



聚焦英语

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《英语周报》精粹

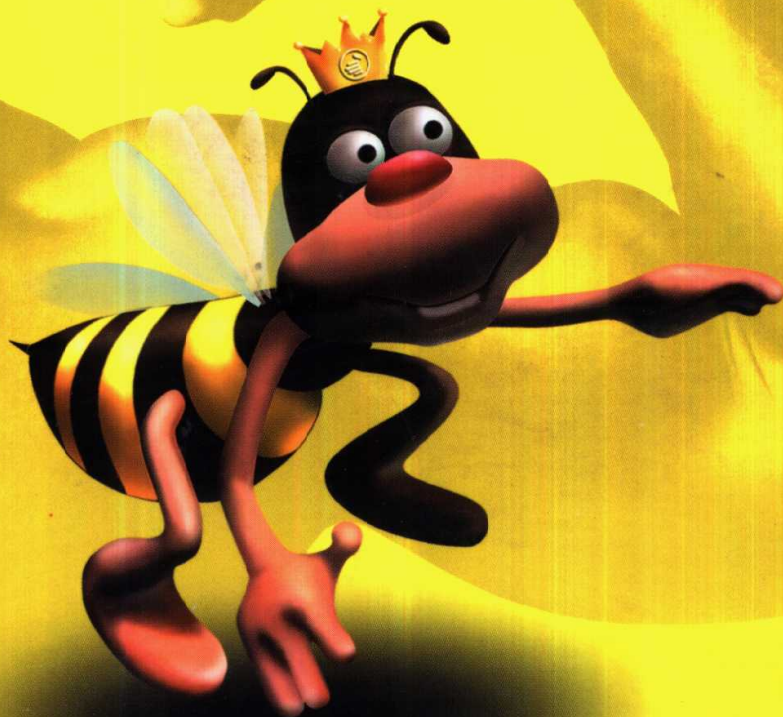
高中版

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最新高考科普阅读200篇(上册)

主编：席玉虎

聚天下名师
淬火沥血之巨编
焦四海学子
释疑解难之鸿篇

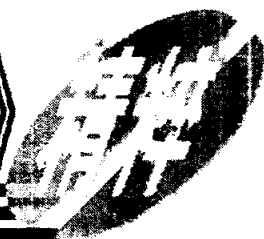


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高中版

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主 编	席玉虎		
副主编	荀景龙	孙志勇	
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《聚焦英语》总顾问： 薄冰 翟象俊

薄冰

北京外国语大学英语系教授,从事英语教学工作 50 余年,尤其专长英语语法的教学与研究,对英汉翻译亦有较深的造诣。现主持《英语世界》、《英语沙龙》和《大学英语》等刊物的咨询专栏,其主要论著如《英语语法手册》、《英语时态详解》、《高级英语语法》、《薄冰英语语法(袖珍本)》等,几十年来,一直是广大英语学习者首选的优质工具书。

翟象俊

1960 年复旦大学外文系本科毕业,1966 年研究生毕业。曾任复旦大学英语部主任兼外文系副主任、教授、硕士生导师,享受国务院特殊津贴。上海市翻译家协会副会长,曾参与《英汉大词典》、《英汉双解英语短语动词词典》的编写。主编《大学英语》(精读)及“九五”国家重点教材《21 世纪大学英语》(共 16 册);译著有《乱世佳人》、《钱商》和《阿马罗神父的罪恶》及英、美作家海明威、霍桑、贝克等的作品。

总 序

21 世纪是充满着机遇和挑战的世纪,时代在发展,社会在前进,知识经济的浪潮在兴起。随着北京申奥成功和中国加入 WTO,英语在国际交流中的重要地位日益突显。学好、用好外语成了当代每位有志青年的共同目标。然而不少中学生乃至大学生在学习中不得要领,往往事倍功半。为此,我们组织了具有丰富教学经验的教师,在深入研究高考题型、命题思路及命题趋势的基础上,精心组编了供即将参加高考的学生进行全方位备战及供高一、高二、大一、大二年级的学生平时学习英语的辅导丛书。该丛书按照教学大纲及现行教材编写,分词汇、阅读、语法、写作、听力五个方面共 6 种(10 册),分别介绍如下:

1.《最新高考 2000 词全方位突破》以词为点,以用法为线,一词多用或多词一用,点、线、面结合,并将词汇知识题目化,直接服务于考试;

2.《最新高考配图阅读 120 篇》、《最新高考科普阅读 200 篇》(上、下册)是高中生迎战高考和大一、大二学生准备四、六级英语考试的必读书目;

3.《高中阅读每日 5 分钟》(高一、高二、高三)为广大英语学习者提供了一种全新的思维学习方式,一、二、三册由易到难,步步攀升,天文地理应有尽有;

4.《最新高考语法考点与真题配备》全面研究、分析考题及考题趋向,为考生迎战高考做了最充分的准备;

5.《最新高中写作导练》贯穿"导"的宗旨,并提供了大量供摹写和背诵的范文佳作;

6.《最新高考听力突破》的所讲所练均以高考为目标,是突破听力的首选之书。

使用这套(丛)书,你将再也不会举"题"不定,而是成竹在胸,下笔如神,应答自如。

《英语周报》是全国最知名的一份英语教辅类报纸。由山西师大主办,薄一波同志曾亲题词"学好外语,报效祖国"。《英语周报》实现了"求高、求准、求实、求新,为中小学英语教学服务"的办报宗旨,赢得了广大师生的信赖。丛书的编写得到了全国各地教学一线老师的热情参与和大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

受编者能力所限,书中难免有疏漏和不妥之处,敬请专家和学者提出批评和建议,以使本书不断完善!

