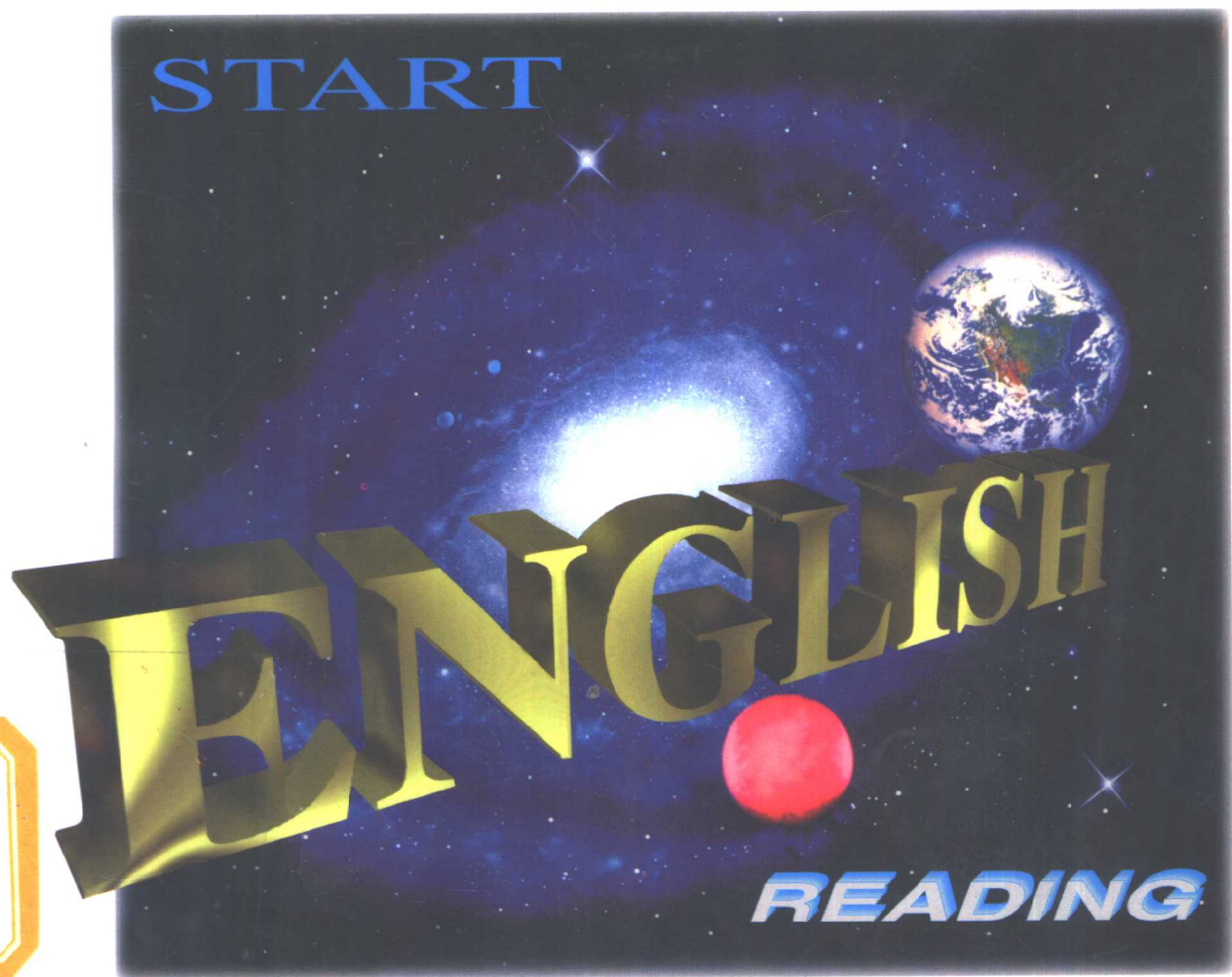


北京市高中选修课试用教材

第二册

高中英语阅读

北京市教育局编



外语教学与研究出版社

北京市高中选修课试用教材

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Start English Reading

(第二册)

