

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
3
年级



武汉出版社

WUHAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

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主 编 /谢华之

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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是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,品悟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

二〇〇二年四月

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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

Leonard: Today we're going to get our imagination flowing. Imagination is a wonderful thing. It can help us enjoy life as well as solve everyday problems. And it's easy to use when you know how.

Feng: Yes, we can use our imagination to travel to faraway places, to put ourselves in other people's places, to see things in a different way and to help us create something new in any area of our lives.

Leonard: The imagination is the part of our mind that sets us free. But to really use it, we have to free our minds from negative thoughts. I'm too old for this. I can't do it. What's the use? Thoughts like this put our imagination in chains. Let the mind be free!

Feng: Try this: Close your eyes. Imagine, you are in a forest thick with tall, cool trees all around you. Smell the damp earth and the fresh air. Listen to the sound of your feet on the dry grass beneath you. Touch a tree. It has a rough and hard skin. It is a very strong and tall tree.

Leonard: Let's go further! You look up and to your surprise you see a blue and yellow bird flying backwards and singing. The trees clap their branches together and make music with the wind. The forest is alive with



sounds of laughter and song.

Feng: Did you really see the forest? Smell the cool, fresh air? Hear the dry grass cracking? Did you see the bird flying backwards? Feel the strength of the tree? Did you laugh and dance in the forest? It is impossible, but at the same time it is real. This is the power of the imagination.

Leonard: Our imagination is a wonderful thing. And by using it to step outside our everyday reality, we can solve problems that seem impossible. Remember Einstein used his imagination to write the theory of relativity. We can learn to use it to help us whenever we need it.

Feng: Practise, practise, practise—on the bus, in the office, walking through the city, in bed at night before you sleep.

Leonard: Practise by thinking of something crazy. Let your mind fly. Think and picture a great event. You will see that by practising this, your imagination will become bigger and better. And it's great fun.

- 1 The conversation is _____.
 - a. about something new in any area of our lives
 - b. to explore the power of imagination
 - c. a chat about Einstein's theory of relativity
 - d. practising thinking of something crazy
- 2 In Leonard's opinion, _____.
 - a. the imagination is a negative attitude towards life
 - b. the imagination can help us solve every problem
 - c. close your eyes, imagine, you'll be out of trouble
 - d. imagination is power of the mind to imagine
- 3 What sort of people really use imagination least?
 - a. Scientists. b. Politicians. c. Dressdesigners. d. Soldiers.
- 4 In the conversation, _____.
 - a. Feng and Leonard sing the same tune



b. their opinions are different

c. we're taught how to create something new in any field

d. they talk about that they saw a bird flying backwards

B

The days of Europeans relaxing in a cafe with a newspaper and a seemingly endless cup of coffee appear to be numbered. A new English expression is popular in Europe these days: "coffee to go."

"Five or 10 years ago it was much more normal to sit in a cafe for several hours than it is nowadays," says Joann, who works in a central Berlin coffee bar owned by the Canadian coffee and bakery chain Tim's.

"There is a trend towards a more fast-paced life. But people still act surprised when you ask if the coffee is to go. 'You mean I can take it with me?' they ask."

The German Coffee Association says the number of coffee bars in Germany offering takeaway coffee has mushroomed to more than 400 in the past few years.

"Europe is often five or eight years behind trends in America," says Joann. "In the States, 'coffee to go' is part of everyday life."

Owing in part to Starbucks, it appears to be very much part of everyday life in many other countries too.

The Seattle-based group competes with a growing number of global chains in attempting to reshape coffee drinking cultures in regions including Asia and the Middle East.

The US is the model for continental Europe's new "coffee to go" culture: Each of the new cafe bars offers bagels, muffins, brownies and cookies to go with the coffee.



But then “coffee to go,” might sound a little odd to English ears used to the words “takeaway” or take out.

It does sum up the brisker pace of life here since the city resumed its status as the German capital following the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989.

As one more sigh of the changing times, one of Berlin’s most venerable coffee houses, Cafe Einstein, has followed the trend by opening a small chain of coffee shops across the city.

Taking coffee, slowly and in decorous surroundings, has been a feature of European coffee houses, particularly in German speaking countries, for decades.

For the elderly residents of Vienna it amounts almost to a ritual when they gather in coffee houses around the city for a cup of their favourite beverage and a piece of rich, creamy cake.

