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轻轻松松读英语

Extracurricular Extensive

English Reading Material &

Vocabulary Practice for Senior High Students

高中英语

扩展阅读 & 词汇练习

提高篇 ● 高考冲刺

*Advanced Stage—Toward
Effective Communication*



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前 言

编著这套《高中英语扩展阅读 & 词汇练习》的目的是为了向已具有初级英语水平的广大在校高中生和具有同等英语水平的学习者提供一套针对性强、方便实用而且有助于他们快速提高英语水平的扩展阅读材料。

《高中英语扩展阅读 & 词汇练习》由《起步篇》、《渐进篇》和《提高篇》三册组成。每册约含 40 个单元的阅读材料。材料由易到难,篇幅由短到长。其中《起步篇》每单元有两篇阅读材料;《渐进篇》和《提高篇》每单元含一篇阅读材料。各单元都配有生词表、课文注释、阅读理解练习、回答问题和相关词汇练习。收入此套丛书的阅读材料经典、地道且针对性强。非常适合已具有初级英语水平的广大高中生和其他同等程度的英语学习者使用。

本套丛书的作者长期从事中学、大学、硕士研究生公共课和其他各类学生的英语教学工作,并且致力于不断提高自身的英语水平。根据长期的教学实践并结合有关英语学习的理论,作者深感对于广大的中学生和其他具有同等水平的英语学习者来说,要提高自己的英语水平,应该在学好教科书中规定的基本语法知识和课文的前提下,尽可能多地阅读课外读物。只有这样,他们才能够逐渐对英语产生浓厚的兴趣,逐步树立起学习英语的信心,继而不仅能在各类中级水平的考试(包括高考和高中各级各类英语竞赛)中取得好成绩,还能够在日常的书面或口头交际中熟练地使用英语。这一点在实践中已经得到证实。

为了让读者在使用这套丛书时尽可能地充分利用有关阅读材料,作者建议按以下步骤使用这套丛书:

一、从句子结构和意义上理解书中的阅读材料。

二、背诵、复述或熟读各册中的阅读材料。

三、认真做好各单元的相关练习。

在做根据阅读材料回答问题时,建议读者将有些问题的答案写下来。这样还可以不断提高自己的英文写作水平。

在本丛书的审校过程中,作者有幸得到 Ms. Coop 等外籍教师的大力帮助。作者在此表示感谢。相信此套丛书会帮助广大的读者在英语学习上取得长足进步。

钟 卫

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Unit One

Animals and Their Services to Man



We find different kinds of animals in this world. Some animals, such as tigers and lions, live in big forests and they are called wild animals. Some others like sheep and dogs are kept by men and they are called domestic animals. Of course these animals are very different from one another, but we can divide them into two big groups: those that eat other animals and those that eat grass and leaves. Animals like the tiger belong to the first group. Animals like cows, elephants and horses belong to the second group.

Animals are of great use to human beings. Men hunt wild animals for their fur and meat. Domestic animals are even more important to men. Without them, life will be very difficult. People make use of animals in many ways.

Sheep and pigs are useful for man's food. They give 80% of the meat men eat every year. Skins of some animals can be made into expensive overcoats and shoes, which are warm and comfortable and last a long time. They are very welcome in cold countries. Wool, which is now one of the most important materials for textile industry, comes from a special kind of sheep. From cows, we get milk. And we should not forget that some domestic animals are kept for transport. Many people still ride on horses. Arabs ride on camels which can travel in deserts for days without eating. In some places animals are still used to plough fields. It is clear that men just can't live without these animals.

