



新思维

高中英语阅读教程

□ 主编 / 成晓光

1

辽宁师范大学出版社





新思维

高中英语阅读教程

1

□ 主 编 成晓光[美] 邢凌初
副主编 王德美 程业香
编 者 张惟寅 赵 明
赵 勇 刘士荣

辽宁师范大学出版社

©成晓光 2003

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新思维高中英语阅读教程. 第1册/成晓光
主编. —大连:辽宁师范大学出版社, 2003. 8
ISBN 7-81042-863-2

I. 新... II. 成... III. 英语-阅读教学-高中-教材
IV. G634.411

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 070884 号

版权所有 不得翻印 举报电话:0411-4206854 4258695
--

辽宁师范大学出版社出版

(大连市黄河路 850 号 邮政编码 116029 电话:0411-4206854)
大连海事大学印刷厂印刷 辽宁师范大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸:185mm×260mm 字数:370千字 印张:17.25

印数:1—10000 册

2003 年 9 月第 1 版 2003 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑:徐华东 陈伟荣
封面设计:李小曼

责任校对:文 清
版式设计:张 环

定价:17.50 元

如有印装质量问题,请与本社营销部联系。

前言

教育部制订的《英语课程标准》已正式颁布。我们依据新的课程标准编写了这套《新思维高中英语阅读教程》(共三册),本书为第一册。

现代教育的基本内涵是素质教育,英语学习也是如此。学生学习的不仅仅是一门语言、一个交际工具,更重要的是语言还具有获取并储存信息、进行思维活动和认识世界的功能。因此,英语教材不应是单纯的语言教材,而应具有丰富的教育内涵,它应为培养学生的思维能力创造条件和营造环境。本教材的编写基于以下认识:

1. 知识的基础就是语言,知识的心理与外部表征都是以语言为媒介。所以,语言学习不仅仅是学习语言,更重要的是学习一种能力,包括独立学习、独立解决问题的能力。能力的基础是各种学习策略。

2. 语言也是一种认知能力,不仅仅靠死记硬背,还要通过大量的语言操练及综合能力的培养习得而成。

3. 学习者应以有效的方式来学习具有个人意义的东西,应提倡创造性思维。思维是内容,语言是形式。培养用英语思维是英语学习者及英语教学的首要任务及关键所在,故本丛书定名为“新思维英语”。

本册阅读教程具有以下特点:

本书的内容分为四大版块:词、句注释与背景知识介绍;词汇的理解及运用;文章的理解及检测;口头的讨论及书面的表达。

1. 题材广泛,语言地道。注重引导学生在语言使用的具体情境中,在大文化的背景下去理解英语、欣赏英语和运用英语。

2. 注重对学生进行跨文化意识的培养,坚持文化和语言并重。文章基本上是有关英语国家的历史、文化背景知识,如风俗习惯、节日文化、名人逸事、公共交通、科学及旅游等各方面的内容,对文章的难点和文化背景知识进行必要的注释。

3. 语言训练由浅入深,循序渐进。在编写的过程中,编者遵循语言学习的规律,本着先语言输入,再语言输出的原则,阅读训练从词汇训练入手,逐渐过渡到对句子和篇章的理解。在阅读任务完成后,对学生进行口头和笔头的表达训练和检测。

4. 坚持语用的原则。即引导学生在使用的过程中,学习语言、体会语言、理解语言,掌握和运用语言。

作为一种尝试,我们希望这套阅读教程能为读者所接受。同时我们也希望广大师生在使用本教程的过程中提出宝贵意见和建议,以使本套教程更加完善。

编者

2003年8月

CONTENTS

目录

Unit 1

Text A	What is in a name?	1
Text B	Properly speaking... ..	4

Unit 2

Text A	Special food	9
Text B	Health tips—Here's looking Ah—CHOO	13

Unit 3

Text A	Words can give you power	17
Text B	Doing away with King's English	21

Unit 4

Text A	Paradox of our times	26
Text B	My first job	29

Unit 5

Text A	Let dictionary be your friend	34
Text B	Three most important festivals in UK	38

