

打开新视野
体验新感觉



谢华之 主编

New Vision



新视野

English Reading

阅读

英语

高中
2
年级



武汉出版社

WUHAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

打开新视野 体验新感觉



谢华之 主编

英语

高中 年级

武汉出版社

(鄂)新登字 08 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野阅读·英语(高中2年级)/谢华之,肖启焜主编. —武汉:武汉出版社,2002.6

ISBN 7-5430-2616-3

I. 新… II. ①谢…②肖… III. 英语课—阅读教学—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 030029 号

书 名:新视野阅读·英语(高中2年级)

主 编 /谢华之 肖启焜

责任编辑 /余敬慧

封面设计 /刘福珊

封面绘画 /刘福珊

出 版 /武汉出版社

社 址 /武汉市江汉区新华下路 103 号 邮 编 /430015

电 话 /(027)85606403 85600625

印 刷 /华中理工大学印刷厂 经 销 /新华书店

开 本 /880×1230mm 1/32

印 张 /6.25 字 数 /156 千字 插 页 /2

版 次 /2002 年 6 月第 1 版 2002 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印 数 /0001—5000 册

书 号 /ISBN 7-5430-2616-3/G·767

定 价 /8.20 元

版权所有·翻印必究

如有质量问题,由承印厂负责调换。

寄语读者

学习英语的惟一正轨,不出仿效与热诵;仿效即整句的仿效,热诵则仿效之后的回环练习,必须能顺口而出而后已。凡能依这方法读英文的,无不成功,这是学英语的康庄大道。——此乃林语堂先生关于英语学习的自得之言,也是本书编写的宗旨。

翻开选文,你首先会看到【阅读理解】栏目,它的作用即是“仿效”;一篇篇闪耀着英语特有语言魅力满有趣味的小故事会引领你整句、整段、整篇地品读,本书所选材料既有名家名作,也有无名佳作,有在报海拾贝的精美时文,也有耐人寻味的流行上品。尽管文章的来源各不相同,内容五花八门,既有书面用语,也有大量口语;但是在用语规范,表达地道上却得以共同遵循。它能使你置身于真实的、丰富多彩的语言环境中,从而增强语感,而且在选文上注意到了英语语言独特的文化内涵,让读者在一个个有如身临其境的幽默小故事中,品味用英语描述的物质和精神世界的文明。

紧随其后的【佳句回眸】栏目,集中采撷了各单元每篇文章中的精妙语句,或美妙在含义中,或精巧在结构上,或形式和内容的完美结合而闪烁着美丽的语言智慧,这个栏目没有标准答案的制约,而让你细细咀嚼,慢慢模仿,最后达致“顺口而出”,“热诵”的效果也不过如此。

韩愈先生《师说》中有言“师者，所以传道、授业、解惑也。”古训亦有“知其然，更要知其所以然”。因此，本书特设【答疑解惑】栏目（初一用书只附答案），它有如一位循循善诱的良师，和蔼地立于你的身旁，随时准备给你以指点。本栏目不仅可以告诉你如何依据原文、忠实于文意去获取正确有效的信息，而且能帮助你排除臆断，致力于联想，逐步养成良好的阅读习惯，进而提高英语理解能力。

由此，本书的三个部分有机地联系在一起，它们标志着一种新的、科学的英语阅读方式的成功构建。这种读——品——析方式的建立摒弃了某些枯燥呆板的学习理念，贯穿着以吸纳新信息为动机、以培养兴趣为主体、以提高英语水平为目的的善教乐学的新思路。闭上眼睛，想一想：春天和煦的阳光下托着纸鸢上青天的东风，轻柔地吻上你的脸……本书若能给你这样的感受，该是我们莫大的欣慰了。

本套书作为武汉出版社“新视野”系列中的新品种，得到了该社社长彭小华、副社长吕兵等同志的大力支持。谢华之老师拟定了体例和编写方案，并将自己马年春节短短五天的假期也奉献于本书的编撰之中。刘福珊、李艳芬同志共同为本书设计了活泼、精美的版面，在此一并致谢。

让我们沿着英语学习的康庄大道继续辉煌的成功之旅。

编者：王
二〇〇二年四月

UNIT 1

Contents

Unit 1	1
Unit 2	12
Unit 3	23
Unit 4	33
Unit 5	42
Unit 6	51
Unit 7	61
Unit 8	71
Unit 9	80
Unit 10	90
Unit 11	99
Unit 12	109
Unit 13	119
Unit 14	128
Unit 15	137
Unit 16	147
Unit 17	157
Unit 18	168
Unit 19	178
Unit 20	187

