



# 新概念 中学英语同步阅读

(高二分册)

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;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。

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我们所有的努力都是为了使您增长知识和才干

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

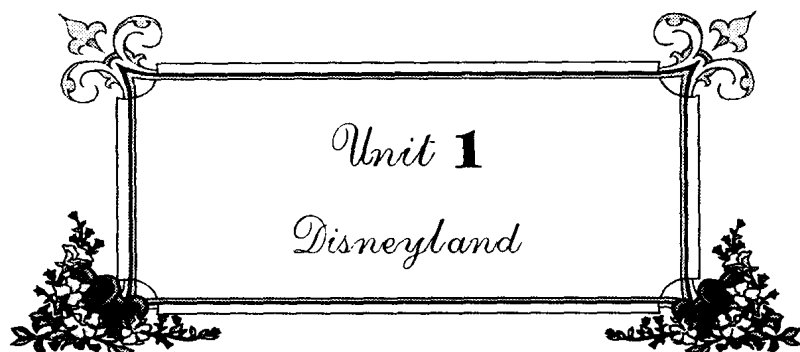


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### 一、背景资料卡片

迪斯尼乐园闻名于世,其乐园内有许多优美的景点,深深地打动了游人,于是吸引了数百万的游客来此观光。该乐园于 1955 年由沃尔特·迪斯尼创办。它位于美国加州洛杉矶东南四十公里处的安那翰(Anaheim)。全园共由五个部分构成:Adventure land(冒险乐园),Fantasy land(幻想乐园),Frontier land(拓荒乐园),Tomorrow land(未来世界)和 Main Street, U. S. A(美国大街)。由于乐园深受游客欢迎,于是沃尔特·迪斯尼先后在日本、欧洲等一些国家创建了许多分园。这位乐园的创始人于 1901 年出生于美国伊利诺斯州 Illinois 的芝加哥(Chicago)。1919 年开始拍摄广告片。后来搬到加州的好莱坞(Hollywood)与其弟弟(Roy)成为搭档,开始制作以米老鼠(Mickey Mouse)为题的无声电影片。到了 1928 年出现影片配音,这才使米老鼠和沃尔特·迪



斯尼闻名于世。后来又创造出举世闻名的动画人物唐老鸭(Donald Duck)。

## 二、本单元同步阅读理解练习



### Passage One



Walt Disney died in 1966, but his work and his dreams didn't die. A new generation of children watched his cartoons such as "Snow White" and even his old Mickey Mouse cartoons. These are the same Disney creations (创作) the parents and grandparents of these children enjoyed. Millions of people also came to the United States to enjoy Disneyland in California and Disney world. Although Disney's work was extraordinary (非凡的) in many ways, Walt Disney was an ordinary man. He was born in Chicago and had a rather typical childhood in the Midwest. His family was not rich or successful. In fact his father failed in business several times. Walt had to work hard, but he didn't mind.

He didn't mind hard work, and he didn't **lose heart** easily. One summer Walt wanted a job at the post office, but they told him he was too young. He went home, drew some lines on his face, and put on his father's suit and hat. Then he went back to the same office and told them he was 18. They gave him the job.

Later in his life, Disney had a dream. He was **in the hope of** building a new kind of amusement park. It would be clean and beautiful. There would be rides for children and nice restaurants for



adults(成年人). It would be fun for people of all ages. Disney drew a plan for this park. It was called Disneyland. Engineers told him it was an impossible dream. His family and friends told him it was crazy(疯狂的), but Disney didn't give up. In 1955, Disneyland opened its gate to the public and became the most successful amusement park in the United States.

1. Where was Disney born?
  - A. In Seattle.
  - B. In Chicago.
  - C. In Mexico.
  - D. In Disneyland.
2. According to the passage, once he worked \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. as an officer
  - B. at a port
  - C. in post office
  - D. as a boss
3. What was the first amusement park designed by Walt Disney?
  - A. Snow White.
  - B. Mickey Mouse.
  - C. Disneyland.
  - D. Disney World.
4. What was Walt Disney's dream in his later life?
  - A. He wanted to open a restaurant.
  - B. He wanted to have a beautiful garden for himself.
  - C. He wanted to produce more cartoon movies for both children and adults.
  - D. He wanted to build a new kind of amusement park.



## Passage Two



In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the film-maker Walt Disney. He had an unusual voice and he

wanted to work in Disney's cartoon films for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said, "Stop. That's our duck."

The duck was now the famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film "The Wise Little Hen." Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. People liked him because he was lazy and greedy(贪婪) and because he got angry quickly. And they loved his voice, when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews(侄儿). Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself.