Unit 6

Text A	For or against smoking in public places	42
Text B	Stress for success	45

Unit 7

Text A	Football	49
Text B	The message behind the smile	53

Unit 8

Text A	The brain—the most powerful computer in the universe	57
Text B	Understanding your owner	61

Unit 9

Text A	Going home	65
Text B	Food and culture	69

Unit 10

Text A	Mid-Autumn Feast	74
Text B	A look at tomorrow	78

Unit 11

Text A	Paper—a really tough material	82
Text B	John Williams	86

Unit 12

Text A	Australia	91
Text B	The young and the old	95

Unit 13

Text A	The glorious past of China	99
Text B	Do feelings only belong to human beings?	103

Unit 14

Text A	Job for the future	108
Text B	Teens like part-time jobs	112

Unit 15

Text A	All that is happening in the music world	117
Text B	They youngest painter in the world	121

Unit 16

Text A	To swim the English Channel at 58	126
Text B	Secret messages to ourselves	130

Unit 17

Text A	Receiving education in Britain	135
Text B	A birthday present	139

Unit 18

Text A	Languages easy for kids	144
Text B	Turning off TV: a quiet hour	148

Unit 19

Text A	Sam Adams, industrial engineer	152
Text B	The dinner party	156

Unit 20

Text A	Going grocery shopping: Let your fingers do the walking	160
Text B	World water rising	164



Unit 21

Text A	The risks of life	168
Text B	Lessons from Jefferson	172

Unit 22

Text A	My first interview	177
Text B	Public relations	181

Unit 23

Text A	How is paper money printed?	187
Text B	The origins of writing	191

Unit 24

Text A	The rich get richer faster than ever	196
Text B	A hidden temple	200

Unit 25

Text A	Whatever happened to the future	204
Text B	Massive shock strikes western India	207

Unit 26

Text A	Seize the day, achieve dreams	211
Text B	The queen of Central Park	215

Unit 27

Text A	Back to nature	220
Text B	The Bermuda Triangle	224

Unit 28

Text A	Life upstairs in the forest	231
Text B	The missing monarchs	234

Unit 29

Text A	Teenager's nightmare	239
Text B	"Greyhound"—a long-distance bus in U. S.	242

Unit 30

Text A	Back to life	247
Text B	Geneva	251

Key to the exercises (练习答案)	256
------------------------------------	-------	-----



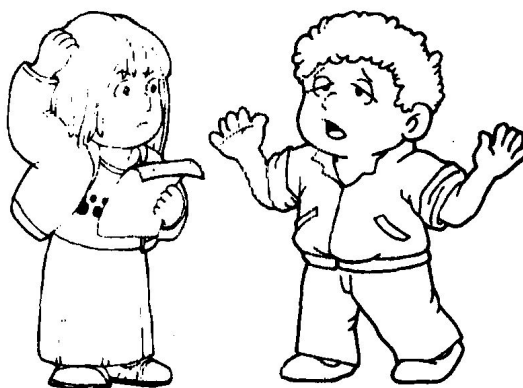
UNIT 1

Text A

What is in a name?

When I gave my name to the woman at the reception desk and told her why I had come, she seemed a bit surprised.

“Oh, uh... well, just take a seat. Mr. Lambert will be here soon,” she said, and pointed to some chairs at the other end of the room. Three young women all about my age were sitting there. They gave me a strange look, as if I shouldn’t have been there at all. I sat down near the door and had another look at the advertisement. I had come across it in the local paper.



I had written a short letter about myself and had got back a brief note, asking me to come for an interview. What had surprised me was the fact that they hadn’t sent me a proper application form to fill out or even asked me for a photograph. And so, as I sat there, waiting for Mr. Lambert, I couldn’t help wondering if they realized I was a man. I had signed the letter “Chris Neale”. Did they think that “Chris” was short for “Christine” and not “Christopher”? I had done clerical work before, knew something about computers, and spoke Spanish fluently. But perhaps this was one of those jobs open only to women, even though they didn’t say so.

