



审读 中央教育科学研究所外语教育研究中心

# Magical

## 红魔<sup>®</sup>英语

新思路 新理念

# 三维英语阅读 (黑白版)

高二年级(下) MAGICAL ENGLISH

Senior High School

主 编 龚亚夫

阅读技能 词汇运用 书面表达



YZLI0890144870

训练阅读技能 提升解题技巧 培养阅读能力  
拓展话题语料 链接词块句型 累积写作素材



教育科学出版社

Educational Science Publishing House

**Magical**  
红魔® 英语



审读 中央教育科学研究所外语教育研究中心

SANWEI YINGYU YUEDU

新思路 新理念

# 三维英语阅读 (黑白版) 高二年级(下)

**MAGICAL ENGLISH** (Senior High School)

主编 龚亚夫 编者 津津



YZLI0890144870

教育科学出版社

· 北京 ·

责任编辑 李 杨

责任印制 曲凤玲

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

三维英语阅读: 黑白版. 高二年级. 下 / 龚亚夫主  
编. — 北京: 教育科学出版社, 2011. 4  
(红魔英语)  
ISBN 978-7-5041-5746-1

I. ①三… II. ①龚… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高中  
—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634. 413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第064960号

---

出版发行 教育科学出版社

社 址 北京·朝阳区安慧北里安园甲9号 市场部电话 010-64989009  
邮 编 100101 编辑部电话 010-64981246  
传 真 010-64891796 网 址 <http://www.esph.com.cn>

经 销 各地新华书店

印 刷 长沙鸿发印务实业有限公司

开 本 210毫米×285毫米 16开

印 张 7.5

字 数 140千字

版 次 2011年5月第1版

印 次 2011年5月第1次印刷

定 价 16.80元

---

如有印装质量问题, 请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

营销总代理 湖南天舟科教文化股份有限公司

营 销 热 线 0731-82801361

服 务 热 线 0731-82801359

网 址 [www.magicalABC.com](http://www.magicalABC.com)

# 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 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。



# 目 录

UNIT 1 Scientific Achievements 第一单元 科技成就	1
UNIT 2 English-speaking Country: USA 第二单元 英语国家：美国	11
UNIT 3 Psychology 第三单元 心理学	21
UNIT 4 Medical Science 第四单元 医学	33
UNIT 5 Marketing & Globalization 第五单元 市场与全球化	45
UNIT 6 Mental Diseases 第六单元 精神疾病	57
UNIT 7 Business Society 第七单元 商业社会	67
UNIT 8 Art & Literature 第八单元 文学与艺术	77
UNIT 9 Archaeology 第九单元 考古学	87
UNIT 10 Teenager 第十单元 青少年	97
Answer Keys 参考答案	107



## UNIT 1 Scientific Achievements

... 第一单元 科技成就

### **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：根据短文内容进行推论。(Making inferences)
- 阅读技能：在短文中寻找特定问题或观点的原因。(Examine reasons)
- 阅读技能：总结概括短文中的观点。(Summarizing)
- 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. What does the recent study about the attitude toward science say?

---

---

2. Explain why science can be a force for evil as well as for good.

---

---

3. What does the author think about the statement "science will get out of control in the end"?

---

---

4. What's the author's opinion about discussions on scientific applications?

---

---





A recent study, while showing a generally positive attitude toward science, also suggests a widespread worry that it may be “running out of control”. This idea is dangerous.



Science can be a force for evil as well as for good. Its **applications** can be channeled either way, depending on our decisions. The decisions we make, personally or collectively, will determine the outcomes of science. But here is a real danger. Science is advancing so fast and is so strongly influenced by businesses that we are likely to believe whatever decisions we come to will make little difference. And, rather than fighting for the best possible policies, we may step back and do nothing.



Some people go even further. They say that despite the moral and legal objections (反对), whatever is scientifically possible will be done — somewhere, sometime. They believe that science will get out of control in the end. This belief is dangerous too, because it fuels a sense of hopelessness and discourages them from making efforts to build a safer world.

