.

When I lived for a time in London, I had a friend. He was in despair (失望) and I was in despair. But our friendship was based on the idea in each of us that we would be sorry later if we did not explore this great city because we had felt bad at the time. We met every Sunday for five weeks and found many excellent things. We walked until our despairs disappeared and then we parted. We gave London to each other.

For almost four years I have had a remarkable friend whose imagination illuminates mine. We write long letters in which we often discover our strangest selves. Each of us appears, sometimes in a funny way, in the other’s dreams. She and I agree that, at certain times, we seem to be parts of the same mind. In my most interesting moments, I often think: “Yes, I must tell ...” We have never met.

It is such comforting companions I wish to keep. One bright hour with their kind is worth more to me than the lifetime services of a psychologist (心理学家), who will only fill up the healing silence necessary to those darkest moments in which I would rather be my own best friend.

(文章选自 2008 年高考北京试题)

1.2 Task Guide 任务指南

1. Copy the 5 “things” from the passage that show what the writer wants from a friend. (1 was given, fill out the other 4.)

1) Share my happiness

Answer :

- 2) Possess wings of their own
- 3) Fly with me
- 4) Illuminate me
- 5) Train me up for love

关键句链接

“ When it comes to friends, I desire those who will share my happiness, who possess wings of their own and who will fly with me. I seek friends whose qualities illuminate (照亮) me and train me up for love.”

2. According to the 5 “things” above, which of the following qualities does the writer find most important when seeking a friend?

- A. rich
- B. educated
- C. interesting
- D. loving and sharing

Answer: D

关键句链接

“ share my happiness; possess wings of their own; fly with me; illuminate me; train me up for love.”

3. How was the writer different from other classmates as an eighth grader?

Answer (for example): He was shy and cared about his studies instead of socializing.

关键句链接

“ We were shy and “too serious” about our studies when it was becoming fashionable with our classmates to learn acceptable social behaviors.”

4. Did the writer continue writing stories and poems after the Eighth Grade?

Answer: No.

关键句链接

“ At the end of that school year, we, too, were changing into social creatures and the stories and poems stopped.”

5. What did the writer share with a friend in London?

Answer (for example): Good memories about London.

关键句链接

“ We gave London to each other.”

6. To summarize the last sentence of the passage, what is worth more than a lifetime services of a psychologist?

Answer: An hour with a comforting companion.

关键句链接

“ One bright hour with their kind is worth more to me than the lifetime services of a psychologist (心理学家), who will only fill up the healing silence necessary to those darkest moments in which I would rather be my own best friend.”

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

desire

- *When it comes to friends, I **desire** those who will share my happiness, who possess wings of their own and who will fly with me.*

v. tr. 期望; 希望; 需要

- To wish or long for; want
- To express a wish for; request

***近义词:** want, wish

n. 希望; 要求; (渴望达到的)目标; 性欲

- A wish or longing
- A request or petition
- The object of longing
- Sexual appetite; passion

***近义词:** wish, objective, goal, passion

desired

adj. 想要的; 期望的; 需要的

possess

- *When it comes to friends, I desire those who will share my happiness, who **possess** wings of their own and who will fly with me.*

v. tr. 持有; 拥有; 具备(品质、特点或特征); 主宰; 支配; 获得; 受(想法或感情的)控制或影响

- To have as property; own
- To have as a quality, characteristic, or other attribute
- To acquire mastery of or have knowledge of
- To gain or exert influence or control over; dominate
- To control or maintain (one's nature) in a particular condition
- To cause to own, hold, or master something, such as property or knowledge
- To cause to be influenced or controlled, as by an idea or emotion
- To gain or seize