• New Words and Expressions •

service ['sɜ:vɪs] *n.* 服务

lion ['laɪən] *n.* 狮子

domestic [də'mestɪk] *adj.* 驯良的

comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *adj.* 舒服的

material [mə'tɪəriəl] *adj.* 原料; 材料

textile ['tekstail] *adj.* 纺织品的

industry ['ɪndəstri] *n.* 工业; 产业

transport ['trænsport] *n.* 输送; 运输

[træns'port] *vt.* 运送; 运输

desert ['dezət] *n.* 沙漠

plough [plau] *vt.* 用犁耕地

divide ...into ...将……分成……

belong to ...属于……

be of great use 有很大的用途

human beings 人类

make use of ...利用……

be made into ...被制成……

last a long time 耐用

a special kind of ...一种特殊的……

be used to do ...被用来做……

I. Questions based on the passage in this unit.

1. What's the difference between wild animals and domestic animals?

2. How many big groups can animals be divided into? What are the two big groups?

3. Why are animals important to human beings?

II. Complete the following sentences with proper words and expressions in this unit.

1. When i _____ (工业) became more important than agriculture in American life, families became smaller.

2. Cows and dogs are _____ (家畜).

3. The goods were t _____ (运输) by train.

4. The guests complained about the s _____ (服务) at the hotel.
5. Linen, cotton, silk, nylon and wool are common t _____ (纺织的) materials.
6. _____ this line _____ (将……分成) 20 equal parts.
7. _____ the book _____ (属于) you?
8. _____ good _____ (利用) your time.
9. People with no special skills _____ (没有用) to us.

III . Read the following short passage and translate it into Chinese.

About 350 years ago Galileo made a telescope and looked through it at the sun. What he saw both surprised and frightened him, for he saw dark spots on the sun which at once suggested to him that God had not made the world quite as perfect as he had previously believed. He hesitated to make his discovery known. Meanwhile other scientists noticed the same lack of solar perfection and proclaimed the fact.

Unit Two

Eli Whitney

Throughout the history of the United States, no single crop has ever dominated an area of the country as much as cotton dominated the South in the years before the Civil War of the 1860s. If any one man could be said to be responsible for this situation, it was Eli Whitney. Such large-scale cotton production was totally impossible without the cotton gin, a machine which stripped the fiber from the seeds. Eli Whitney invented this machine just before the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The cotton gin (“gin” being a shortened form of the word “engine”) was not Whitney's only invention. Through his idea of making identical and interchangeable parts for guns, he was also a pioneer in the development of mass production methods of manufacturing. This idea proved to be of great and lasting importance to the nation's industrial growth. But it was the cotton gin that was Whitney's first contribution to industry. It completely changed the economy and life of the South. However, Whitney was not from the southern area of the United States. He was from the northern state of Massachusetts, where he was born in 1765.

• New Words and Expressions •

throughout [θru:'aut] *adv.* 自始至终; 贯穿
dominate ['dɒmineɪt] *vt.* 占据; 支配; 控制
responsible [rɪs'pɒnsəbl] *adj.* 对……负有责任
situation [ˌsɪtʃu'eɪʃən] *n.* 情形; 位置

large-scale [ˈlɑːdʒ'skeɪl] *adj.* 大规模的
production [prə'dʌkʃən] *n.* 生产; 产量
totally ['təʊtli] *adv.* 完全地; 全部地
gin [dʒɪn] *n.* 轧棉机
strip [stri:p] *vt.* 剥去

fiber ['faɪbə] *n.* 纤维

seed [si:d] *n.* 种子

shorten ['ʃɔ:tn] *vt.* 使缩短

identical [ai'dentikəl] *adj.* 完全相同的

interchangeable [ɪntə'tʃeɪndʒəbl] *adj.* 可互
换的;可替换的

pioneer [ˌpaɪə'niə] *n.* 先锋

mass [mæs] *adj.* 大规模的

manufacture [ˌmænju'fæktʃə] *vi.* 制造

lasting ['lɑ:stɪŋ] *adj.* 深远的;持久的

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] *adj.* 工业的;产业的

contribution [ˌkɒntri'bju:ʃən] *n.* 贡献

economy [i'kɒnəmi] *n.* 经济

be responsible for ... 对……负有责任

strip ... from ... 将……从……剥去

a shortened form of ... 是……的缩写形式

be of great importance 十分重要

•Notes•

1. Throughout the history of the United States, no single crop has ever dominated an area of the country as much as cotton dominated the South in the years before the Civil War of the 1860s. 在美国历史上,没有哪一种作物覆盖的面积像 17 世纪 60 年代美国内战前棉花在南方覆盖的面积那样大。
2. Through his idea of making identical and interchangeable parts for guns, he was also a pioneer in the development of mass production methods of manufacturing. 他想制造出相同并且可以互换的枪部件。这个想法使他同时成为了在制造业中发展大规模生产方式的先驱。