In our interconnected world, the lack of agreement in and out of the world of science can lead to the failure to control the use of science. Without a common understanding, the challenges of “controlling” science in this century will be really tough. Take human cloning for example. Despite the general agreement among scientists on its possible huge impact (影响) on traditional moral values, some countries still go ahead with the research and development of its related techniques. The outcomes are hard to predict.



Therefore, discussions on how science is applied should be extended far beyond scientific societies. Only through the united efforts of people with hope, can we be fully safe against the misuse of science and can science best serve mankind in the future.

(文章选自2009年高考重庆试题)

## 1.2 Task Guide 任务指南

### 1. What does the recent study about the attitude toward science say?

*Answer (for example):* Generally, there's a positive attitude towards science. However, there's also a widespread worry about science running out of control.

关键句链接

“A recent study, while showing a generally positive attitude toward science, also suggests a widespread worry that it may be ‘running out of control’.”

### 2. Explain why science can be a force for evil as well as for good.

*Answer (for example):* Because our decisions can alter (change, determine) the outcomes of science and its applications.

关键句链接

“Science can be a force for evil as well as for good. Its applications can be channeled either way, depending on our decisions. The decisions we make, personally or collectively, will determine the outcomes of science.”



**3. What does the author think about the statement “science will get out of control in the end”?**

*Answer:* The author thinks that it is a dangerous belief.

关键句链接

*“ They believe that science will get out of control in the end. This belief is dangerous too, because it fuels a sense of hopelessness and discourages them from making efforts to build a safer world. ”*

**4. What's the author's opinion about discussions on scientific applications?**

*Answer:* The author suggests that such discussions should include people from other fields.

关键句链接

*“ Therefore, discussions on how science is applied should be extended far beyond scientific societies. ”*

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

#### application

• *Its applications can be channeled either way, depending on our decisions.*

**n.** 应用（指行为或某种特定用途）；适用性；化妆品或药膏；实施（指行为）；专注，勤奋；申请；申请表

- The act of applying
- Something applied, such as a cosmetic or curative agent
- The act of putting something to a special use or purpose
- A specific use to which something is put
- The capacity of being usable; relevance
- Close attention; diligence (同义词: effort)
- A request, as for assistance, employment, or admission to a school
- The form or document on which such a request is made



## Practice:

正确理解句子中的单词 **application**, 从选项中选择与原句意思最接近的句子。

1. She shows **application** to her work.  
A. She works hard.  
B. She works on her application form.
2. Nobody likes the **application** of the new method.  
A. Nobody likes the idea of the new method.  
B. Nobody likes the fact that the new method is in use.
3. This has no **application** to the case.  
A. This case is worthless.  
B. This can not be used in the case.
4. Did you see my **application** for insurance?  
A. Did you see my insurance form?  
B. Did you see how I used the insurance?
5. My work demands close **application**.  
A. In order to do my work, I need a lot of applications.  
B. In order to do my work, I need to pay full attention.

## 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。

A recent study, while showing a generally positive attitude toward science, also suggests a widespread worry that it may be “running out of control”. This idea is dangerous.

Science can be a force for evil as well as for good. Its applications can be channeled either way, depending on our decisions. The decisions we make, personally or collectively, will determine the outcomes of science. But here is a real danger. Science is advancing so fast and is so strongly influenced by businesses that we are likely to believe whatever decisions we come to will make little difference. And, rather than fighting for the best possible policies, we may step back and do nothing.

Some people go even further. They say that despite the moral and legal objections (反对), whatever is scientifically possible will be done — somewhere, sometime. They believe that science will get out of control in the end. This belief is dangerous too, because it fuels a sense of hopelessness and discourages them from making efforts to build a safer world.

In our interconnected world, the lack of agreement in and out of the world of science can lead to the failure to control the use of science. Without a common understanding, the challenges of “controlling” science in this century will be really tough. Take human cloning for example. Despite the general agreement among scientists on its possible huge impact (影响) on traditional moral values, some countries still go ahead with the research and development of its related techniques. The outcomes are hard to predict.