***近义词:** have, own, acquire, master, seize

reserve

- *It is for these people that I **reserve** the glowing hours, too good not to share.*

v. tr. 保留; 保持; 预留

- To keep back, as for future use or for a special purpose
- To set or cause to be set apart for a particular person or use (同义词: book)
- To keep or secure for oneself; retain (同义词: keep)

reserved

adj. 预留的

n. 储备; 保守; 矜持; 储备金(地、矿藏); 预备军

- Something kept back or saved for future use or a special purpose
- The act of reserving
- The keeping of one's feelings, thoughts, or affairs to oneself
- Self-restraint in expression; reticence
- Lack of enthusiasm; skeptical caution
- An amount of capital held back from investment in order to meet probable or possible demands
- A reservation of public land
- An amount of a mineral, fossil fuel, or other resource known to exist in a particular location and to be exploitable
- A fighting force kept uncommitted until strategic need arises
- The part of a country's armed forces not on active duty but subject to call in an emergency

social

- *We were shy and "too serious" about our studies when it was becoming fashionable with our classmates to learn acceptable **social** behaviors.*

adj. 社会的; 社会上的; 与社会生活有关的; 群居的; 好交际的; 与交际(如饮酒、吃饭、聚会)有关的

- Living together in communities
- Of or relating to communal living
- Of or relating to society
- Living together in organized groups or similar close aggregates
- Involving allies or members of a confederacy
- Of or relating to the upper classes
- Inclined to seek out or enjoy the company of others; sociable
- Spent in or marked by friendly relations or companionship
- Intended for convivial activities
- Of, relating to, or occupied with matters affecting human welfare

social behavior 社会行为, 交际行为(注意两者含义上的不同)

social creature 社会生物, 喜欢交际的人(俚语 **social butterfly** 指交际花)

• *At the end of that school year, we, too, were changing into **social creatures** and the stories and poems stopped.*



Practice:

正确使用以上学到的词汇, 完成句子(每空一词)。

例:

I wish to have a friend who will share my feelings.

I desire a friend who will share my feelings.

1. I want to become the top student of my class.

It is my _____ to become the top student of my class.

2. I don't want to become a businessman.

Being a businessman is not what I _____.

3. The emperor controls all the land in his country.

The emperor _____ all the land in his country.

4. I don't want to argue with you, but I'll keep what I believe.

I don't want to argue with you, but I'll _____ my beliefs.

5. You can make a lot of friends and be yourself at the same time.

You can be _____ and independent at the same time.

6. The greater your wish is, the greater you will do.

Great _____ make great performance.

7. I'm sorry but this table is booked by others.

I'm sorry but this table is _____.

8. Making everybody like you is not the key to success.

Being _____ is not the key to success.

PART 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。

When it comes to friends, I desire those who will share my happiness, who possess wings of their own and who will fly with me. I seek friends whose qualities illuminate (照亮) me and train me up for love. It is for these people that I reserve the glowing hours, too good not to share.

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(文章选自 2008 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. look for: _____

2. have; own: _____

3. said goodbye; left each other: _____

4. find out: _____
5. for a whole life: _____

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 did the writer like to do most in the eighth grade?
- A. Making a lot of friends.
 - B. Dating.
 - C. Writing and sharing writings.
 - D. Learning how to become social.
7. In Paragraph 3, the underlined sentence “We gave London to each other” probably means _____.
- A. our exploration of London was a memorable gift to both of us
 - B. we were unwilling to tear ourselves away from London
 - C. our unpleasant feelings about London disappeared
 - D. we parted with each other in London
8. According to Paragraph 4, the author and her friend _____.
- A. call each other regularly
 - B. have similar personalities
 - C. enjoy writing to each other
 - D. dream of meeting each other
9. In the darkest moments, the author would prefer to _____.
- A. seek professional help
 - B. be left alone
 - C. stay with her best friend
 - D. break the silence
10. Which of the following sentences describes a desired friend of the author?
- A. A friend who stays with her all the time.
 - B. A friend who has wings and can fly.
 - C. A friend who has great imagination that can make her feel warm and bright.
 - D. A, B, and C.

2.2

阅读短文，根据提示完成文后各题。

When asked to point out one or two things that are most important to themselves, many put friends ahead of homes, jobs, clothes and cars.