After a while, a man in his early thirties came in. He had a sports jacket and jeans on, and no tie. He didn’t seem to notice me and introduced himself as Jack Lambert to the three women.

“I’d like to tell you a bit about the company first, and then I’ll interview each of you separately. But where is the other girl... uh, what’s her name?” he said, and looked at his list.

“Chris Neale?” I asked hesitantly.

“Yes,” he said as he turned round. When he saw me, he let out a surprised “Oh”. Then he added, “That isn’t you, is it?” I began to feel very embarrassed.

**New Words**

local /'ləukəl/	a. 地方的; 乡土的
interview /'intəvjʊ:/	n. 会见, 接见 v. 面试; 会见
brief /brɪf/	a. 简短的; 简要的
embarrass /im'bærəs/	v. 使困窘; 使局促不安

Notes

1. They gave me a strange look, as if I shouldn't have been there at all. 他们以奇怪的目光看我, 好像我不该到这里来似的。本句中 as if 引导的是一个虚拟语气从句。
2. a proper application form: 一份特别的申请表。
3. clerical work: 行政工作。

Exercises**Vocabulary****I. Write the correct word on the line.**

reception	advertisement	local	brief	interview
application	sign	fluent	hesitant	embarrass

1. The firm _____ on fifty more workers last week.
2. In order to be a _____ speaker, we have to spend more time practicing reading and speaking.
3. The ambassador refused to give an _____ to journalist or TV men.
4. He fell into the river and, because he was _____ by his heavy overcoat, only just managed to swim to the bank.
5. _____ time changes by one hour for every 15° longitude(经度线).
6. There was a _____ after the wedding ceremony.
7. A lot of new books maybe had an _____ to the publishers.
8. In order to make the new product known to the public, we put on _____ in newspapers and on TV.
9. First of all, I'd like to make a _____ introduction about myself.
10. He seems _____ over whether to join the expedition(探险) or not.

II. Find the best way to complete the following sentences with special expressions. Write the letter of your answer on the line.

come across = *happen to meet, occur to*

1. I came across _____.
2. The thought came across my mind _____.

3. When you come across new words, _____.

- a. it's not necessary for you to refer to the dictionary often
- b. this old brooch in a curio shop
- c. that we could climb over the wall into the garden

let out = allow to go (flow) out

4. He is getting so fat that his trousers _____. a. I'm sure someone must have let it out

5. My guinea let out a terrible shriek _____. b. need to be let out round the waist

6. Everybody knows the plan. _____. c. when she saw a large cat sneaking into the room

can't help doing = can't prevent/avoid/refrain doing

7. She can't help _____. a. having so many dull relations

8. I can't help _____. b. laughing when she saw his haircut

9. I can't help my husband _____. c. thinking he's still alive



Comprehension

I . Tick (✓) the sentence that has the same meaning as the sentence in the text.

1. The receptionist pointed to some chairs at the other end of the room.

- a. The receptionist showed me where I could sit to wait for Mr. Lambert.
- b. The receptionist meant that I could sit and have a good rest.

2. They gave me a strange look, as if I shouldn't have been there at all.

- a. The three young women must feel it strange to see me come for the interview.
- b. The three young women must feel it surprising to see me waiting alone.

3. After a while, a man in his early thirties came in.

- a. Chris didn't know exactly how old Lambert was. He guessed he was at most 30 years old.
- b. Chris didn't know exactly how old Lambert was. He guessed that he was a little over 30 years old.

4. Mr. Lambert was shocked when he saw Chris. He let out a surprised "Oh".

- a. Mr. Lambert was shocked when he saw Chris. He uttered a cry.
- b. Mr. Lambert was shocked when he saw Chris. He burst into laughter.

5. Perhaps this was one of those jobs open only to women.

- a. It finally dawned on Chris that the position was offered to women.
- b. Chris felt that he could get the job if he tried his best.

II . Find information. Read the questions and write down the answer from the text.

