



# 新概念

# 中学英语同步阅读

(高一分册)

北京四中 阎婕 主编



科学技术文献出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书与现行高中英语教材同步,特色在于围绕单元内容,补充相关背景知识,同时训练并提高阅读能力。每个单元由以下几个部分组成。

背景资料卡片:围绕单元话题,补充相关知识,让学生对该话题背景有所了解。本单元同步阅读理解练习:精选了四至五篇与单元话题有关的文章,并附有阅读练习。在拓宽知识面的同时,使阅读技能得到训练。本单元词组自测:精选本单元词组,以英译汉的形式给出。同时,该词组在文章当中出现,便于学生在语言环境中掌握该词组。参考答案:第一部分给出词组自测的汉语意思;在第二部分给出同步阅读理解的答案,并对每篇文章当中的一道难题进行提示与解析。

本书内容丰富、构思独特、选材精准,集趣味性与知识性为一体,适合高中学生及高中英语教师阅读。

我们所有的努力都是为了使您增长知识和才干

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科学技术文献出版社是国家科学技术部所属的综合性出版机构,主要出版医药卫生、农业、教学辅导,以及科技政策、科技管理、信息科学、实用技术等各类图书。

# 前 言

阅读能力是中学英语教育的四项基本能力(听、说、读、写)之一,在英语学习中占有重要的地位。在信息时代的今天,新的信息层出不穷,而信息的接受和整理都要通过阅读。阅读能力的重要性使得阅读理解成为高考及各种考试的重要题型之一,并占有较大的比重(占整个试卷得分的40%),文章的难度也逐渐增大。

为适应教学的需要,提高学生的阅读能力,我们根据《中学英语教学大纲》及《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明》规定的有关教学要求和内容,编写了这套《新概念中学英语同步阅读》。按年级分为高一、高二、高三分册,供学生自学,也可供英语教师课堂教学使用。

全套书与现行高中课本同步,按单元体例编排。每单元包括三项内容:

1. 背景资料卡片:围绕单元话题补充相关知识,增强学生对该话题背景材料的了解,以拓展其视野。

2. 本单元同步阅读理解练习:精选4~5篇与单元话题有关的文章,以加强对学生的阅读训练,着重培养、提高其阅读速度和较高的阅读技能。

3. 本单元词组自测:精选本单元词组,供学生自测,有利于学生理解、记忆和掌握重点词组。

每单元附有练习参考答案:①词组自测答案;②同步阅读理解练习答案;③难题解析。

本书特点:语言教材新颖、规范、地道;内容丰富,趣味性强,具

有时代感;构思独特,集语言知识与阅读训练于一体,适合高中学生阅读及英语教师参考。

限于作者水平,不足之处,恳请广大读者批评、指正。

编者

2002年3月



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## 一、背景资料卡片

### 1. 关于时区(time zone)

时区指一标准时适用的地区范围。这里通常指的理论时区,即按经度把全球分为 24 个区,分别称为中区、东 1—11 区、西 1—11 区及 12 区。其标准经度一律是  $15^\circ$  的整数倍,每区跨经度  $15^\circ$ ,即国际经线两侧各  $7.5^\circ$ ;按照 1884 年国际经度会议的规定,以格林威治子午线为中区标准线。时间区的界限都是经线,概不考虑政治和自然疆界。其标准时叫“区时”。相邻两时区的区时相差完整的 1 小时。任意两个时区之间,相差几个时区,它们就相差几个小时,其中较东的时区,区时较早。

根据世界时区的划分,从理论上说,中国应当有五个时区,即从东九区到东五区。但为了使用上的方便,我国大部分地区实际



上采用北京所在的东八区的区时,这就是“北京时间”。新疆采用的是东六区的区时,称为“乌鲁木齐时间”。所以中国使用的标准时只有一个,即“北京时间”,也就是东八区的区时。