北京市教育局 编

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前 言

选修课是允许学生根据自己的兴趣、志向进行选择学习的一种课程。国家教委颁布的《现行普通高中教学计划的调整意见》中适当加强了选修课,它与必修课和课外活动、社会实践活动组成普通高中课程结构的有机整体,共同承担贯彻党和国家的教育方针,培养合格的高中毕业生的任务。

长期以来,选修课是普通高中课程结构中的一个薄弱环节,各级教育行政部门和学校对选修课的设置和管理都缺乏经验。根据北京市的实际情况,我们组织编写了高中部分选修课教材,同时,为解决当前教学之急需,我们还选择了基本符合选修课教学要求,有关单位、学校自编的、有一定质量的教材,供学校根据本校的学生情况、师资条件等选择使用。

选修课的教材编写工作刚刚起步,希望各级教育行政部门和学校、以及广大干部、老师积极实践,使选修课的设置逐步规范、完善。

本书委托北京市教育局教材编审部组织编写。

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编写说明

《高中英语阅读》是北京市高中选修课教材之一，旨在通过科学、系统的阅读训练，帮助学生掌握一定的阅读技能，提高阅读速度和阅读理解能力；与此同时，使学生不断扩大英语词汇量，丰富知识，增强语感。

我们在编写时，参照国家教委颁布的《高中英语教学大纲》和高考英语标准化考试的有关精神，针对高中生的实际，力求使本书取材广泛，语言地道规范，融科学性、知识性和趣味性于一体，练习形式新颖多样，训练系统而有效。

《高中英语阅读》共分两册，主要供高中一、二年级学生使用。第2册有24课，编入主课文24篇和快速阅读短文24篇，所选文章题材涉及人物、社会、文化、语言、历史、地理、名胜、科普、动物、植物、环保、常识、健康、风俗、故事、广告、通知、广播电视节目等。每一课包括以下7部分：

1. Pre-reading Tasks: 设计了阅读前的准备活动以引起学生思索。例如，有与课文有关的讨论题，背景知识的检测，从题目预测内容等，从而使学生带着问题有目的地进行阅读。

2. Text: 课文的长度及难易程度与高中课文相近，课文中的新词汇均收入书后的词汇表中。

3. Reading Tasks: 提供了检测阅读理解程度的练习。练习的形式包括有关课文内容的多项选择题、正误判断题、问答题等。练习的重点在于文章的内容而不是语言形式，以便培养学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。

4. Vocabulary Exercises: 提供了检测词汇学习的练习，包括词义配对、近义词、反义词、构词练习、拼写练习、造句练习等。

5. Follow-up Activities: 设计了加深阅读理解或与课文主题相关的活动，主要形式有讨论题、完形填空、填写表格等。

6. Fast Reading Passage: 提供了为培养学生的快速阅读能力而编写的快速阅读短文，每篇短文后面配了一个有关谈短文内容的多项选择练习。短文中出现的新词汇均收入书后的词汇表中。学生进行快速阅读及做多项选择练习时，应有时间限制。

7. Reading Skills: 安排了12段有关阅读技巧的讲解，每两课安排一段，每段讲解后面配了一个练习。

本书的上述编排旨在把阅读训练与口笔头训练有机地结合在一起，既培养学习者的阅读能力，又培养学习者实际运用语言进行交际的能力。因此，我们建议：

A. 在课堂教学中，教师可以按照每课所设计的练习顺序来进行教学。

B. 在阅读课文前，教师宜组织学生做 Pre-reading Tasks 中所设计的各种不同的准备活动，设法引起他们对课文的兴趣及思考。在这一阶段，教师不必告诉学生讨论题及其他练习的答案，以促使学生为寻求答案而主动地去阅读课文。

C. 在学生进行阅读之前，教师可教给学生几个会影响他们理解课文大意的生词，但始终要鼓励他们自觉培养通过上下文猜测词义的能力。

D. 每篇课文一般要求学生至少阅读两遍。第一遍学生要带着 Pre-reading Tasks 中提出的问题来进行快速阅读，教师可以根据文章的难易程度及长短限定阅读时间。学生进行第二遍阅读时，主要目的是通过认真的阅读以进一步理解课文，获取信息，完成 Reading Tasks 中的练习。