In the 1930s, 40s and 50s Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made **scores of** Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the places of the U. S. A. in the world, and safety at home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

1. Walt Disney chose Clarence Nash because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Nash tried very hard to persuade Disney to accept him
  - B. his voice was right for the duck in a new cartoon film
  - C. he needed an assistant immediately
  - D. people told him that Nash had an unusual voice
2. Clarence was well-known because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he was a cartoonist      B. he was a film-star
  - C. he had an excellent voice
  - D. he had Donald Duck's voice



3. Children today can both see and hear Donald Duck \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in new films                      B. on television  
C. over the radio                    D. at the cinema



### Passage Three



Disney was a **well-known** name, a name that means entertainment(娱乐), generation after generation, in every country in the world. Today Walt Disney Production is an international company, but it began with one man.

Walt Disney was born on December 5, 1901, Illinois, U. S. A. In his teens he began to learn art and was one of the first people to go into the new movie business. His early film work was not successful at all.

Walt Disney **took along** to Hollywood later. It was a great decision. In 1926 he created his famous cartoon character, Mickey Mouse. It appeared in his first "Talking Picture" in 1928, and was immediately popular. The film was called "Steamboat Willie". Soon, Mickey and his friend Minnie and Donald were international superstars, and Walt Disney became a millionaire(百万富翁).

He built on his success with other cartoons. He spent all his money on a full-length cartoon and brought out "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" in 1935, which people paid millions of dollars to see.

Walt Disney died in 1966, but Mickey Mouse continued to live with Donald Duck, Pluto and many other Disney's characters. And every day, somewhere in the world, "Snow White", "Cinderella



(灰姑娘城堡)” and “Sleeping Beauty” are shown in movie theatres or on television. There is a channel on American television for Disney productions, the Disney Channel.

Walt Disney also created Disneyland near Los Angeles in California and then Disney World in Orlando, Florida, Millions of children and adults visit these and other Disney parks every year.

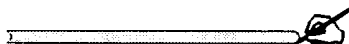
1. When Walt Disney was young, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he studied art                      B. he learnt movie pictures  
C. he studied Walt Disney Productions  
D. he was one of the first people who made movie business
2. Which of the following is true according to this passage?  
A. Walt's decision was great because he left his hometown.  
B. Walt Disney was the only person who started Walt Disney Production.  
C. Walt Disney had been successful from the very beginning.  
D. Walt Disney's first cartoon character was Minnie.
3. Which of the following is true according to this passage?  
A. Walt Disney's cartoon characters live longer than himself.  
B. “Snow White” and Minnie are good friends.  
C. Disneyland was built in Orlando, Florida.  
D. Today “Disney” means Disney Production.



### Passage Four



After inventing dynamite(炸药), Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel **preferred not to be remembered as**



the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund(基金) to be used for awarding prizes to people who has made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested (投资), and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$ 30,000 to \$ 125,000. Every year on December 10th, the anniversary(周年纪念)of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 **at the beginning of World War II**. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare, others have shared their prizes.

1. When did the first Nobel Prize established?

A. 1895.      B. 1902.      C. 1962.      D. 1968.

2. In which area have Americans received the most award?

A. Literature.                      B. Peace.  
C. Economics.                      D. Science.

3. In how many fields were prizes bestowed(给予)?

A. 2.              B. 5.              C. 6.              D. 10.



## Passage Five



The following is a story about William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States. Like many other presidents in the early days, Harrison was born in a small town. He was very quiet when he was a boy. In fact, he was so quiet that people thought he was stupid. Some people in the town liked to make fun of him. For instance, they would often show him two coins, a nickel(五分币)and dime(一角币), and ask him to choose. And as he always chose the nickel, they would laugh at him.

One day a woman took pity on him: "Why do you always take the nickel, William, **instead of** the dime? Don't you know that the dime is worth more than the nickel?"

"Of course, I know." William replied slowly, " But if I chose the dime, they wouldn't make fun of me like this any more."

1. All the presidents in America \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. were born in small town
- B. were not born in small town
- C. are from small towns
- D. are from big cities

2. He chose the nickel because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he was not afraid of being made fun of
- B. he was afraid of being made fun of
- C. he was very stupid
- D. he didn't want to be laughed at

3. Some people liked to make fun of him, because they thought \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. he was too weak                      B. he was very quiet  
C. he was not bright                      D. he liked coins very much

**三、本单元词组自测(写出下列词组的汉语意思)**

1. take along \_\_\_\_\_
2. in the hope of \_\_\_\_\_
3. well known \_\_\_\_\_
4. lose heart \_\_\_\_\_
5. instead of \_\_\_\_\_
6. scores of \_\_\_\_\_

**参考答案**

**(一)词组自测**

1. 随身带着    2. 怀着……的期望    3. 出名的    4. 失去信心  
5. 代替    6. 许多

**(二)阅读理解答案及难题解析**

**Passage One:** 1. B    2. C    3. C    4. D

解析:第四题。从文章的最后一段得出答案。

**Passage Two:** 1. B    2. D.    3. B

解析:第三题。从文章的最后一句得出答案。

**Passage Three:** 1. A    2. B    3. A

解析:第三题。从文章的倒数第二段得出答案。

**Passage Four:** 1. B    2. D    3. C

解析:第三题。我们可以从第一段后两句话得知,诺贝尔奖金设有六个领域。因此正确答案选 C。