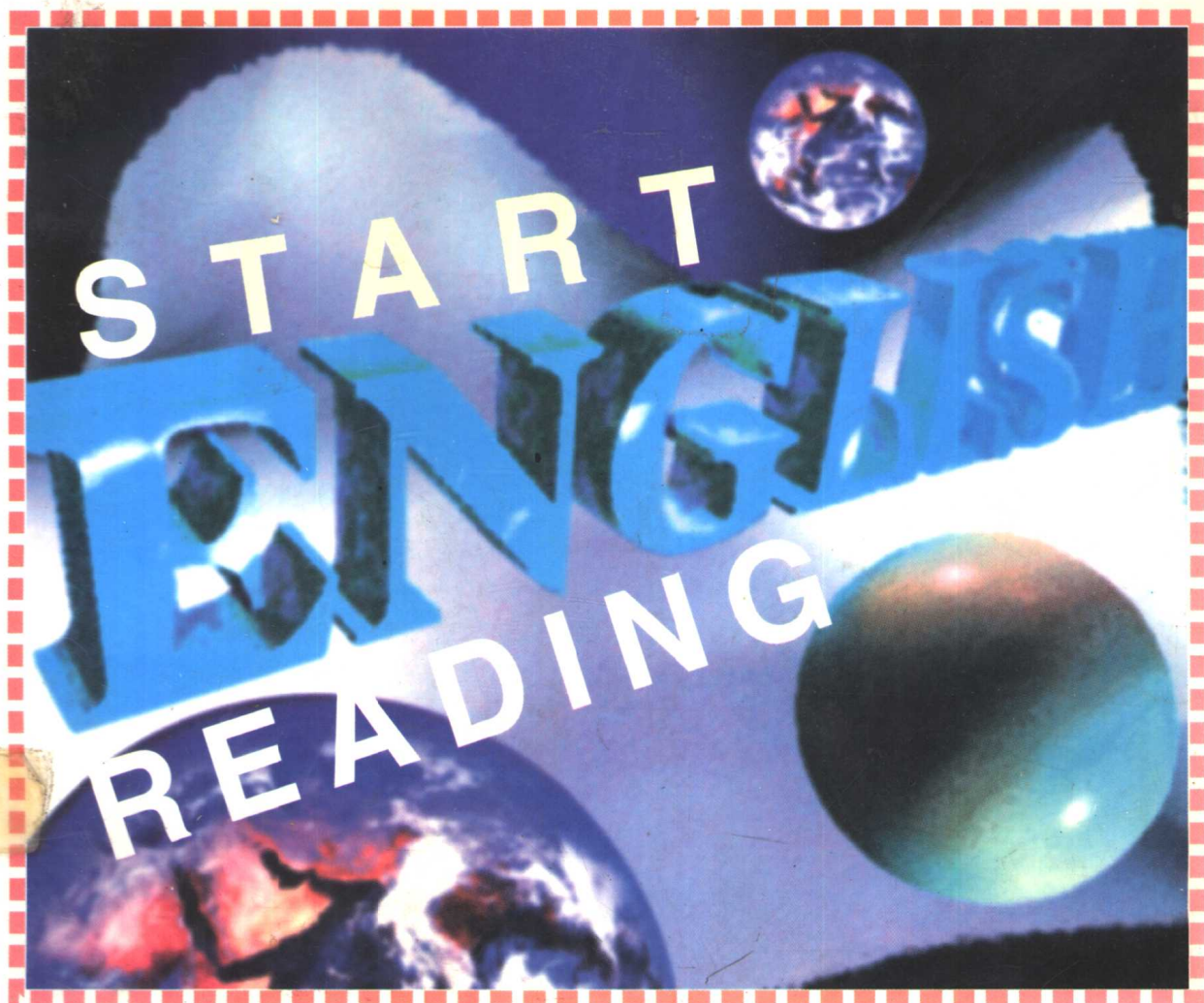


第一册

北京市高中选修课试用教材

高中英语阅读

北京市教育局编



外语教学与研究出版社

北京市高中选修课教材

高中英语阅读

Start Reading

(第一册)

北京市教育局编

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(京)新登字 155 号

高中英语选修课教材

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第二册

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外语教学与研究出版社出版发行

(北京市西三环北路 19 号)

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

北京市联华印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 8.5 印张 139 千字

1993 年 9 月第 1 版 1995 年 6 月第 2 次印刷

印数:35001-85000 册

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ISBN 7-5600-0687-6

G · 353

定价 5.80 元

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、教师积极实践,使选修课的设置逐步规范、完善。

北京市教育局高中选修课教材编委会

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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习使用。第一册共编入阅读课文和快速阅读短文各24篇,所选文章题材涉及人物、社会、科普、地理、名胜、环保、动物、体育、健康、常识、风俗、故事等。本书分为四大部分:阅读课文,快速阅读短文,练习参考答案和词汇表。现分别说明如下:

一、阅读课文

每篇阅读课文包括六部分:

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. Reading Skills: 每隔六课安排一段有关阅读技巧的讲解,安排在本书里的项目有:利用上下文推测词义,预测,主题句的重要性,跳读,事实与观点。在每一段讲解之后附了一两个练习。