E. 在完成课文所设计的各项练习中,教师要充分发挥学生个人及小组活动的作用。在学生个人充分思考的基础上,教师把他们组织起来,进行小组活动,把听、说、读、写四种技能的训练结合起来,以提高学生运用语言进行交际的能力。

F. 教师在阅读课中所起的作用应是一个组织者、引导者及顾问。学生对课文的正确理解主要是靠自己而不是靠教师的讲解。教师应鼓励学生积极思考,主动做每课后所设计的练习,从而加深对课文的理解。

书后附有 Key to Exercises 和 Vocabulary 两部分。

Key to Exercises 提供了各部分练习的参考答案。

Vocabulary 收入了主课文和快速阅读短文中出现的生词,按字母顺序排列。凡在《初级中学英语》1—6册、《高级中学英语》1—2册、《高中英语阅读》第1册中已出现的单词和词组均不再列出,如果表示新的意义,则仍收入,但不注音标。每个单词或词组后面的数字表示课次。例如,“L.1”表示“第1课”主课文,“L.1(FR)”表示“第1课的快速阅读短文。”

本书在编写过程中,北京市教育局教材编审部第二编审室给予了大力支持,并提出了宝贵意见。在此表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

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Lesson One

HOW A CASSETTE RECORDER WORKS

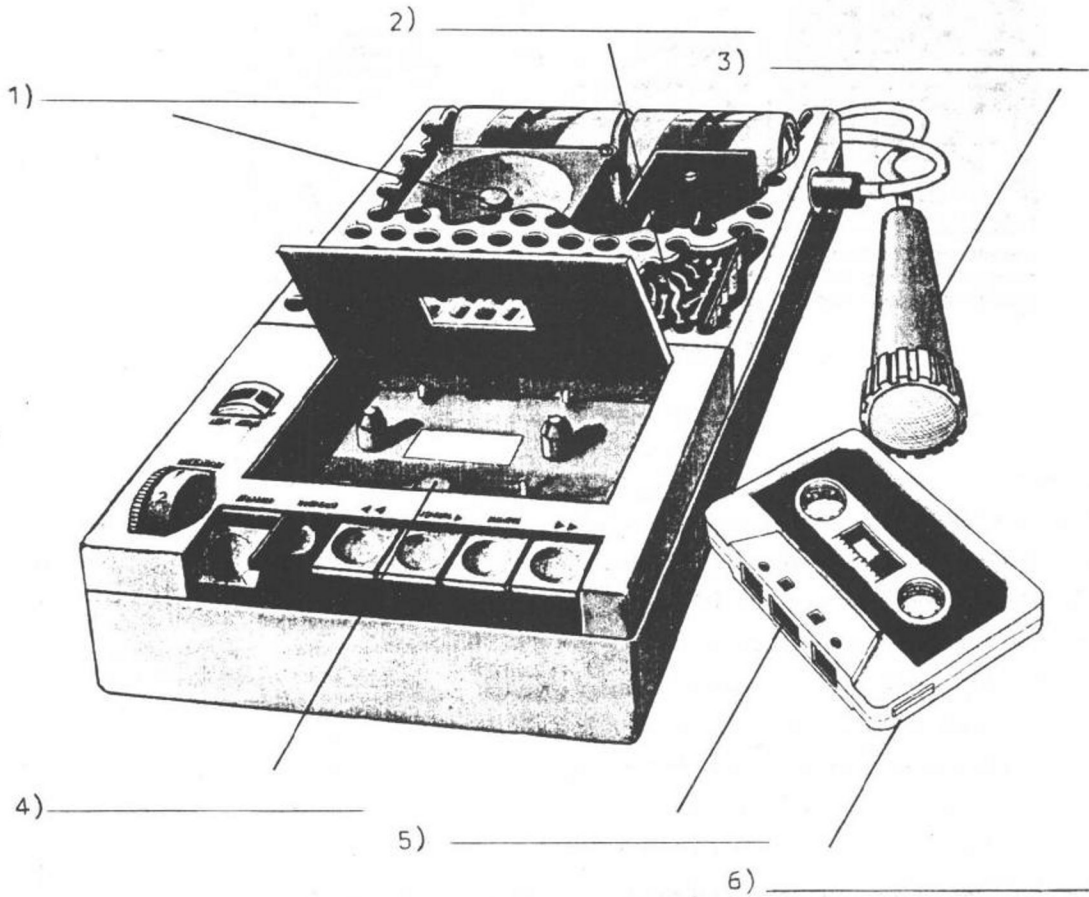
Pre-reading Tasks

1. Talk about the following with your partner:

- 1) Do you have a cassette recorder? What make is it?
- 2) How does a cassette recorder work?

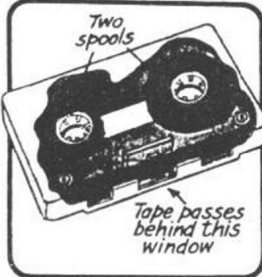

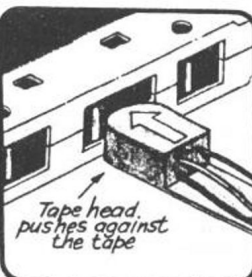

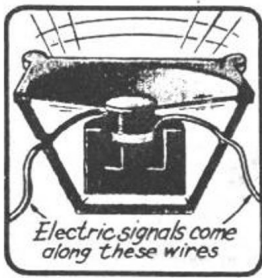

2. Look at this picture of a cassette recorder and write the words below in the correct blanks.

cassette	tape	loudspeaker
electronic circuit	microphone	tape head



3. Read the text and decide whether the pictures that go with the text are in the correct order.
 Yes No

Text

 <p>Two spools Tape passes behind this window</p>	 <p>Tiny magnets on the tape</p>	 <p>Tape head pushes against the tape</p>
<p>There are two spools in a cassette. When the recorder is going, tape winds from one spool to the other.</p>	<p>The plastic tape is covered with thousands of tiny magnets that are too small to see.</p>	<p>When you play the tape, the magnets make electric signals in the tape head as they move past.</p>