I. Questions based on the passage in this unit.

1. Why was cotton important in America before the Civil War?

2. Why was Eli Whitney responsible for the situation?

3. Why was Eli Whitney also a pioneer in the development of mass production methods of manufacturing?

4. Where was Eli Whitney born?

II . Complete the following sentences with proper words and expressions in this unit.

1. They have made outstanding c _____ (贡献).
2. The international s _____ (形势) is headed towards peace.
3. Please s _____ (缩短) the report to 2000 words.
4. The business had to be reduced in s _____ (规模).
5. She completely d _____ (控制) her family and makes all the decisions.
6. So far as an untrained eye could tell, the reproduction was i _____ (相同) to the designer's original.
7. The boy _____ the skin _____ (将……从……剥去) a banana.
8. The test is _____ (十分重要).

III . Read the following short passage and translate it into Chinese.

Love and knowledge, so far as they were possible, led upward toward the heavens. But always pity brought me back to earth. Echoes of cries of pain reverberate in my heart. Children in famine, victims tortured by oppressors, helpless old people a hated burden to their sons, and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be. I long to alleviate the evil, but I cannot, and I too suffer.

Unit Three

The School



Many people go to school for an education. They learn languages, history, politics, geography, physics, chemistry and mathematics. Others go to school to learn a skill so that they can make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, can not teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So, much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to memorize some facts or a formula. It is actually quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in mathematics. But it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a math problem. Great scientists before us didn't get everything from school. Their teachers only showed them the way. Edison didn't even finish primary school. But they were all so successful. They invented so many things for mankind. The reason for their success is that they knew how to study. They read books that were not taught at school. They would ask questions as they read. They did thousands of experiments. They worked hard all their lives, wasting not a single moment. Above all, they knew how to use their brain.

• New Words and Expressions •

politics [ˈpɒlɪtiks] *n.* 政治

geography [dʒiˈɒɡrəfi] *n.* 地理

chemistry [ˈkɛmɪstri] *n.* 化学

mathematics [ˌmæθɪˈmætiks] *n.* 数学

skill [skil] *n.* 技能
 memorize ['meməraiz] *vt.* 记住
 formula ['fɔ:mjələ] *n.* 公式 (复数 formulas
 或 formulae)
 actually ['æktʃuəli] *adv.* 实际上;事实上
 scientist ['saientist] *n.* 科学家

primary ['praɪməri] *adj.* 小学的;主要的
 successful [sək'sesful] *adj.* 成功的
 invent [in'vent] *vt.* 发明
 waste [weist] *vt.* 浪费
 brain [breɪn] *n.* 头脑

make a living 谋生
 no matter how ... 无论如何……
 work out a problem 算出一道题
 the reason for ... 的原因

thousands of ... 数以千计的……
 all one's life 终生;一辈子
 above all 最主要的

• Notes •

1. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, can not teach his students everything they want to know. 无论一个教师掌握了多少知识,他都不可能把他的学生们想知道的一切教给他们。
2. So, much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves. 因此,更多的知识有待他们将来在校外自己获得。

I. Questions based on the passage in this unit.

1. Why do people go to school?

2. Why is much more to be learnt outside school by the students themselves?

3. Why could great scientists invent so many things for mankind?

II . Complete the following sentences with proper words and expressions in this unit.

