普通高中英语课程标准泛读教材

# 常青树英语

EVERGREEN

ENGLISH

（高三）

八级

总主编　高洪德　张　涛
主　编　陈　勇　宋立泽　崔洪兵

▼语言地道，原汁原味
▼话题丰富，主题鲜明
▼针对性强，助力中考高考
▼实用性强，提升人文素养

中国人民大学出版社

# Evergreen English

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## 八级（高三）


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# 总序

英语是西方文化的重要载体。英语课程的价值是在培养学生英语语言运用能力的同时，拓展学生的文化视野，提高学生的文化意识，培育良好的思想道德素质，形成良好的公民素养。广泛的阅读是实现英语课程价值的必要手段。

国家英语课程标准强调语言学习的实践性，主张学生在语境中接触、体验和理解真实语言，在此基础上学习和运用语言；提倡利用广播电视、报刊、图书馆等多种资源，提供充足的条件，拓展学生自主学习的渠道和空间，并且针对不同阶段的学生，明确提出了最低阅读量要求。

《常青树英语》泛读系列就是为了响应国家的学科育人方针，依据英语课程标准的具体要求编写而成的中学英语泛读教材。其内容涵盖广泛，题材丰富。各个话题具有持续性、渐进性特点，贴合学生的认知规律。旨在让学生通过阅读丰富学习生活，发展语言运用能力，获得科学文化信息，领悟中外文化的内涵，提升综合人文素养。

《常青树英语》泛读系列共 11 册：

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《常青树英语》泛读系列主要取材于英语国家的主流教材，选材上既注重体现反映时代发展的鲜活内容，又收录了大量语言生动、传递价值观正能量的经典篇章，并在每篇文章之后设计了不同梯度的练习题目，力图使学生由表及里读透文章，理解和内化英语语言的表达方式，提高学生的思维能力，引领学生的价值观念。许多文章值得反复研读和记诵，成为学生丰富的精神营养。相信《常青树英语》泛读系列能够显著提高学生的英语阅读水平，并为提高我国英语教学效益提供一条有效的路径。

编委会

2015 年 8 月

# 前言

本册是按照《普通高中英语课程标准》八级要求编写的，适合高三年级学生阅读。

本册书收录 48 篇美文，都是各地名校名师从浩瀚的英语文选中甄选出来的，其长短适中、话题广泛、语言地道、内容丰富，深受高三学生喜爱。这些文章也是一线英语教师和英语教学研究员多年教学研究所积累的精华，是高三学生英语学习不可或缺的辅助教材。

结合英语语言学习规律和高三教学实际，编者对每篇文章都精心设计了不同层次的学习任务。这些任务具有很强的可操作性和通用性，旨在帮助学生扫清阅读障碍，保持学生英语阅读兴趣，真正实现在英语语篇中学习、复习英语，提高学生英语综合运用能力。

**原汁原味：**本书的每一篇文章都是原版，来自英美为主的经典语文教材、畅销短篇故事、著名报刊或网络刊登的时事新闻或科学发明等。让读者感受原版阅读带来的享受，体味文字之美。

**话题广泛：**本书收集的文章话题丰富，有感人至深的亲情故事，有发人深省的哲理散文，有对社会热点问题的探讨，有对人生的反思，也有对科学新知的探索，尽可满足高三学生阅读的欲望，开拓视野。

**长短结合：**本书文章分为短、中、长三种，短的文章在 300–400 词，中的在 600 词左右，长的在 1000 词左右。满足不同层次学生精读和泛读的要求。

**语境悟词：**根据高考大纲，将每篇文章中重点的纲内词汇和纲外词汇进行梳理，采用不同方式进行强化学习与巩固，确保在掌握好考纲词汇的基础上适当拓展学生的词汇量，适合不同学生英语学习之需。

**难句释疑：**编者从每篇文章中选出五六个长难句，提供中文译文，列出短语解析，并做适当的句子结构分析，帮助学生扫清阅读障碍，培养学生在阅读中处理长难句的能力，提高其英语阅读理解的质量与速度。

**读写相长：**每篇文章都设计了部分有关阅读理解的主客观题目，既可以检验学生阅读理解的情况，又能培养学生英语表达能力，实现以读促写、以写促读的目的。

本书文章难易度与当今高考阅读理解试题相近，可以作为英语泛读教程，让学生品味文字，获取知识，也可以作为限时阅读材料，提高学生的解题水平，更期盼为学生打开一扇心灵的窗户，引领学生静下心来，阅读英语经典，用英语去思维，享受阅读，在阅读中学习掌握英语知识，提高英语应用水平。

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# Lesson 1

# Everything Happens for the Best

## Guidance

*Whenever you face disappointment, or meet with difficulty, what do your parents do to you? Here is the story about Ronald Wilson Reagan, the 40th President of the USA, which can be of great benifit to you.* 每当你遇到挫折或者困惑时，你的父母会如何处置？下面这则故事讲的是美国第 40 任总统罗纳德 · 威尔逊 · 里根的经历，它定会给你很大的启示。

1 "Everything happens for the best," my mother said whenever I faced disappointment. "If you carry on, one day something good will happen. And you'll realize that it wouldn't have happened if not for that **previous** disappointment."