第二卷

编者的话

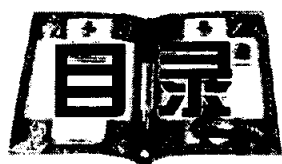
科普文章越来越受到社会的重视,每年高考都有关于科普短文的考查。这就要使学生在进行素质教育的前提下,要进行创新能力的培养。通过阅读这些科普文章,使学生能够开阔视野,提高创造性的意识和能力;让学生懂科学,用科学。为人类发明创造,为探寻宇宙奥秘而发奋读书。

该套书共选编了二百篇有关科普的文章,该书共分为四个篇章,每个篇章有五十篇短文。第一章:太空与海洋 主要是对太空与海洋的探寻与研究;第二章:保护环境 通过阐述各方面的污染,使人们意识到环境污染的严重性,要防止环境污染,保护好我们的环境;第三章:创造与发明 通过科学的发明与创造,使人们更加认识社会、改造社会,为人类造福;第四章:动物世界 从消失于六千五百万年前的恐龙,到现在所存在的各种各样的动物,让人们确实进入了一个动物世界。每篇文章后面都设有考查各方面知识的题目供选择。

阅读理解是学生学习外语必须掌握的一项重要技能。在每年的高考中,有关阅读理解的部分要占整个试卷的60%,甚至还要多。因此,学生必须养成读书的习惯,通过大量的阅读实

践，提高理解的能力，从中获取各方面的信息和有关科学、社会、自然等方面的知识。本书对学生提高这方面的能力定有裨益。

——编者



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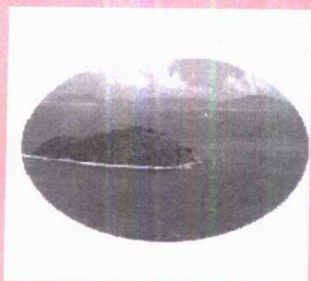
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第一章

太空与海洋



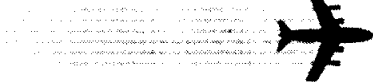


1 Exploring Space

The last part of this century will be an age of exploration(探险) such as man has never known. There are 9 planets, at least 30 moons, and thousands of asteroids(小行星). Their total area is about 250 times that of the earth. Spaceships will not be able to land on some of them. But that still leaves to be explored an area 10 times as great as the continents of the earth.

Exploring space may seem terrifying to some people. No doubt explorers of the past were terrified by the empty oceans that lay before them. They conquered(征服) their fears, crossed the oceans, and built the New World. In the past when explorers set sail into the unknown, they had to say good-bye to everything they knew at home. Space explorers will not face such great loneliness. Even when they travel far beyond the sun, they will be able to send messages back.

计时演习室



1. According to the first paragraph, _____.

- A man has not known how to explore space yet
- B spaceships will be able to reach some places in space
- C an area to be explored is as large as the continents of the earth
- D the total area to be explored is about 250 times that of the earth



2. Future exploration will _____.

- A be more difficult than it was in the past
- B cover a large area than any exploration done before
- C be more dangerous than in their past
- D be easier than in the past

3. Now space explorers will not feel lonely because _____.

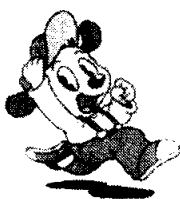
- A they are so excited that they forget everything at home
- B they have already said good-bye to everybody they know
- C they have been able to conquer fears and loneliness
- D they keep in touch with the earth at any loneliness

4. The writer thinks that all the areas that can be explored are to be explored _____.

- A at the end of the nineteenth century
- B at the end of the next century
- C at the end of the twentieth century
- D in the far-distant future

Key 揭开密码:

- 1. B 2. B
- 3. D 4. D



哇！祝贺你，
请进入下一关。

NEXT →



2 Study of the Moon

Since the beginning of time, man has been interested in the moon. The Romans designed a special day to show admiration and respect to the moon. They called it “Moonday”, or “Monday”, as we know it today. Later, the great mind of Leonardo da Vinci studied the moon and designed a machine to carry a human to the moon. Leonardo said that one day a great machine bird would take a person to the moon and bring great honour to the home where it was born.

Four and a half centuries later, Leonardo’s idea was realized. Apollo II took three Americans—Collins, Aldrin, and Armstrong—to the moon. The mission(使命,任务) did fill the whole world with great surprise, as Leonardo had said it would. Numerous essays(散文), articles, and books were written about the event—over 100 years before.

In 1865, French author Jules Verne wrote a story about the first journey to the moon. His story was very similar to the 1969 Apollo II mission. Verne’s spacecraft also contained three men—two Americans and a Frenchman. The spacecraft(宇宙飞船) was described as being almost the same size as Apollo II. The launch(发射) site in Verne’s story was also in Florida. The spacecraft in Verne’s story was named the “Columbiad”. The Apollo II command ship was called “Columbia”. His account of sending the spacecraft into the space could easily have been written about how Apollo II was sent into the space.

Verne’s story was the same as the actual event in several other respects. The speed of Verne’s spacecraft was 36,000 feet per sec-