	 <p>Electric signals come along these wires</p>	 <p>Your voice makes part of the microphone shake</p>
<p>The electronic circuit sends electric signals to and from the tape head.</p>	<p>The loudspeaker changes electric signals into the sounds of voices and music. This is what you hear.</p>	<p>When you speak into the microphone, it turns your voice into an electric signal.</p>

Reading Tasks

4. Read the text again and put the sentences in the correct order to show how a cassette recorder works. Write the correct number in each box. The examples may help to show you how to do it.
- A. The electronic circuit takes the signal to the loudspeaker.
 - B. The tape goes past the tape head.
 - 1 C. You turn on the cassette recorder.
 - D. The loudspeaker changes the signals into sounds.
 - E. The magnets on the tape make electric signals in the tape head.
 - 8 F. You hear the sounds of voices or music.
 - G. The tape moves from one spool to another.
 - H. The signals leave the tape head and go onto the electronic circuit.

5. Does the text tell you everything? Put a tick in the correct boxes. The text tells you:
- 1) what the magnets do.
 - 2) how the magnets make the electric signals.
 - 3) what the loudspeaker does.
 - 4) what the microphone does.
6. Discuss the following questions in groups:
- 1) What new and interesting things did you learn from the text?
 - 2) Do you think it is important to learn this sort of information? Why?/Why not?

Vocabulary Exercises

7. In English there are many nouns formed from two words, such as **tape head**. Form thirteen new nouns with the words below by joining a word from Column I with a word from Column II. Write the new words in the blanks. You can use the same word more than once.