2 Mother was right, as I discovered after graduating from college in 1932, I had decided to try for a job in radio, then work my way up to a sports announcer.[①] I **hitchhiked** to Chicago and knocked on the door of every station—and got turned down every time.

3 In one studio, a kind lady told me that big stations couldn't risk hiring an **inexperienced** person. "Go out **in the sticks** and find a small station that'll give you a chance," she said.

4 I **thumbed** home to Dixon, Illinois. While there were no radio-announcing jobs in Dixon, my father said Montgomery Ward had opened a store and wanted a local athlete to manage its sports department. Since Dixon was where I had played high school football, I applied.[②] The job sounded just right for me. But I wasn't hired.



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5 My disappointment must have shown. [3] "Everything happens for the best." Mom reminded me. Dad offered me the car to hunt a job. I tried WOC Radio in Davenport, Iowa. The program director, a wonderful Scotsman named Peter MacArthur told me they had already hired an announcer.

6 As I left his office, my **frustration** boiled over. I asked aloud, "How can a fellow get to be a sports announcer if he can't get a job in a radio station?"

7 I was waiting for the elevator when I heard MacArthur calling, "What was that you said about sports? Do you know anything about football?" Then he stood me before a **microphone** and asked me to broadcast an **imaginary** game. [4] The **preceding** autumn, my team had won a game in the last 20 seconds with a 65-yard run. I did a 15-minute build-up to that play, and Peter told me I would be broadcasting Saturday's game!

8 On my way home, as I have many times since, I thought of my mother's words: "If you carry on, one day something good will happen. Something wouldn't have happened if not for that previous disappointment." I often wonder what direction my life might have taken if I'd gotten the job at Montgomery Ward. [5]

( 397 words )

## Word bank

**hitchhike** *vt.* 要求（搭便车） *vi.* 搭便车
**thumb** *vt.* 作搭车手势 *vi.* 竖起拇指要求搭车 *n.* 拇指
**frustration** *n.* 沮丧
**preceding** *adj.* 在前的；前述的

## Notes

① Mother was right, as I discovered after graduating from college in 1932, I had decided to try for a job in radio, then work my way up to a sports announcer. 母亲是对的，发现这个是在 1932 年，我刚从大学毕业。那时我已决定试着在电台找个事做，然后争取做体育节目的播音员。

work one's way，表示艰难、费力之意，这种英语表达形式值得学习与掌握。类似还有：make one's way, fight one's way, elbow one's way, muscle one's way 等。

② Since Dixon was where I had played high school football, I applied. 我中学时曾在迪克森打过橄榄球，出于这个原因，我去申请了这份工作。
where 引导表语从句，另外从句中使用过去完成时，明确了时间的前后。

③ My disappointment must have shown. 我的沮丧心情一定是表现出来了。
情态动词加 have done，表示对过去事情的推测，用 must 则表示较为肯定的推测。

④ Then he stood me before a microphone and asked me to broadcast an imaginary game. 随后，他让我站到麦克风前面，请我解说一场想象中的比赛。
stand，常作为不及物动词，表示“站立”，而本句中则是及物动词的用法，表示“使……站立”，类似的单词还有 walk，run 等。

⑤ I often wonder what direction my life might have taken if I'd gotten the job at Montgomery Ward. 我常想，如果当年我得到蒙哥马利 · 沃德的那份工作，我的人生之路又会怎样走呢？
此句为虚拟语气的用法，表示与过去事实相反的假设。

## Practice

### I. Comprehension

1. What's the writer's mother's attitude toward life?
   A. Positive.　　B. Negative.　　C. Anxious.　　D. Pitiful.
2. What's the writer's favourite job after his graduation from college?
   A. He wanted to manage a radio station.
   B. He desired to own a sports department.
   C. He did nothing but stay at home with his mother.
   D. He looked forward to working as a sports announcer.
3. According to the passage, how can a person become a sports announcer?
   A. He must major in sports.
   B. He'd better work in a radio station.
   C. He should have a lot of experience.
   D. His voice must be very loud and beautiful.
4. Why did Peter ask the writer to broadcast the Saturday's game?
   A. He wanted to comfort him.
   B. He pretended to employ him.

C. He admitted him as an announcer.

D. He wished to get away from him.

5. Why did a kind lady tell the writer to go to a small station to find a chance?

_____

_____

## Ⅱ. Word check

Match the words with their meanings.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. previous | A. not having had much experience |
| 2. inexperienced | B. very far from a town or city |
| 3. in the sticks | C. a piece of equipment that makes your voice louder |
| 4. microphone | D. not real, but produced from pictures or ideas in your mind |
| 5. imaginary | E. happening or existing before the event, time, or thing that is being mentioned |

## Ⅲ. Writing practice

The passage above was written by Ronald Wilson Reagan, the 40th President of the United States of America. What do you think would have happened, if he hadn't stuck to his idea?