Therefore, discussions on how science is applied should be extended far beyond scientific societies. Only through the united efforts of people with hope, can we be fully safe against the misuse of science and can science best serve mankind in the future.

(文章选自 2009 年高考重庆试题)

第 1~4 题：根据短文内容，从各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

1. What can we conclude from the recent study?

- A. People think highly of science.
- B. People hold mixed opinions about science.
- C. Science is getting dangerously out of control.
- D. Science is used for both good and bad purposes.

2. According to the passage, what will happen if we hold that science is getting beyond control?

- A. The development of science will hopelessly slow down.
- B. Businesses will have even greater influence on science.
- C. The public will lose faith in bringing about a bright future.
- D. People will work more actively to put science under control.

3. The discussion should reach beyond scientific societies because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. scientists have failed to predict the outcomes
- B. the ties between different areas need strengthening
- C. united efforts are necessary for the development of science
- D. people need to work together to prevent the bad use of science

4. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Science and its applications bring us many dangers.
- B. The development of science mostly lies in people's attitudes.
- C. Mankind can largely take control of science with their efforts.
- D. The future of science will be influenced by the dangerous ideas.

## 2.2

阅读短文，根据提示完成文后各题。

Sometimes, the simplest ideas are the best. For example, to absorb heat from the sun to heat water, you need large, flat, black surfaces. One way to do that is to build those surfaces specially, on the roofs of buildings. But why go to all that trouble when cities are full of black surfaces already, in the form of asphalt (柏油) roads?

Ten years ago, this thought came into the mind of Arian de Bondt, a Dutch engineer. He finally persuaded his boss to follow it up. The result is that their building is now heated in winter and cooled in summer by a system that relies on the surface of the road outside.

The heat-collector is a system of connected water pipes. Most of them run from one side of the street to the other, just under the asphalt road. Some, however, dive deep into the ground.

When the street surface gets hot in summer, water pumped through the pipes picks up this heat and takes it underground through one of the diving pipes. At a depth of 100 metres lies a natural aquifer (蓄水层) into which several heat exchangers (交换器) have been built. The hot water from the street runs through these exchangers, warming the ground-water, before returning to the surface through another pipe. The aquifer is thus used as a heat store.

In winter, the working system is changed slightly. Water is pumped through the heat exchangers to pick up the heat stored during summer. This water goes into the building and is used to warm the place up. After performing that task, it is pumped under the asphalt and its remaining heat keeps the road free of snow and ice.

(文章选自 2009 年高考安徽试题)

第 1~3 题：根据短文内容，从各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

1. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

- A. Arian de Bondt got his idea from his boss.
- B. Large, flat, black surfaces need to be built in cities.
- C. The Dutch engineer's system has been widely used.
- D. Heat can also be collected from asphalt roads.

2. For what purpose are the diving pipes used?

- A. To absorb heat from the sun.
- B. To store heat for future use.
- C. To turn solar energy into heat energy.
- D. To carry heat down below the surface.

3. From the last paragraph we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some pipes have to be re-arranged in winter
- B. the system can do more than warming up the building
- C. the exchangers will pick up heat from the street surface
- D. less heat may be collected in winter than in summer

## 2.3

阅读短文，根据提示完成文后各题。

Three years ago, five parrots were set free in a wild place of Arizona, thousands of miles from the Channel Islands in Jersey where they had been looked after by zookeepers. No evolutionary strategies informed them how to behave in this new landscape of mountainous pine forest unoccupied by their kind for 50 years. To the researchers' surprise, they failed to make contact with a group of wild parrots imported from Mexico and set free at the same time. Within 24 hours the reintroducing ended in failure, and the poor birds were back in cages, on their way to the safety of the Arizona reintroduction program.

Ever since then, the program has enjoyed great success, mainly because the birds now being set free are Mexican birds illegally caught in the wild, confiscated (没收) on arrival north of the border, and raised by their parents in the safety of the program. The experience shows how little we know about the behavior and psychology (心理) of parrots, as Peter Bennett, a bird researcher, points out: "Reintroducing species of high intelligence like parrots is a lot more difficult. People like parrots, always treating them as nothing more than pets or valuable 'collectables'."