A true friendship carries a long history of experience that determines who we are and keeps us connected. It is a treasure we should prove it. Unfortunately, the better friends you are, the more probably you'll have disagreements. And the result can be what you don't want — an end to the relationship.

The good news is that most troubled friendships can be mended. First, don't let your pride get in your way. Most of us can forgive each other when differences are brought out in the open. Second, apologize when you're wrong — even if you've been wronged. Over the course of friendship, even the best people make mistakes. Sometimes, it may be best if the wronged person takes wrong. Third, see things from your friend's point of view (观点). And finally, accept that friendships change as our needs and lifestyles (生活方式) change. Making friends can sometimes seem easy. The hard part is keeping the connections strong during the nature ups and downs that have an effect on all relationships. My suggestion: Consider friendship an honor and a gift, and worth the effort to treasure and nurture (培养).

(文章选自 2006 年高考全国试题二)

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. decides; makes: _____
2. fixed; repaired: _____
3. say sorry: _____
4. think about ... as; see ... as: _____
5. value; protect: _____

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. According to the passage, what is in true friendship?
 - A. A lot of happiness.
 - B. No arguments, only agreements.

- C. Pride and honor.
D. A long connection and the reflection of who we are.
7. The “wronged person” underlined in the text refers to a person _____.
- A. who has been mistaken for another
B. who has been blamed unfairly
C. who has treated friends badly
D. who has admitted his mistakes
8. According to the text a friendship can last long only if _____.
- A. we have much in common
B. we know our friends' mistakes
C. we treat our disagreements wisely
D. we have known one another for long
9. What should we do if we follow the author's second suggestion?
- A. Stick to our own points of view.
B. Avoid making mistakes.
C. Make an apology first.
D. Change our lifestyles.
10. What does the author's final suggestion tell?
- A. Think about friendship as something that we should protect and grow.
B. Think about friendship as something that is hard to lose.
C. Think about friendship as something that will come naturally.
D. A, B, and C.

2.3

阅读短文，根据提示完成文后各题。

Parents and kids today dress alike, listen to the same music, and are friends. Is this a good thing? Sometimes, when Mr. Ballmer and his 16-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, listen to rock music together and talk about interests both enjoy, such as pop culture, he remembers his more distant relationship with his parents when he was a teenager.

“I would never have said to my mom, ‘Hey, the new Weezer album is really great. How do you like it?’” says Ballmer. “There was just a complete gap in taste.”

Music was not the only gulf. From clothing and hairstyles to activities and expectations,

earlier generations of parents and children often appeared to move in separate orbits.

Today, the generation gap has not disappeared, but it is getting narrow in many families. Conversations on subjects such as sex and drugs would not have taken place a generation ago. Now they are comfortable and common. And parent-child activities, from shopping to sports, involve a feeling of trust and friendship that can continue into adulthood.

No wonder greeting cards today carry the message, "To my mother, my best friend."

But family experts warn that the new equality can also result in less respect for parents.

"There's still a lot of strictness and authority on the part of parents out there, but there is a change happening," says Kerrie, a psychology professor at Lebanon Valley College. "In the middle of that change, there is a lot of confusion among parents."

Family researchers offer a variety of reasons for these evolving roles and attitudes. They see the 1960s as a turning point. Great cultural changes led to more open communication and a more democratic process that encourages everyone to have a say.

"My parents were on the 'before' side of that change, but today's parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the 'after' side," explains Mr. Ballmer. "It's not something easily accomplished by parents these days, because life is more difficult to understand or deal with, but sharing interests does make it more fun to be a parent now."

(文章选自 2008 年高考广东试题)

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. similar; almost the same: _____
2. wishes; life goals; dreams about the future: _____
3. being unable to think clearly or knowing for sure: _____
4. the way or idea of equal respect and value: _____
5. done; achieved: _____

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. The underlined word "gulf" in Paragraph 3 most probably means _____.
- A. interest
 - B. distance
 - C. difference
 - D. gap