_____

_____

_____

_____

# Lesson 2

# Driverless Cars

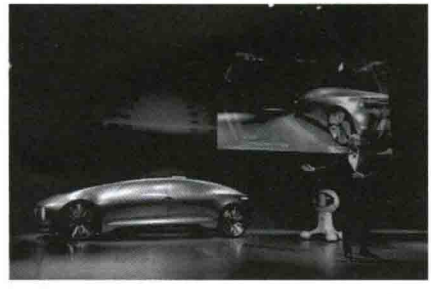
## Guidance

*When will fully driverless cars arrive on the roads? We are looking forward to their presence in our life.* 无人驾驶汽车何时上路？我们正在期盼它们的出现。

1 It is becoming a car industry game to predict when fully driverless cars will arrive on the roads.

2 Audi chairman Rupert Stadler, whose company just topped a record of 149mph with a fully self-driving RS7 **sportback**, says drivers will be able to take their hands off the wheel by 2016. A year later, Volvo will put 100 self-driving cars on the streets of Gothenburg, Sweden, with the aim of getting a fully **autonomous** vehicle on the market by 2020.

3 Research group Gartner says that, by 2030, autonomous-enabled vehicles will make up about 25 percent of passenger cars in mature markets. Consultancy Roland Berger says "wide **adoption**" could follow soon after, creating a market worth $60bn for car makers, parts suppliers and tech companies.



4 But Stefano Aversa, co-president at the Alix Partners consultancy, says completely autonomous vehicles will never happen. "You cannot think of

something that is fully autonomous in any situation—you would never be able to cover varieties of possibilities," he says. "You have a pedestrian coming from your left, a bicycle on your right, a kid, a cat… or simply a speed bump or a hole in the ground."

5 Self-driving cars have been considered as the answer to problems from boring roads and **congestion** to traffic accidents—more than 90 percent of which are caused by human error. Numerous companies and cities have conducted **trials**. Google has completed almost 1m miles of testing on public roads in the US and four cities in the UK will host projects early in 2015.

6 But technical and legal experts are increasingly concerned that the excitement surrounding the technology is obscuring the significant **obstacles** that lie in the way of the introduction of autonomous vehicles. ①

7 For a start, driverless vehicles are only allowed on the road in four US states. They are also outlawed in Europe.

8 But road traffic laws still require the driver to be able to take control of the vehicle and ignore autonomous **functions**.

9 One way of keeping the driver alert even in autonomous mode is to use eye and head-tracking smart **sensors** in the cabin, something being worked on by General Motors. ②

10 But this and other parts of autonomous vehicles raise questions about data protection. **Dashboard cameras**, for instance, are banned in Germany, where the sharing of footage is seen as a violation of other road users' privacy.

11 Would drivers own the data produced by the vehicles, or would **manufacturers**? Could data collected by onboard "black boxes" be sold to **insurers**? "Who will be permitted to take the data out of the black box?" asks Mr Appt.

12 Technical experts also think mainstream manufacturers are further off developing the systems that would **facilitate** a fully autonomous car than the media would suggest. ③ Numerous so-called advanced driver assistance systems have already been combined in cars, such as automatic braking and adaptive cruise control—which adjusts speed according to the car in front.

13 But the leap to being completely autonomous is a step beyond. Some industry insiders say the carmakers, though investing large amounts of capital, will have to buy in the technology or form **joint ventures** if they wish to achieve their hopes for driverless cars. ④

14 The quality of the technology is of vital importance, because cars, as advanced computers, could meet with hackers.

15 Hugh Boyes, cyber **security** expert at the UK's Institution of Engineering and Technology, says: "If we have a hacker community starting to target vehicles, you can imagine a fair amount

of trouble. You just have to look at what happens in London when one vehicle breaks down on a main road of the city.

( 617 words )

## Word Bank

**sportback** *n.* 跑车
**autonomous** *adj.* 自治的；自主的
**congestion** *n.* 拥挤；拥塞
**obstacle** *n.* 障碍
**sensor** *n.* 传感器，感应器
**dashboard cameras** 车载摄像机
**insurer** *n.* 承保人，保险公司
**facilitate** *v.* 使容易，有助于
**joint ventures** 合资公司；合资企业

## Notes

① But technical and legal experts are increasingly concerned that the excitement surrounding the technology is obscuring the significant obstacles that lie in the way of the introduction of autonomous vehicles. 然而，技术和法律专家日益担心，围绕该项技术产生的兴奋，掩盖了引入自动驾驶汽车过程中的重大障碍。
surrounding *adj.* 周围的；obscure 掩盖

② One way of keeping the driver alert even in autonomous mode is to use eye and head-tracking smart sensors in the cabin, something being worked on by General Motors. 一种让驾驶员保持警觉（甚至在自动驾驶状态下）的办法，是在车内应用追踪眼睛和头部动作的智能传感器，通用汽车 (General Motors) 正在研究这项技术。
tracking *n.* 跟踪

③ Technical experts also think mainstream manufacturers are further off developing the systems that would facilitate a fully autonomous car than the media would suggest. 技术专家也认为，主流汽车制造商研发全自动汽车配套系统的进展，与媒体所暗示的相去甚远。



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