5 From the passage, we can learn that _____.

- a. the fall of the Berlin wall let out “coffee to go” in Europe
- b. “coffee to go” booms across Europe nowadays
- c. the States often follows Europe’s “coffee to go” culture
- d. it’s easy to reshape coffee drinking cultures in Asia and the Middle East

6 Each of new cafe bars offers some _____ to go with the coffee

- a. newspaper
- b. drink
- c. music
- d. food

7 Why do more and more Europeans have takeaway coffee because _____.

- a. they aren’t real coffee society
- b. it is much cheaper
- c. there is a trend towards a more fast-paced life
- d. it all depends on the feature of “coffee to go” culture

8 What’s the feature of European coffee houses?



- a. It is the fact that “coffee to go” is part of every day life.
- b. Sitting in a cafe for several hours.
- c. Taking coffee slowly in a pleasant atmosphere.
- d. A new English expression popular in Europe: “coffee to go”.

C

A leading British academic has proposed translating Shakespeare into **contemporary** (现代) English for the benefit of young audiences who are confused by jokes which are 400 years out of date.

Professor Susan Bassnett says while she **avidly** (如饥似渴) read “As You Like It” at the age of seven, her own children find Shakespearean comedies difficult and **obscure** (费解).

“Having spent a lifetime teaching Shakespeare and writing about Shakespeare I recently sat through an unspeakably boring production of ‘A Midsummer Night’s Dream’: My children were bored very much, the actors didn’t seem to know what they were saying, and the director did nothing to make it come alive”, she said.

In contrast, she has witnessed exciting modern language productions in Czech, Italian and Portuguese, and has come to believe that British and other English-speaking audiences around the world are missing something native speakers of other languages are enjoying. Bassnett is not proposing to **lure** (引诱) new audiences away from Shakespeare, but rather to interest them sufficiently in the plays that they might make their own way back to the original. She faces established playwrights putting the plays into modern English.

That Shakespeare is not readily understood today is not a reflection of a **declining** (变弱的) intellect in the audience, she says.



Whereas a generation ago the early English poetry of Chaucer was read in the original by British 15-year-olds, today's 19-year-old first year British university students have to learn Chaucer's English like a foreign language.

"I'm not suggesting that students' intelligence has declined. There have been big changes.

Something **radical** (基本的) has happened. Contemporary work is understood but there is greater difficulty with early writers."

Bassnett says she is not supporting a process of simplification. If Shakespeare had been writing in the 21st century, she believes he would have been writing in the manner of the British playwright Tom Stoppard, cowriter on the hit film "Shakespeare in Love."

"Like Stoppard, Shakespeare would have been working in film and TV; he would have written screenplays," she said.

9. Why is Shakespeare not readily understood today? Because _____.
- a. it is not important to young audiences
 - b. young generation's intelligence has declined
 - c. students prefer the film "Shakespeare in Love"
 - d. there have been big changes
10. According to the passage, we can learn that Prof. Susan Bassnett is an expert in _____.
- a. Shakespeare
 - b. English poetry of Chaucer
 - c. screenplays
 - d. the study of student's intelligence
11. From the passage, we've learned Prof. Bassnett _____ the viewpoint about translating Shakespeare into modern English.
- a. is for
 - b. realizes the value of
 - c. is against
 - d. shows a great interest in
12. What's the best title of the passage?



a. Should Shakespeare be made modern?

b. Shakespeare and his plays

c. Different views on Shakespeare

d. Yes modern plays, no Shakespeare

D

Kwan, the 21-year-old South Bay native, understands life will go on. Listen in on a little conversation she had with herself a while back ago in El Segundo.

"Do I need gold?" she asked.

"No," she answered.

"Do I want the gold?" she asked.

"That's for sure," she said.

The subject of winning came up again during the US Figure Skating Championships.

"I think as an athlete you always think, we always say, 'Oh, we're going to try our best, we're going to be strong and we never think negative,'" she said. "But in the back of my mind, I always think, 'What if? What if?'" she said.

This is tough to admit.

It is **revealing** (显露) a **vulnerability** (弱点) most athletes are not honest enough, with themselves as much as with others, to talk about.

"It's already apparent that if I don't win the Olympic gold I'll be fine," Kwan said.

Clearly, she was prepared.

"A lot of people ask me what my decision is after the Olympics, and I don't know," Kwan says. "I enjoy competing and I do love the sport. It gives me a lot of pleasure and joy."



Born in Torrance, California, on July 7, 1980, Kwan is of Guangdong extraction.