1. Why was the receptionist surprised when she saw Chris?

2. When did he get the news about the job?

3. Why did Mr. Lambert let out a surprised "Oh"?



4. Why did Chris feel embarrassed?

5. Was the company fair to Chris? Why or why not?



Discussion or writing

1. Suppose you are Chris and your partner is your friend who thought you fully qualified for the position advertised in the local newspaper. Tell him why you didn't get the job and how the interview went. Then discuss which jobs are thought of as more suitable for men and which more suitable for women, and why.
2. Suppose you read a job advertisement in the newspaper. You would like to apply for the position. Write a letter of application, saying who you are, what education you've had, how many foreign languages you know and how well you know each of them.

Text B

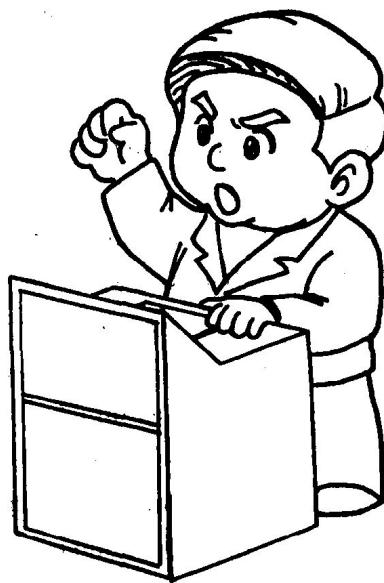
Properly speaking...

So you're going to give a speech. Feeling nervous? Well, you're normal. But by learning a few basics about public speaking, you can take the platform with confidence.

Any good speech begins with planning. The main part, the body, should contain two to five main ideas. Support these ideas with examples, statistics or personal stories that add life and warmth. But be careful not to wander too far from the main ideas.

With the body organized, you can think of an introduction. This should grab the listeners' attention. So you want it catchy—but not corny. It's wise not to try a joke that might fall flat. But a story with a little humor is usually safe. A more serious talk can begin with a question or a thoughtful question.

To the end of your speech, summarize the main ideas, and tie your conclusion to the introduction. That will give unity to the whole speech.



Audiences warm to speakers who talk and act naturally. On the platform, stand straight, yet relaxed. Use gestures when appropriate to help you communicate. Moving a bit will help you look and feel at ease.

Speak in a friendly, conversational tone. Rather than reading, use brief notes to help you remember key points. And don't rush! Give the audience time to absorb your ideas.

But can you "act naturally" in front of an audience? Believe it or not, the best cure for nervousness is preparation. Rehearsing will help you from getting tongue-tied. Practice your speech several times. Check your posture and tone, too. When you finally take the platform, make eye contact with your audience. Seeing their interest will encourage you.

So, it's all organized, you've prepared, they're on the edge of their seats. Now go for it!

New Words

platform /'plætfɔ:m/	<i>n.</i> 讲台, 月台, 平台
contain /kən'tein/	<i>v.</i> 包含, 容纳, 容忍
support /sə'pɔ:t/	<i>v.</i> 支撑, 拥护, 赡养 <i>n.</i> 支持, 支柱
organize /'ɔ:gənaiz/	<i>v.</i> 组织, 给予生机
conclusion /kən'kluzən/	<i>n.</i> 结论, 结束
audience /'ɔ:diəns/	<i>n.</i> 观众, 听众, 接见
gesture /'dʒestʃə/	<i>n.</i> 手势, 姿态 <i>v.</i> 作手势
edge /edʒ/	<i>n.</i> 边缘, 锋, 刀口 <i>v.</i> 使锋利, 缓缓移动

Notes

1. you can take the platform with confidence: 你就能充满信心地登上演讲台。
2. But be careful not to wander too far from the main ideas.
但是要注意不要偏离中心意思太远。
3. So you want it catchy— but not corny.
你是想让你的演说能抓住观众的吸引力, 却又不让人感到粗俗。
4. It's wise not to try a joke that might fall flat.
不讲可能达不到预期效果的笑话是明智的。
5. Rehearsing will help you from getting tongue-tied.
(预先)排练可帮助你避免(在演讲时)结结巴巴。
6. public speaking: The act, art, or process of making effective speeches before an audience. 公开演说: 在听众面前公开发表的有效演讲的行动、艺术或过程。