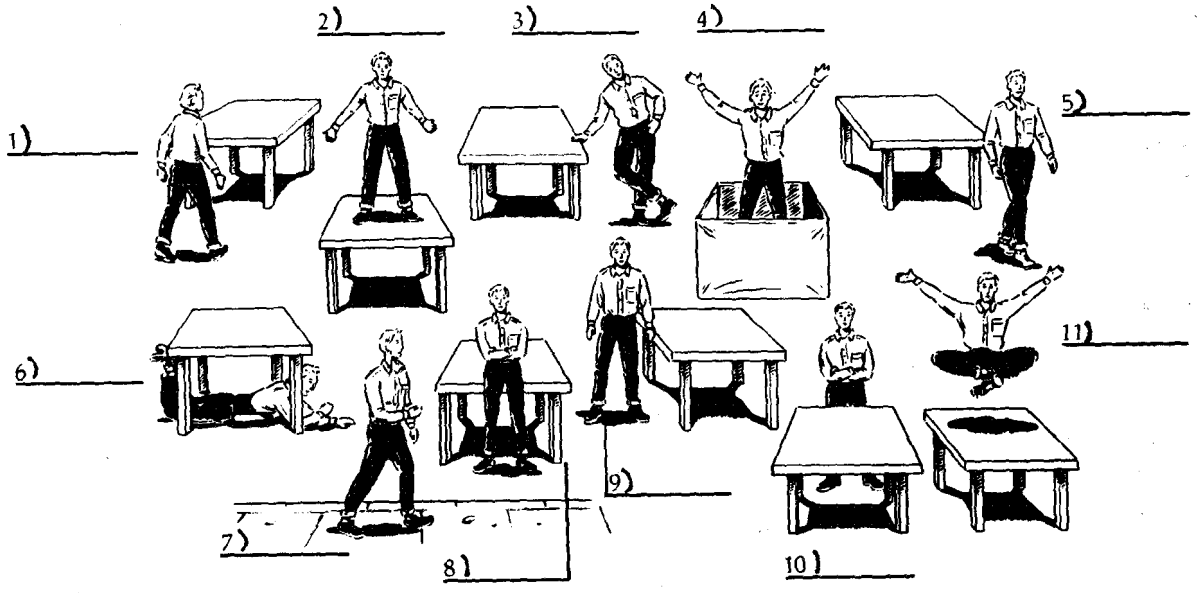
I	II		
bus	cream	1) _____	8) _____
car	driver	2) _____	9) _____
cassette	light	3) _____	10) _____
ice	number	4) _____	11) _____
pencil	park	5) _____	12) _____
petrol	recorder	6) _____	13) _____
phone	sharpener	7) _____	
police	station		
railway	stop		
traffic	box		

8. Fill in each blank with the correct noun from the thirteen nouns in Exercise 7.
- 1) What tells drivers to stop and to go? A _____.
 - 2) Where can you find many buses? At a _____.
 - 3) Where do you wait for a bus to take you to school? At a _____.
 - 4) Where do you go if you want to travel by train? To a _____.
 - 5) Where do people often park their cars in the city center. In a _____.
 - 6) Where do all cars go for petrol? To a _____.
 - 7) What do you need if you want your pencil to write clearly? A _____.
9. The following prepositional phrases are taken from the text. Do you understand them?

behind this window	on the tape	to and from the tape head
against the tape	in a cassette	along these wires

10. Match the prepositions in the box with the correct picture. Write the correct preposition in each blank.

in	to	over	behind	against	along
on	from	under	next to	in front of	



11. Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition you can find in Exercise 10.

- 1) The shirt is _____ the drawer.
- 2) Walk _____ this road until you come to the Central Road. Then turn left.
- 3) When we flew _____ Beijing, I looked out of the window and saw Kun Ming Lake in the Summer Palace.
- 4) Don't stand _____ the tree. You'll get dirty.
- 5) The cat was afraid and hid _____ the chair.
- 6) I can't see because the man _____ me is very tall.

Follow-up Activity

12. Write a note to tell someone how to work a cassette recorder. You can use the words in the box to write the note.

press the	eject	}	button
	play		
	rewind		
	fast forward		
	stop		

First, _____ and put in a cassette. Next, put down the cover. If the cassette is not in the right place, _____. Then, _____. When you finish listening, _____.

Fast Reading Passage

Bamboo

Bamboo is a giant grass that grows in warm climates. It has many uses. Everything, from chairs and fishing rods to rope and paper, can be made from it. And that's not all. It can be eaten too.

In many parts of Asia, bamboo shoots are a favorite food. Winter shoots taste the best. They are soft, with a creamy color. Usually they are boiled in salted water. Spring shoots are darker and harder. They take longer to cook and cost less than winter shoots.