Now that many species of parrots are in immediate danger of dying out, biologists are working together to study the natural history and the behavior of this family of birds. Last year was an important turning point: conservationists founded the World Parrot Trust, based at Hayle in Cornwall, to support research into both wild and caged birds.

Research on parrots is vital for two reasons. First, as the Arizona program showed, when reintroducing parrots to the wild, we need to be aware of what the birds must know if they are to survive in their natural home. We also need to learn more about the needs of parrots kept as pets, particularly as the Trust's campaign does not attempt to discourage the practice, but rather urges people who buy parrots as pets to choose birds raised by humans.

(文章选自 2009 年高考湖北试题)

第 1~4 题：根据短文内容，从各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

1. What do we know about the area where the five parrots were reintroduced?
  - A. Its landscape is new to parrots of their kind.
  - B. It used to be home to parrots of their kind.
  - C. It is close to where they had been kept.
  - D. Pine trees were planted to attract birds.
2. The reintroducing experience three years ago shows that man-raised parrots \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. can find their way back home in Jersey
  - B. are unable to recognize their parents
  - C. are unable to adapt to the wild
  - D. can produce a new species
3. Why are researches on parrots important according to the passage?
  - A. The Trust shows great concern for the program.

- B. We need to know more about how to preserve parrots.
- C. Many people are interested in collecting parrots.
- D. Parrots' intelligence may some day benefit people.

4. According to the passage, people are advised \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to treat wild and caged parrots equally
  - B. to set up comfortable homes for parrots
  - C. not to keep wild parrots as pets
  - D. not to let more parrots go to the wild

## 2.4

阅读短文，根据提示完成文后各题。

Sports shoes that work out whether their owner has enough exercise to warrant time in front of the television have been devised in the UK.

The shoes — named Square Eyes — contain an electronic pressure sensor and a tiny computer chip to record how many steps the wearer has taken in a day. A wireless transmitter passes the information to a receiver connected to a television, and this decides how much evening viewing time the wearer deserves, based on the day's efforts.

The design was inspired by a desire to fight against the rapidly ballooning waistlines among British teenagers, says Gillian Swan, who developed Square Eyes as a final year design project at Brunel University to London, UK. "We looked at current issues and childhood overweight really stood out," she says. "And I wanted to tackle that with my design."

Once a child has used up their daily allowance gained through exercise, the television automatically switches off. And further time in front of the TV can only be earned through more steps.

Swan calculated how exercise should translate to television time using the recommended daily amounts of both. Health experts suggest that a child take 12,000 steps each day and watch no more than two hours of television. So, every 100 steps recorded by the Square Eyes shoes equals precisely one minute of TV time.

Existing pedometers (计步器) normally clip onto a belt or slip into a pocket and keep count of steps by measuring sudden movement. Swan says these can be easily tricked into recording steps through shaking. But her shoe has been built to be harder for lazy teenagers to cheat. "It is possible, but it would be a lot of effort," she says. "That was one of my main design considerations."

(文章选自 2007 年高考山东试题)

第 1~5 题：根据短文内容，从各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

1. According to Swan, the purpose of her design project is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. keep a record of the steps of the wearer
  - B. deal with overweight among teenagers
  - C. enable children to resist the temptation of TV

- D. prevent children from being tricked by TV programs
2. Which of the following is true of Square Eyes shoes?
- They regulate a child's evening TV viewing time.
  - They determine a child's daily pocket money.
  - They have raised the hot issue of overweight.
  - They contain information of the receiver.
3. What is stressed by health experts in their suggestion?
- The exact number of steps to be taken.
  - The precise number of hours spent on TV.
  - The proper amount of daily exercise and TV time.
  - The way of changing steps into TV watching time.
4. Compared with other similar products, the new design \_\_\_\_\_.
- makes it difficult for lazy teenagers to cheat
  - counts the wearer's steps through shaking
  - records the sudden movement of the wearer
  - sends teenagers' health data to the receiver
5. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- Smart Shoes Decide on Television Time
  - Smart Shoes Guarantee More Exercise
  - Smart Shoes Measure Time of Exercise
  - Smart Shoes Stop Childhood Overweight