Her parents migrated to the US from Hong Kong in the 70s. There her father worked as a manager at Pacific Bell Company, and her mother gave birth to a boy and two girls, the youngest being Michelle. Her grandparents, who ran a Chinese restaurant in the US, still speak good Chinese, which Kwan herself can speak a little.

Kwan always wears a gold Chinese charm around her neck. The necklace was a gift from her grandmother. This she believes can bring her good luck.

Kwan is a member of an exclusive group of outstanding athletes who won everything except the top prize in their sport.

“You just live and be happy” she said.

A lot of people do it without Olympic gold medals.

13 According to the passage, we can know Michelle Kwan is .

a. winning gold at the Salt Lake City Olympics

b. disappointing her grandparents and parents

c. an outstanding athlete in ladies figure skating

d. not an honest young lady to talk with others

14 Kwan always wears a gold Chinese charm around her neck. Because .

a. she is an American Chinese

b. it makes her prettier

c. it was given by her grandparents

d. she believes it can bring her good luck

15 The last sentence “A lot of people do it without Olympic gold medals” means “ ”.

a. They never realize they lose ground



b. They enjoy competing and they do love sports

c. They try their best to win the gold

d. They are really weaker in Olympic competing

E

Some people take lots of exercise. Others keep to strict diets. But according to recent research, the best way to live a long and happy life is simple. Get a dog.

"We have known for many years that the company of a pet can increase well-being in a number of ways," says Dr Bonnie Beaver, an animal behaviour specialist.

According to Dr Beaver, petowners are less likely to need a doctor. They recover more quickly when they do get ill. They have lower blood pressure, sure, take more exercise and are more socially active.

Above all, they are happier. Seventy per cent of the families Dr Beaver surveyed said that their family environment was more happy after they got a pet. And this is what Dr Beaver and other researchers are trying to achieve. They want to find a scientific link between human happiness and long life.

There is no final answer to this question yet, but it seems to be something to do with emotional ties. People with someone or something to love live longer. "There are many forms of animal-human relationship and some are very nurturing," says DR Beaver. It seems that the more affectionate an animal is, the more it benefits our health. As the saying goes, "if you want to be loved, get a dog,"

Pet ownership benefits men and women equally. Other life experiences divide the sexes. Studies in the United States have shown that while



married men tend to live longer than unmarried men, single women live longer than their married sisters.

This is partly for social reasons. In the last thirty years, women have entered the workforce in massive numbers. But they still do most of the housework and take the lead in raising children. A recent study in the UK found that working men in the UK spend an average of 15 minutes a day with their children.

Many women are worn out by the work they have to do, And it's not just physical work. "Women are more sensitive to bad marriages than their husbands because they work harder at their relationships," says Dr Janice Kielkot - Glaser of Ohio State University College.

The message seems to be that a woman is better off with a good god than a bad husband. Yet in some ways, men are similar to dogs. They like getting dirty and making a mess. They forget birthdays. They can disappear for days on end. But they seem to have trouble with something a dog does naturally, namely offer unconditional love. How can they be better trained?

- 16 The underlined word "nurturing" means .
- a. helpful to growth, health or development
 - b. training children strictly
 - c. friendly and protective
 - d. lovely and clever
- 17 The author wants to tell us .
- a. pet owners are well off
 - b. they've found a scientific link between human and pets
 - c. a dog really is a woman's best friend
 - d. there are many forms of animal-human relationship
- 18 Many women are worn out because of .
- a. their husbands
 - b. making a pet of dogs



- c.** physical work **d.** dealing with bad marriages
- 19 Which of the following is NOT true?
- a.** Pet owners are happier.
- b.** If you'd like to live a long and happy life, get a dog.
- c.** Men and women spend equal time in raising children.
- d.** Men like getting dirty and making a mess.
- 20 The main idea of text is "_____."
- a.** Pet owners are mostly happy women
- b.** Four legs good, two legs bad
- c.** If you want to be loved, get a dog
- d.** Pet owners are less likely to need a doctor

佳句回眸

请朗读下列句子, 然后译成汉语。

- 1 The trees clap their branches together and make music with the wind.
- 2 The German coffee Association says the number of coffee bars in Germany offering takeaway coffee has mushroomed to more than 400 in the past few years.
- 3 If Shakespeare had been writing in the 21st century, she believes he would have been writing in the manner of British playwright Tom Stoppard cowriter on the hit film "Shakespeare in Love".