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. 在阅读课文之前,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。

二、快速阅读短文

这部分是为培养学生的快速阅读能力而编写的。每篇短文后面配了一个有关该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。这部分的短文可配合第一部分(阅读课文)的教学分散进行;每篇快速阅读短文应有时间限制。

三、练习答案

提供了阅读课文和快速阅读短文的练习参考答案。

四、词汇表

词汇表按字母表顺序排列。凡在现行教材初中各册及高一课本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;“L”表示“第几课”,“FR”表示快速阅读短文的“第几篇”。

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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Part One Reading Texts

Lesson One

EDISON'S FIRST INVENTION

Edison's first invention

Pre-reading Tasks

1. Thomas Edison was a famous person. You can read about him in Lesson 9, Junior Book 5 and perhaps in other articles. Now say something about him.
 - 1) Was he American or British?
 - 2) When was he born?
 - 3) At what age did he begin to work as a telegraph operator?
 - 4) What did he become later, a teacher or a doctor or an inventor?
 - 5) What did he invent?
 - 6) What was his first invention?

Text

When Thomas Edison was sixteen, he became a telegraph operator. He worked at night during the day he read books and made experiments. The result was that he got very tired. Sometimes he slept at night, and so the other operators got angry. When they sent a message, Edison did not answer. He was asleep. They soon found a way to make sure that he was awake. They told him to telegraph them the letter A every hour; and in order to do this, he had to stay awake.

Edison did not like this at all, he needed more sleep. So he invented a gadget which sent the letter A every hour by itself. It never, never failed. The other operators received the letter every hour.

They could not believe that Edison had changed his habits. One night they went quietly to his room and looked in. He was sleeping deeply, and his gadget was sending the letter A!

Edison continued his experiments in New York, but he did not have much money. He invented another instrument. This one printed by itself the messages which the telegraph received. There was no need to have an operator to write it out. There was by chance a rich man there who was studying the electric telegraph. As soon as he saw the new instrument he bought it for about 8,000 pounds.

Reading Tasks

2. Choose the best answer to each question:
 - 1) Why did the other operators get angry with Edison?
 - A. Because he was tired.
 - B. Because he slept at night.
 - C. Because he didn't go to work.
 - D. Because he read books at night.
 - 2) Why did the other operators tell him to telegraph the letter A every hour?
 - A. Because they wanted to make sure that he was awake.

- B. Because they wanted to say sorry to him.
 - C. Because they wanted to punish him.
 - D. Because they wanted to say hello to him.
- 3) How did Edison send the letter A every hour?
- A. He sent it himself.
 - B. He asked a boy to send it.
 - C. He invented a gadget which sent the letter A every hour by itself.
 - D. He borrowed a gadget which sent the letter A every hour by itself.
- 4) How did the other operators find out about his gadget?
- A. Edison told them about it.
 - B. A girl told them about it.
 - C. One night they went quietly to his room and looked in.
 - D. The message sent by the gadget made a strange noise.
3. Read the text again and answer the following questions:
- 1) Why did Thomas Edison get very tired every day?
 - 2) Why did the other operators go quietly to his room and look in?
 - 3) What was another instrument he invented?
 - 4) Who bought his new instrument?

Vocabulary Exercises

4. Find words in the text which mean about the same as:
- 1) a machine for sending news by wire
 - 2) a person who works at some machine
 - 3) test
 - 4) to make up or produce for the first time
 - 5) an object (a tool) used to help people do some work
 - 6) a piece of news
5. Tick off the correct word:
- 1) He worked (in/at) night.
 - 2) When they (sent/gave) a message, Edison didn't answer.
 - 3) They soon found a way to make sure that he was (awake/wake).
 - 4) So he (invented/made) a gadget which sent the letter A every hour.
 - 5) So the other operators (received/accepted) the letter every hour.
6. add *-er*, *-r* or *-or* to each word to form a new word.
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1) telegraph | 2) invent |
| 3) receive | 4) work |
| 5) read | 6) believe |

Follow-up Activities

7. Discuss the following questions in pairs:
- 1) How do you like Thomas Edison's first invention?
 - 2) What made Edison invent one thing after another?

Reading Skills

利用上下文推测词义

(Guessing the unknown words from the context)

有些同学在阅读中一遇到不熟悉的词就查词典,实际上许多生词的词义是可以利用上下文中有关词汇、短语来推测的。比如在文章中作者有时使用具有同一含义或意思接近的几个词语,我们即可利用上下文中熟悉的词语来猜测生词的含义。例如:

“Why are you weeping?” — “I’m crying for my poor mother,” the girl said. 句中的 crying 和 weeping 是同义词。只要知道 crying 的意思,便可推测出 weeping 是哭泣的意思。

在许多情况下,我们找不出同义词,但可以利用同义的短语以至句子来判断生词的含义。例如:

Chicken becomes rotten very quickly. It can go bad even in a refrigerator if it is left there for more than a week.