UNIT 1

阅读理解

请阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(a,b,c,d)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Washington Irving was America's first man of letters to be known internationally. His works were received popularly both in England and in the United States. He was, in fact, one of the most successful writers of his time in either country, delighting a large general public and at the same time winning the admiration of fellow writers like Scott in Britain and Poe and Hawthorne in the United States. The respect in which he was held was partly owing to the man himself, with his warm friendliness, his good sense, his politeness, his cheerful spirit, his artistic honesty. His love of both the Old World and the New. Thackeray described Irving as a gentleman, who, though himself born in no very high position, was most finished, polished, clear and humorous; socially the equal of the most Europeans good in manners. In England he was given an honorary degree from Oxford—an unusual honor for a citizen of a young, uncultured nation—and he received the medal of the Royal Society of Literature; America made him ambassador to Spain.

Irving's background provides little to explain his literary achievements. A gifted but careful child, he had little schooling. He studied law,



but without interests, and never did practice seriously.

- 1 The main point of the first paragraph is that Washington was _____.
 - a. America's first man of letters
 - b. a writer who had great success both in his own country and outside it
 - c. a man who was able to move from literature to politics
 - d. a person whose personal fame can help to gain
- 2 What is implied by the comment from Scott, Poe and Hawthorne?
 - a. Irving enjoyed great popular admiration.
 - b. Scott, Poe and Hawthorne were primarily responsible for Irving's success.
 - c. Irving's work was not only popular, but also of high literary quality.
 - d. More Americans than British admired Irving.
- 3 Thackeray considered Irving _____.
 - a. the most refined European of his time
 - b. one of the most refined Europeans
 - c. refined like most Europeans
 - d. equal to the highest refinement of the Europeans
- 4 Which of the following best describes the effect of Irving's personal qualities on his literary success?
 - a. His personal qualities had no effect on his literary success.
 - b. His personal qualities led to his literary success.
 - c. His personal qualities had some effect on his literary success.
 - d. His personal qualities had nothing to do with his literary success.





B



John Logie Baird had always been interested in science, but all of his experiments had not been successful. In 1900, when he was twelve, he and some friends built a private telephone system. It worked well, but one night a storm pulled down the wires. A man standing in the street was hurt by the falling wires, and the boys' telephone system had to be closed down.

A few years later, Baird and a classmate built a plane, which they **launched** (发射) from a roof with John in it. Luckily, it fell on some grass, so John wasn't badly hurt.

After studying electrical engineering at the University of Glasgow, John Baird got a job in a power station that supplied electricity to the town in Scotland. When he used the power supply at the station for one of his experiments, all of the electricity in the town was cut off! That was the end of his job.

At this time, one of Baird's friends in Trinidad, Godfrey Harris, had often written to Baird about the wonderful climate there. Now John decided to go to live in Trinidad. There they failed in their business. Finally, Baird became ill and left Trinidad.

When he returned to England in 1922, he had no job and very little money. Since he hadn't completely recovered from his illness, his doctor said he had to leave London and go to the seashore. Baird went to Hastings. He thought about some inventions that he was interested in. One of his ideas was sending pictures by wireless. He worked with an old motor that he had found in the junk behind an electrician's shop, a metal container, an old wireless telegraph, some needles, flashlight batteries, and pieces of wood. He almost killed himself several times by touching the wrong wires.



Finally, on October 2, 1925, Baird did send a picture of a human face—the face of a 15-year-old boy. In January 1926, members of the Royal Institution came to see his invention. Baird's demonstration was a success.

- 5 When Baird did his early experiments, something was always _____.
 a. successful b. wrong c. failed d. O. K.
- 6 Baird decided to go to Trinidad because _____.
 a. he had some inventions there
 b. he'd like to open his business there
 c. he wanted to find a job there
 d. he liked the weather there
- 7 It took Baird _____ years to invent his television system.
 a. three b. four c. two d. five
- 8 The best title for this passage can be _____.
 a. Stories of John Baird
 b. How Was TV Invented
 c. John Baird—Inventor of TV
 d. John Baird's Inventions

Helen Foster Snow, former wife of the late Edgar Snow (the world-famous author of *Red Star Over China*), whom her old friends called "Peg" and whom the readers of her many books (*Inside Red China* among others) knew by her pen name, "Nym Wales" died in the United States on Jan 11th, 1997 at the age of 89. With roots deep among her own American people, she was a lifelong friend of the Chinese people and a bridge-builder



between the two. Since her death four public functions were held to honor her—two in the U. S. A and two in China. For her tireless, active spirit, their keynote was less one of **mourning** (哀悼) than of **celebrating** (赞美) her life.