1. It is no good w _____ (浪费) strength in shouting.
2. She's got a good b _____ (头脑).
3. Please m _____ (记住) these sentence patterns.
4. On the BBC you can hear the clock when it is a _____ (实际上) striking because micro-phones are connected to the clock tower.
5. A p _____ (主要的) cause of his failure is his laziness.
6. The chemical f _____ (公式) for water is H_2O .
7. Were you s _____ (成功了) in finding a house?
8. He _____ (谋生) by growing rice in the field.
9. He had to get the car fixed _____ (不管多少钱) it cost.
10. _____ (毕生) I have tried to be an honest man.
11. What's _____ (……的理由) him being late?

III . Read the following short passage and translate it into Chinese.

Mary and Paul have just been married in the church nearby. Mary had her sister as her bridesmaid. Paul chose a good friend as his best man. When Mary and Paul were pronounced husband and wife, they exchanged wedding rings, which are customarily simple, plain gold bands. The roundness of the ring pronounces that the couple is united for life. The wedding ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand because people used to believe that a vein from that finger ran directly to the heart.

Unit Four

An Old Story about a Monkey

The following story is about a monkey. Aesop, a Greek writer, first told the story many years ago.

This monkey belonged to an old man. The old man was very fond of the monkey. The monkey was very clever. When birds came to the garden, he chased them away. He also helped the old man in many other ways. The old man often fell asleep during the day in his chair. Then the monkey sat at the old man's side and chased the flies away from the old man's face. One hot summer afternoon the old man was asleep in his chair. A fly came and sat on the end of the old man's nose. The monkey chased it away. Soon the fly came back and sat on the old man's nose again. The monkey chased it away. This continued for five or six times. The monkey at last became very angry. He jumped up, ran to the garden and picked up a stone. The next time that the fly sat on the old man's nose, the monkey hit it hard with the stone. He killed the fly, but unfortunately he also broke the man's nose.

The stories written by Aesop always have a moral. What is the moral of the story? The moral is that many people, even people who are our friends, sometimes act exactly like the monkey. They do things too quickly without thinking. Instead of doing good, they hurt us. Such friends are sometimes worse than enemies.

• New Words and Expressions •

Aesop [ˈiːsɒp] *n.* 伊索 (希腊寓言专家)

Greek [ɡriːk] *adj.* 希腊的

chase [tʃeɪs] *vt.* 追逐

fly [flaɪ] *n.* 苍蝇

unfortunately [ˌʌnˈfɔ:tʃənətli] *adv.* 不幸地 | moral [ˈmɔ:əl] *n.* 寓意

be fond of ... 喜欢……

chase ... away 把……赶走

in many other ways 在许多其他方面

fall asleep 入睡

do good 做好事

• Notes •

The moral is that many people, even people who are our friends, sometimes act exactly like the monkey. 这个故事的寓意是:有很多人,甚至我们的朋友,有时做起事来像这个猴子一样。

I. Questions based on the passage in this unit.

1. Who first told the story about a monkey?

2. Why was the old man very fond of the monkey?

3. Why was the monkey angry one hot summer afternoon?

4. What did the monkey do to kill the fly?

5. What's the moral of the story?

II. Complete the following sentences with proper words and expressions in this unit.

1. The m _____ (寓意) of the story is that brothers and sisters should not quarrel.

2. C _____ (赶) the dog out of the garden.

3. U _____ (不幸的是) I have not enough money to travel abroad.

4. He _____ (睡着了) in class.
5. Because she _____ (喜欢) books and anxious for knowledge, she frequents the library.
6. Milk _____ you _____ (给……带来好处).

III . Read the following short passage and translate it into Chinese.

What if you come across new words? Don't look them up in the dictionary. Guess their meaning from the context. You may not guess quite correctly the first time, but as new words come up again and again in different contexts, their meaning will become clearer and clearer. If they don't come up often, you need be in no hurry to learn them. They are probably not important. You must cultivate the habit of guessing boldly, getting help from your knowledge of grammar, but above all from the context. This is the way to increase your vocabulary. Don't pore over dictionaries or make lists of words and mechanically memorize them out of context. If you look up every new word, you will never finish a book. You must learn to depend on your brains, not your dictionaries.