## 2. 美国的主要节日及特殊日 (American Holidays and Special Days)

- (1) New Year's Day (新年, 元旦) (January 1)
- (2) Lincoln's Birthday (林肯诞辰纪念日) (February 12)
- (3) Valentine's Day (情人节) (February 14)
- (4) Washington's Birthday (华盛顿诞辰纪念日) (February 22)
- (5) Easter (复活节) (On Sunday in late March or early April)
- (6) Mother's Day (母亲节) (On the second Sunday in May)
- (7) Father's Day (父亲节) (On the third Sunday in June)
- (8) Independence Day (美国独立纪念日) (July 4)
- (9) Labor Day (劳动节) (On the last Monday in September)
- (10) Halloween (万圣节前夕) (October 31)
- (11) Veterans Day (退役军人节) (On the second Monday in November)
- (12) Thanksgiving Day (感恩节) (On the fourth Thursday in November)
- (13) Christmas Day (圣诞节) (December 25)

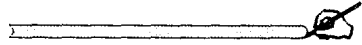
## 二、本单元同步阅读理解练习



### Passage One



Then comes July, and with it examinations, but these are soon finished and with them ends the school year. Boys and girls have



nearly two months' holiday before them as they leave school by train and car to return home to their fathers and mothers.

The summer holidays are the best part of the year for most children. The weather is usually good, so that one can **spend** most of **one's time playing** in the garden, or if one lives in the country, out in the woods and fields. Even if one lives in a big town, one can usually go to a park to play.

The best place for a summer holiday, however, is the seaside. Some children are lucky enough to live near the sea, but for the others who do not, a week or two at one of the big seaside towns is something which they will talk about for the whole of the following year.

In England, it is not only the rich who can take their children to the seaside; if a factory worker or a bus driver, a street cleaner or waiter wants to take his wife and children to Southend or Margate, Bargaie, Blackpool or Clacton, he is usually quite able to do so.

Now, what is it that children like so much about the seaside? I think it is the sand, sea and sun more than any other things. Of course, there are lots of new things to see, nice things to eat, and exciting things to do, but it is the feeling of sand under one's feet, of salt water on one's skin, and of the warm sun on one's back that make the seaside what it is.

1. The summer holidays start \_\_\_\_\_.

A. with July

B. as soon as the examinations are over

C. in mid-June

D. in August



2. July and August are the brightest months for most children, for they can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do more reading
- B. stay with their parents for all the vacation
- C. play out-of-doors
- D. meet their old friends

3. In England, \_\_\_\_\_ can take their families to the seaside.

- A. only the rich
- B. not only the rich
- C. some workers and drivers
- D. most cleaners and waiters

4. Southend, Margate, Blackpool and Clacton are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the United States
- B. places where people can get well again
- C. beautiful scenic spots
- D. seaside towns

5. Children like the seaside so much, because they can \_\_\_\_\_.

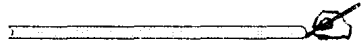
- A. swim in the sea
- B. play with the sand
- C. take a sun bath
- D. do all of the above



## Passage Two



This year some twenty-three hundred teen-agers (young people aged from 13—19 ) from all over the world will spend about ten months in U. S. homes. They will attend U. S. schools, meet U. S.



teen-agers, and form impressions(印象) of the real America. At the same time, about thirteen hundred American teen-agers will go to other countries to learn new languages and gain a new understanding of the rest of the world.

Here is a two-way student exchange(交换) in action. Fred, nineteen, spent last year in Germany with George's family. In turn, George's son Mike spent a year in Fred's home in America.

Fred, a lively young man, knew little German when he arrived, but after two months' study, the language began to come to him. School **was** completely **different from** what he had expected much harder. Students rose respectfully(尊敬地) when the teacher entered the room. They took fourteen subjects instead of the six that are usual in the United States. There were almost no outside activities(活动).

Family life, too, was different. The father's word was law, and all activities were around the family rather than the individual(个人). Fred found the food too simple at first. Also, he missed having a car.

"Back home, you pick up some friends in a car and go out and have a good time. In Germany, you walk, but you soon learn to like it."

At the same time, in America, Mike, a friendly German boy, was also forming his idea. "I suppose I should criticize(批评) American schools," he says. "It is far too easy by our level(水平). But I have to say that I like it very much. In Germany we do nothing but study. Here we **take part in** many outside activities. I think that maybe your schools are better in training for citizens. There ought to



be some middle ground between the two.