Fresh bamboo shoots are seldom found outside their native soil. But preserved shoots may be used in their place. They need no cooking and taste almost as good.

Exercise

13. Choose the best answer:

- 1) This passage is mostly about bamboo as a _____.
 - A. decoration
 - B. building material
 - C. tool
 - D. food
- 2) The story calls bamboo a _____.
 - A. bush
 - B. tree
 - C. grass
 - D. weed
- 3) Compared with spring bamboo shoots, winter shoots _____.
 - A. taste better
 - B. have a lighter color
 - C. take less time to cook
 - D. all of the above
- 4) Spring shoots cost less probably because _____.
 - A. they need no cooking
 - B. they are softer
 - C. people don't like them as well
 - D. salt must be added to them
- 5) Fresh bamboo shoots are most commonly found in _____.

- A. Asia
 - B. Europe
 - C. America
 - D. Australia
- 6) Preserved bamboo shoots are probably _____.
- A. cooked before being preserved
 - B. sweetened with sugar or honey
 - C. made into chairs and tables
 - D. used to make ropes

Reading Skills

运用构词知识推测词义(I)

(Guessing the Meaning of an Unfamiliar Word from Its Formation I)

在阅读时,我们常会遇到生词。如果每次都停下来查词典,就会影响思维的连贯性,减慢阅读速度,更何况在闭卷考试中是不允许查词典的。因此,常见的解决办法之一是运用构词知识来推测词义。

一、根据前缀来推测词义

加在词根前面构成新词的成分叫做前缀。前缀一般不改变词性,而只是引起意义上的变化。前缀中有一部分表示否定意义,可构成反义词:

前 缀	含 义	例 词
dis-	不 做相反的动作	disagree 不同意; dishonest 不诚实的 disclose 揭开,揭发; disconnect 分离,拆开
il-	不	illogical 不合逻辑的
im-	不	impossible 不可能的
in-	不	incorrect 不正确的; informal 非正式的
ir-	不	irregular 不规则的
non-	不,非	non-member 非会员
un-	不 做相反的动作	unfair 不公平的; unfit 不合适的 undress 脱衣服; uncover 揭开……的盖子

表示其他意义的前缀,常见的有:

前缀	含义	例词
anti-	反(对)	anti-war 反战
counter-	反对,反抗	counter-attack 反击,反攻
ex-	前	ex-president 前总统
fore-	前,预先	foreleg (动物的)前腿; foretell 预言
inter-	在……之间	international 国际的
mid-	在……中间	midway 中途
mis-	错误地	misspell 拼错; misunderstand 误解
over-	过于	overeat 吃得过多; overcareful 过于谨慎的
post-	在……之后	post-war 战后; postgraduate 研究生
pre-	在……之前	pre-war 战前; preview 预习
re-	再,重新	retell 再讲,重述; rebuild 重建
semi-	半	semi-circle 半圆; semi-final 半决赛
sub-	下面的	subway (美)地下铁道
super-	超级,上层	superman 超人; supermarket 超级市场
tele-	远	telephone 电话; telescope 望远镜
trans-	跨越,横过	transpacific 横跨太平洋的
under-	不足	under-estimate 对……估计不足
前缀 en-	可加在名词或形容词前,构成动词:	
en-	使处于……境地	endanger 危害; enlarge 扩大

Exercise

14. Read the following sentences, and guess the meaning of the italicized words:

- 1) An education *enriches* the mind.
- 2) He did not write his composition well and the teacher told him to *rewrite* it.
- 3) Mr Smith *unlocked* the safe and took out five thousand dollars.
- 4) He had been *overworking* and fell sick at last.
- 5) We *disapprove* of middle-school students smoking cigarettes.
- 6) At *midnight*, several hours after the ship had left the port, she ran into bad weather.
- 7) That country is *underdeveloped* and the living standard of the people is rather low.
- 8) It is *impolite* to turn your back on someone who is speaking to you.
- 9) Those old people are very active in *anti-pollution* activities.
- 10) Don't let his friendly words *mislead* you into believing him.