A small-town girl born and schooled in the southwestern U. S. State of Utah, Helen Foster came to China in 1931 when she was 23. Clever, attractive and eager to be a writer, she first worked at secretarial jobs in Shanghai. There she met and married Edgar Snow, still a young and little-known journalist. Together they began to observe, study and write. Both came to a harmony of feelings with China's ordinary people.

In 1936, Snow made his first-ever foreign journalistic visit to China's then tiny and beleaguered Communist-led areas, which resulted in his world-famous work—Red Star Over China. Within a few months Helen followed with an equally perilous solo trip, producing Inside Red China. Both books showed their belief that they had seen the vivid center of China's future.

9 Today we celebrate Helen, mainly because she was _____.

a. a great American writer

b. a famous journalist

c. Mrs. Snow

d. a devoted American friend

10 Which name does not belong to Helen?

a. Peg.

b. Nym Wales.

c. Edgar.

d. Snow.

11 Which of the following is true?

a. Since her death four meetings were held in China to honor Helen.

b. Helen was famous for her work Red Star Over China.

c. Helen's work Inside Red China was no less valuable than Snow's Red Star Over China.



- d.** Two books were published at the same time.
- 12 Which of the following is NOT true?
- a.** The Snows both came to a harmony of feeling with China's ordinary people.
- b.** Helen and her husband supported Anti-Japanese War.
- c.** Helen came to China in 1931 when she was a young little-known journalist.
- d.** In January 1977, China lost its lifelong friend Helen Foster Snow.

D

Christopher Columbus discovered America on the 12th of October, 1492. He had spent eighteen years in planning for that wonderful voyage which he made across the ocean. He had talked and argued with sailors and scholars and princes and kings. "By sailing west across the great ocean," he would say, "I am sure I can reach lands that have never been visited by Europeans." But he had been laughed at as a foolish dreamer, and few people had any faith in him. Finally the Spanish king and queen, who were interested in finding a sea route to India, offered him ships and men so that he could carry out his plan. He crossed the ocean and discovered strange lands with some native people unknown to Europeans. He believed these lands to be parts of India.

Early in 1493 Columbus returned to Spain. There was a great celebration in the country, and he was welcomed as a hero who had made an epoch-making discovery. Crowds of people lined the streets, and the king and queen welcomed him to their palace. Never had such great respect been shown to any common man.



- 13 According to the text, Columbus was _____.
a. a nobleman **b.** an official
c. an officer **d.** a seaman
- 14 When did he make that famous voyage?
a. Over 500 years ago.
b. 1492 years ago.
c. In 1492 B. C.
d. In the year of 1493.
- 15 "By sailing west across the great ocean" the ocean referred to _____.
a. the Pacific
b. the Indian Ocean
c. the Atlantic
d. the Mediterranean
- 16 Which of the following is NOT true?
a. Almost no one had supported him before his voyage.
b. People had laughed at him as a foolish dreamer.
c. When he returned to Europe, he was warmly greeted.
d. When he reached the strange lands, he believed these lands to be part of a new continent.

E

Berman is one of the few active Russian pianists today. His first visit to China in the summer of 1996 turned out to be an unpleasant one.

The news that he was going to perform at the Beijing Concert Hall was a bombshell to all music lovers in the city—only, the bomb didn't explode.

When the master was about to sit down at the piano, one of the legs



of the piano stool was broken. If he had not been immediately supported, Berman would have probably hurt himself badly.

No spare seat could be found at the concert hall to replace the broken one.

After such an accident, Berman's heart was not in it and he refused to play.

With the help of a few companies, Berman will be back in Beijing this week to perform on January 31 at the same place, the Beijing Concert Hall. No matter where the concert takes place, the performances of Berman are to be successful.

But is there anyone who will be taking care of the piano stool?