1. This year \_\_\_\_\_ teen-agers will take part in the exchange program between America and other countries.

- A. twenty-three hundred
- B. thirteen hundred
- C. over three thousand
- D. less than two thousand

2. The whole exchange program is mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help teen-agers in other countries know the real America
- B. send students in America to travel in Germany
- C. let students learn something about other countries
- D. have teen-agers learn new languages

3. Fred and Mike agreed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. American food tasted better than German food
- B. German schools were harder than American schools
- C. Americans and Germans were both friendly
- D. there were more cars on the streets in America

4. What is particular in American schools is that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. there is some middle ground between the two teaching buildings

- B. there are a lot of after-school activities
- C. students usually take fourteen subjects in all
- D. students go outside to enjoy themselves in a car

5. After experiencing the American school life, Mike thought \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a better education should include something good from both America and Germany



- B. German schools trained students to be better citizens
- C. American schools were not as good as German schools
- D. The easy life in the American school was helpful to students



### Passage Three



“Other countries have a climate(气候); in England we have weather.” This statement(陈述), often made by Englishmen to describe(描述) the weather conditions of their country, is both revealing and true. In England, it has been said, one can experience four seasons in the course of(在……过程中) a single day! Day may **break** as a sweet spring; an hour or so later black clouds may have appeared from nowhere and the rain may be pouring down by almost about eight degrees(度) or more centigrade. And then, in the late afternoon the sky will be clear, the sun will begin to shine, and for an hour or two before darkness falls, it will be summer.

1. According to this passage, you may know that the difference between climate and weather is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. climate changes quickly and weather changes slowly
  - B. climate changes slowly and weather changes quickly
  - C. climate is the weather conditions of a small area
  - D. weather is the earth's atmosphere
2. \_\_\_\_\_ experience four seasons in the course of a single day.
  - A. In many countries one can
  - B. In a few countries one can
  - C. Only in England can one
  - D. In no country can one



3. Which statement is right?
- A. In England it is spring every morning.
  - B. In England every day one can experience four seasons.
  - C. In England summer only comes before darkness falls.
  - D. In England the weather changes quickly.
4. The phrase "Day may break..." probably refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. in the early morning
  - B. the day is broken
  - C. it suddenly begins to rain
  - D. something happens in the daytime
5. When you visit England, you \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. needn't pay any attention to the weather
  - B. must be well prepared for the weather
  - C. can go out only at night
  - D. can never go out without bringing your raincoat or umbrella



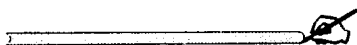
### Passage Four



In some parts of the United States, farming is easy. But farming has always been difficult in the northeastern corner of the country, which is called New England.

New England has many trees and thin, rocky(多石的) soil. Anyone who has wanted to start a new farm there has had to work very hard. The first job has been cutting down trees. The next job has been digging stumps(残桩) of the trees out of the soil. The farmer has difficult jobs of removing(移开) stones from his land.





The work of removing stones never really ends, because every winter more stones appear. They come up through the thin soil from the rocks below. Farmers have to **keep removing** stones from the fields. Even today, farms which have been worked on for 200 years keep producing more stones.

That is why stone walls are used instead of fences around New England fields. The stone walls are not high; a man can easily climb over them. But they **keep** the farmer's cows **from joining** his neighbor's cows.

1. New England is an area \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in the United Kingdom of the Great Britain
  - B. which has been newly discovered by the Englishmen
  - C. which lies between Australia and New Zealand
  - D. which lies in the northeastern corner of the U. S. A.
2. This passage explains \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how to make a stone walls in New England
  - B. why there are so many stone walls in New England
  - C. which parts of New England first used stone walls
  - D. why the fields in New England are so thin and rocky
3. According to this passage, farming is difficult in New England because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the winter is very long there
  - B. the farms are very old
  - C. the soil is rocky and thin
  - D. there is not enough machinery for farming
4. This passage says the work of removing stones \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. must be done again and again