在这句话中,rotten 一词的意思是 go bad。

Exercises:

8. Read the sentences below and then decide what each underlined word means.

- 1) Chris looked up at the lofty statue (雕像). It was certainly very tall.
- 2) “You must cure me,” the king said to the doctor, “you must make me well before the end of the month.”
- 3) Cindy’s team lost the basketball match. This made Cindy miserable. She was so unhappy that she cried herself to sleep that evening.
- 4) The old landlady was a gossipy woman. She kept talking all the time.
- 5) Aunt Vicki is never annoyed by trifles. Things that aren’t important just don’t seem to bother her.
- 6) I don’t know if the clock is accurate. Does it tell correct time?

9. Read the following short passage and then choose the best answer for each question.

Chicken becomes rotten very quickly. It can go bad in a refrigerator if it is left there for more than a week. If you have any 1) suspitions that the meat is bad, don’t eat it. Instead, 2) inspect it very carefully; check the smell, looks and feel. The first sign that the chicken is rotten is the smell. If the chicken has a bad 3) odor, you should throw it out. The second sign that chicken is rotten is the look. If the meat is black, throw it out. The third sign is the feel of the chicken. If the meat is very soft, it might be rotten. 4) Discard it if it is. If only part of the chicken is bad, remove the rotten 5) portion and keep the rest.

1) “Suspicion” means

- A. doubt
- B. idea
- C. example

2) The word “inspect” means

- A. examine carefully
- B. visit

C. choose

3) "Odor" means

A. sound

B. picture

C. smell

4) The word "discard" means

A. keep

B. throw out

C. cook it again

5) "Portion" here means

A. whole

B. part

C. half

Lesson Two

LIGHT

Pre-reading Tasks

1. Think about the following questions and talk with your partner.

- 1) Is light important?
- 2) Can we live without light?
- 3) Have you ever seen how light travels?
- 4) Do you know how fast light travels?

Text

Light travels very fast. It moves at 300,000 kilometres a second. Light reaches us from the moon in less than a second and a half. The moon is about 382,000 kilometres away from us.

Light from the sun reaches us in $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. The sun is about 149,640,000 kilometres from the earth.

The other stars are farther away than the sun. Light from the nearest of the other stars reaches us in about four years. Light from some stars takes hundreds of years to reach us. So when we look at a star, we do not see its present condition. We see it as it was long ago; perhaps hundreds or thousands of years ago.

The sun is in a great group of stars. There are about 100,000,000,000 stars in the group. We call this group the galaxy. Outside the galaxy there is empty space; but thousands of millions of kilometres away there is another galaxy. Light from this other galaxy reaches us after about 2 million years. There are millions of these galaxies; and they appear to be rushing farther and farther away from us. The astronomers at Mount Palomar and Mount Wilson and other observatories can see some of them well; but they can't see one as it is now. The light takes millions of years to arrive here; so they see a distant galaxy as it used to be. The light left it millions of years ago. It travelled across space and then went into an astronomer's telescope. Perhaps no men were living when it started out.

Reading Tasks

2. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences:

- 1) Light reaches us from the moon _____.
 - A. in 1.7 seconds
 - B. in less than 1.5 seconds
 - C. in about 1.3 seconds
 - D. in less than a second
- 2) When you look at a star, _____.
 - A. you can see it as it is now
 - B. you can see it as it was some time in the past

- C. you can see it as it will be in the future
 - D. you can see it as it was an hour ago
- 3) In the galaxy, _____.
- A. there is a great many stars
 - B. there is the moon, the earth, the sun and a few stars
 - C. there is nothing
 - D. there are about 100 stars
- 4) Outside the galaxy, _____.
- A. there is one other galaxy
 - B. there is a star
 - C. there is empty space
 - D. there are millions of other galaxies
- 5) The astronomers can't see the other galaxies as they are now because _____.
- A. they change very fast
 - B. the light takes millions of years to arrive here
 - C. no men live there
 - D. they travel very fast away from us
3. Decide whether each of the following sentences is true or false:
- 1) Light from the sun reaches us in 7 minutes.
 - 2) Light from the nearest star reaches us in about 4 years.
 - 3) There are about 100,000 stars in our galaxy.
 - 4) There are millions of galaxies.
 - 5) When the star light we see started to travel from a distant galaxy perhaps no men were living on earth.

Vocabulary Exercises

4. Find words or phrases in the text which mean about the same as:
- 1) get to
 - 2) a large group of stars
 - 3) move quickly
 - 4) a person who studies the stars
 - 5) a place from which scientists watch the stars and other heavenly bodies
5. Circle the two words in each group which are close in meaning:
- 1) reach, like, make, arrive
 - 2) fast, nice, about, quick
 - 3) look, use, star, see
 - 4) appear, call, star, seem
 - 5) rush, hurry, come, go
 - 6) start, work, go, begin
6. Add a letter to each of the following words to make a different word you can find from the text.
The first one is done for you.

- 1) ago 2) way 3) all 4) cross 5) each
6) ear 7) his 8) pace

Follow-up Activities

7. Work in groups of four and discuss the following questions:
- 1) Are you interested in light?
 - 2) What do you know about light?
 - 3) Is it possible for us to see a star as it will be in the future?
 - 4) How would you like to work as an astronomer?