Exercises



Vocabulary

I. Write the correct word on the line.

contain	conversational	normal	contact	unity
planning	tongue-tied	quotation	attention	relaxed

1. It's perfectly _____ for you to feel nervous when you are going to give a speech.
2. Any good speech begins with _____.
3. The body of a speech should _____ two to five main ideas.
4. The introduction should be attractive and grab the _____ of listeners.
5. A more serious talk can begin with a _____ or a thoughtful question.
6. A summary will give _____ to the whole speech.
7. When you are on the platform, stand straight, get _____.
8. Speak in a friendly, _____ tone, and use brief notes to help you remember key points.
9. Rehearsing will keep you from getting _____.
10. When you finally take the platform, make eye _____ with the audience.

II. Find the best way to complete the following sentences with special expressions. Write the letter of your answer on the line.

to fall flat = to fail to interest or amuse people; to have no effect that you wanted

1. It's wise not to try a joke _____.
2. Far from being received with enthusiasm _____ that he had expected.
3. We must try our best. _____.
 a. his speech fell flat
 b. I don't want our plan to fall flat
 c. that might fall flat

to warm to sb. or sth. = to begin to like a person or sth. you just met; to become more eager or excited about sth.

4. _____ who talk and act naturally.
5. He seemed honest from the way he was talking, so _____.
6. His speech was full of inspiration, so everybody _____.
 a. warmed to what he had said
 b. Audiences warm to speakers
 c. we began to warm to him

to go for (it) = to try one's best to get sth.; aim at sth.

7. Now everything is ready. _____.
8. I have prepared for it for weeks. But _____.
9. —I don't know where your friend is. —But I do. _____?
 a. Shall I go for him

- b. I'll go for it
- c. It's time for you to go for it



Comprehension

I . Tick(✓) the sentence that has the same meaning as the sentence in the text.

1. But by learning a few basics about public speaking, you can take the platform with confidence.
 - a. But by learning some basic knowledge of your subject you can step onto the platform with confidence.
 - b. But by learning some tips of making a speech, you can confidently take the platform.
2. But be careful not to wander too far from the main idea.
 - a. But be careful not to get off your central idea too far.
 - b. But be careful not to go too far from the platform.
3. So you want it catchy—but not corny.
 - a. So you want your speech interesting and easy to remember—but not old and dull.
 - b. So you want your talk serious—but not hard to understand.
4. Rehearsing will help you from getting tongue-tied.
 - a. Rehearsing will help you speak in a friendly way.
 - b. Rehearsing will help you speak smoothly and fluently.
5. . . . they're on the edge of their seats.
 - a. . . . they're sitting on their seats to listen to you attentively.
 - b. . . . they're sitting at the front side of their seats.

II . Understand the main idea. Choose the best answer.

1. This text mainly tells about _____.
 - a. how to talk with people
 - b. how to make a proper speech
 - c. how to overcome nervousness
 - d. how to make a conclusion
2. A serious talk can begin with _____.
 - a. some examples
 - b. personal stories
 - c. a thoughtful question
 - d. a joke
3. What kind of speakers do listeners like?
 - a. Those who talk and act naturally.
 - b. Those who move about among the listeners.
 - c. Those who stand straight with a tied tongue.
 - d. Those who rush with a ready tongue.
4. How can a speaker talk naturally?
 - a. Just read through the lecture notes.
 - b. Practise the speech several times.
 - c. Rehearse before he takes the platform.
 - d. Both b and c.
5. On the platform, how do you know whether the listeners like your speech or not?
 - a. I have never thought of such a question.
 - b. Check my posture and tone.

c. Make eye contact with the audience.

d. Ask the audience about it.