17 During his first visit to China, Berman ____.

- a. appeared unpleasant to the people
- b. didn't enjoy being out
- c. was active and pleased
- d. was not pleased with the performance conditions

18 Bombshell in this article means ____.

- a. something to explode
- b. something covering the bomb
- c. some bad news
- d. a hit

19 Berman refused to play because ____.

- a. his heart was not in his body
- b. he was too weak to play
- c. he could no longer fix his mind on playing
- d. he was unhappy to do so

20 The author can make sure that ____.

- a. Berman's coming playing will be successful



- b.** the same accident will happen in the same place
c. Berman will get well in his heart
d. there is nobody to take care of the stool

佳句回眸

请朗读下列句子,然后译成汉语。

- 1 He was, in fact, one of the most successful writers of his time in either country, delighting a large general public and at the same time winning the admiration of fellow writers like Scott in Britain and Poe and Hawthorne in the United States. (选自 A 篇)
- 2 A few years later, Baird and a classmate built a plane, which they launched from a roof with John in it. Luckily, it fell on some grass, so John wasn't badly hurt. (选自 B 篇)
- 3 With roots deep among her own American people, she was a lifelong friend of the Chinese people and a bridge-builder between the two. (选自 C 篇)
- 4 Finally the Spanish king and queen, who were interested in finding a sea route to India, offered him ships and men so that he could carry out his plan. (选自 D 篇)



- 5 The news that he was going to perform at the Beijing Concert Hall was a bombshell to all music lovers in the city—only, the bomb didn't explode. (选自 E 篇)

答疑解惑

1. 选 **a**. 文章开门见山就谈到 **Washington Irving** 是美国享誉国际的第一位作家。第一句即本段落的 **topic sentence**. 句中“**letters**”一词多意,有“文学”的意思。从下文多次提到的 **literary** 可以推断出选项 **a** 正确。选项 **b** 具有很大的干扰性。因作者强调的是他是第一位获得成功的人,所以 **b** 项不对。**c** 项 **d** 项均与原文相距甚远。

2. 选 **c**. 本题要求对文章相关细节进行一定的推理和引申。说明 **Irving** 的作品不仅受到大众欢迎而且具有很高的文学价值,所以 **c** 对。

3. 选 **d**. 文章中 **Thackeray** 认为 **Irving** 非常完美,优雅,机敏,完全可与最有修养的欧洲人媲美,与 **d** 同义。**a, b** 说他是欧洲人,与事实不符;**c** 项不对,并不是大多数欧洲人都有修养。

4. 选 **c**. 文章第一段谈到:**Irving** 获得的尊重,有他在文学上的成功,部分原因是由于他这个人自己,即他的个人品质。所以 **c** 项正确。

5. 选 **b**. 文章第一,第二,第三自然段谈到 **Baird** 小时候发明过电话系统,建过飞机,但是都出了问题;青年时搞发明造成全城断电。故 **b** 正确。

6. 选 **d**. 第四段说 **Baird** 的朋友常写信告诉他 **Trinidad** 的气候非常好,所以他决定到 **Trinidad** 去住,**d** 正确。

7. 选 **a**. 文中提到 **Baird** 1992 年在 **Hastings** 开始考虑发明电





视,1925年发射了一个男孩的图像。所以 **a** 对。应是 **3** 年。

8. 选 **c**。第四段问最好的标题是哪一个。**c** 应该是最佳选项。

9. 选 **d**。本文介绍了斯诺夫人。第一段中提到她是中国人民的终身的朋友,所以应选 **d**。

10. 选 **c**。Edgar 是斯诺先生的名。根据西方国家的习惯,海伦嫁给斯诺先生后就应从丈夫的姓,而保持自己的名,所以 **c** 对。

11. 选 **c**。意思是海伦的 *Inside Red China* 与斯诺的 *Red Star Over China* 一样有价值。

12. 选 **c**。海伦是 1931 年到中国的。先是做文秘工作,而不是记者。

13. 选 **d**。本文最后一句告诉我们哥伦布是一个普通的人。**a** 项是贵族,**b** 项是官员,**c** 项是军官。故应推断为 **d**。

14. 选 **a**。哥伦布的著名的航行应在 1492 年,离现在有 500 多年。

15. 选 **c**。根据地理位置,从西班牙出发向西应是大西洋。

16. 选 **d**。第一段最后一句明确说,哥伦布发现新大陆时,他以为到了印度。

17. 选 **d**。Berman 是俄国的一位钢琴家。1996 年首次来华演出时,发生了一系列不愉快的事情。文章的前半部讲述了原因。

18. 选 **d**。这里 Bombshell 与炸弹无关,根据上下文理解,应是一个打击。

19. 选 **c**。由于凳子事件,Berman 拒绝继续演出,“Berman's heart was not in it”,说明他不能集中精力演出。

20. 选 **a**。倒数第二段说明他的再次演出将会成功。