## 2.5

阅读短文，根据提示完成文后各题。

Four people in England, back in 1953, stared at Photo 51. It wasn't much — a picture showing a black X. But three of these people won the Nobel Prize for figuring out what the photo really showed — the shape of DNA. The discovery brought fame and fortune to scientists James Watson, Francis Crick, and Maurice Wilkins. The fourth, the one who actually made the picture, was left out.

Her name was Rosalind Franklin. "She should have been up there," says historian Mary Bowden. "If her photos hadn't been there, the others couldn't have come up with the structure." One reason Franklin was missing was that she had died of cancer four years before the Nobel decision. But now scholars doubt that Franklin was not only robbed of her life by disease but robbed of credit by her competitors.

At Cambridge University in the 1950s, Watson and Crick tried to make models by cutting up shapes of DNA's parts and then putting them together. In the meantime, at King's College in London, Franklin and Wilkins shone X-rays at the molecule (分子). The rays produced patterns reflecting the shape.



But Wilkins and Franklin's relationship was a lot rockier than the celebrated teamwork of Watson and Crick. Wilkins thought Franklin was hired to be his assistant. But the college actually employed her to take over the DNA project.

What she did was produce X-ray pictures that told Watson and Crick that one of their early models was inside out. And she was not shy about saying so. That angered Watson, who attacked her in return, "Mere inspection suggested that she would not easily bend. Clearly she had to go or be put in her place."

As Franklin's competitors, Wilkins, Watson and Crick had much to gain by cutting her out of the little group of researchers, says historian Pnina Abir-Am. In 1962 at the Nobel Prize awarding ceremony, Wilkins thanked 13 colleagues by name before he mentioned Franklin. Watson wrote his book laughing at her. Crick wrote in 1974 that "Franklin was only two steps away from the solution."

No, Franklin was the solution. "She contributed more than any other player to solving the structure of DNA. She must be considered a co-discoverer," Abir-Am says. This was backed up by Aaron Klug, who worked with Franklin and later won a Nobel Prize himself. Once described as the "Dark Lady of DNA", Franklin is finally coming into the light.

(文章选自 2009 年高考浙江试题)

第 1~4 题: 根据短文内容, 从各题所给的选项中选择最佳选项。

1. What is the text mainly about?
  - A. The disagreements among DNA researchers.
  - B. The unfair treatment of Franklin.
  - C. The process of discovering DNA.
  - D. The race between two teams of scientists.
2. Watson was angry with Franklin because she \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. took the lead in the competition
  - B. kept her results from him
  - C. proved some of his findings wrong
  - D. shared her data with other scientists
3. Why is Franklin described as "Dark Lady of DNA"?
  - A. She developed pictures in dark labs.
  - B. She discovered the black X—the shape of DNA.
  - C. Her name was forgotten after her death.
  - D. Her contribution was unknown to the public.
4. What is the writer's attitude toward Wilkins, Watson and Crick?
  - A. Disapproving.
  - B. Respectful.
  - C. Admiring.
  - D. Doubtful.



## UNIT 2 English-speaking Country: USA

... 第二单元 英语国家: 美国

### **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: 组织和整合介绍性短文中的信息。(Organizing and synthesizing)
- 阅读技能: 理解短文中出现的因果关系。(Understanding cause and effect)
- 阅读技能: 回忆文章中的细节信息。(Recalling details)
- 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. What does "they are what they do" mean? Answer the question with a quote (引用) from the passage.

---

---

2. Why does retirement make some Americans feel difficult?

---

---

3. What is Social Security check and where does the money come from?

---

---

4. List out 2 organizations or projects that provide part-time jobs or activities to retired people.

---

---