Discussion or writing

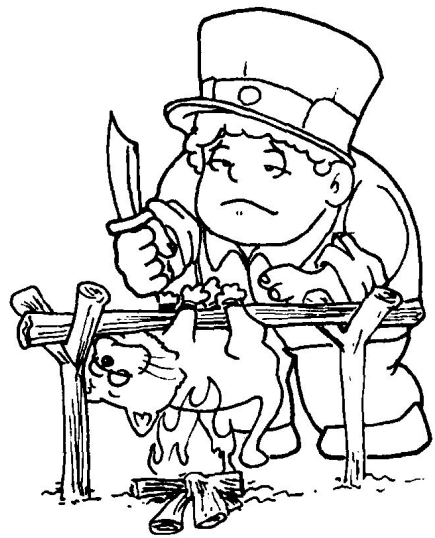
1. Have you ever made a public speech? If yes, tell your feelings when you were on the platform.
2. Tell your teacher or your classmates about how to prepare a public speech.
3. Make a short speech of what you are interested in.

UNIT 2

Text A

Special food

In 1870, Prussia fought France in the Franco-Prussian War. During the winter of 1870 to 1871, Prussia's army surrounded the city of Paris and did not let anyone in or out of the city. This blockade stopped all food shipments from reaching Paris, and the people of Paris quickly began to run out of meat. To keep themselves from starving, the people of Paris began to look for other sources of meat. Horses, which the French sometimes ate anyway, were the first animals chosen to supplement their food supplies. During the winter blockade, 65,000 horses were taken from the streets of Paris and killed for food. When horse meat began to sell out, people began to look toward dogs and cats for meat, but soon these were also hard to find. The search for new sources of meat gave birth to the rat market. Meat sellers hung rats on hooks and sold them to hungry customers. Even goldfish were taken from the park ponds around Paris and served as dinner.



The people of Paris used quite a bit of imagination in coming up with new ways to prepare dogs, cats, and rats. People could be found standing near the meat stalls of the rat market arguing over the best to cook rats. New recipes had to be dreamed up in order to hide the taste of these strange meats. These new recipes included dog-liver kebabs, cat stewed with mushrooms, and dog leg with small rats.

The blockade continued throughout the winter, and the Paris Zoo finally ran out of money. Because the zoo could not afford to feed the animals and the people of Paris were starving, the zoo decided to sell some of its animals. Lions and tigers were not sold because it would be too dangerous to catch and kill these animals. Monkeys were also spared because they appeared closely related to humans. However, the zoo offered zebras, buffalo, and yaks to the meat market. One meat seller made quite a lot of money selling elephant steaks during the winter. The elephant trunk was also a valuable cut of meat. The zoo also put a hippopotamus up for sale at a high price, but no one bought it. No one was willing to pay a lot

for an animal when they were not sure it could even be eaten. At the end of January 1871, the French surrendered, and the blockade was broken. The people of Paris were finally able to return to more normal types of food.

New Words

blockade /blɒ'keɪd/	<i>n.</i> 封锁, 围困
supplement /'sʌplɪmənt/	<i>v.</i> 补充
stew /stju:/	<i>v.</i> 炖(肉等); 受闷热
spare/spɛə/	<i>v.</i> 免受伤害; 节省
steak/steɪk/	<i>n.</i> 肉片, 牛排
surrender /sə'rendə/	<i>v.</i> 投降; 放弃

Notes

the Franco-Prussian War: 1870—1871 年法国和普鲁士之间的战争, 以法军战败, 签订“法兰克福和约”结束。战后普鲁士统一了德意志。

Exercises



Vocabulary

I. Write the correct word on the line.

reaching	served	afford	spared	surrendered
surround	supplement	imagination	dangerous	selling

- During the winter of 1870 to 1871, Prussia's army _____ the city of Paris and did not let anyone in or out of the city.
- This blockade stopped all food shipments from _____ Paris, and the people of Paris quickly began to run out of meat.
- Horses were the first animals chosen to _____ their food supplies.
- Even goldfish were taken from the park ponds around Paris and _____ as dinner.
- The people of Paris used quite a bit of _____ in coming up with new ways to prepare dogs, cats, and rats.
- The Paris Zoo could not _____ to feed the animals and decided to sell some of its animals.
- Lions and tigers were not sold because it would be too _____ to catch and kill these animals.
- Monkeys were also _____ because they appeared closely related to humans.
- A meat seller made quite a lot of money _____ elephant steaks during the winter.