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高中英语阅读

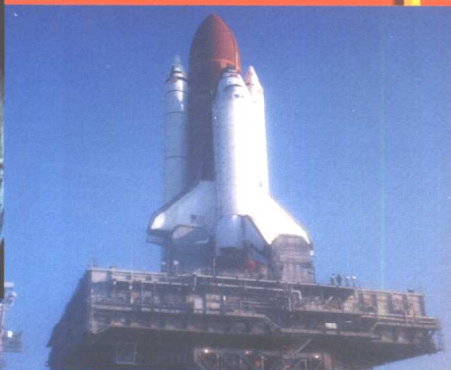
供高中二年级第二学期使用

第二册 (下)

学生用书

Senior English Reader

Student's Book 2B



SUSAN MARTIN

SERIES EDITOR: Nicholas Sampson



上海外语教育出版社



Macmillan Publishers

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前言

改革开放以来,我国的中学英语教学水平不断提高,具体表现在广大中学英语教师的教学水平和广大中学生英语听、说、读、写能力的不断提高上。然而,按照现行中学英语教学大纲的要求编写的主干英语教材给学生提供的阅读、词汇及练习量已远远无法满足中学英语教学和广大学生学习英语的需要,而能系统、全面地帮助广大学生扩大词汇量、提高阅读能力的优质出版物则更是凤毛麟角。故而编写一套既符合和体现大纲的教学要求又能在现行教材的基础上提高一步的中学英语教材,特别是英语阅读教材,便成了广大中学英语教师和出版者的当务之急。基于这种需要,经过精心策划和设计,我社与麦克米伦出版(中国)有限公司密切合作,联手推出了展现在大家面前的这套《高中英语阅读》教材。

本教材主要有以下特点:

1. 严格按照现行中学英语教学大纲的要求编写,并在此基础上适当提高难度,增加词汇量;
2. 密切配合现行高中英语教材,选收的阅读文章的主题与教材主题相近或相关,可以用作课本的扩充和提高;
3. 每课提供两篇阅读文章,文章难度和词汇要求与现行教材相当并略有提高和增加。每篇阅读文章后配以形式多样、设计合理的阅读理解练习和词汇练习,帮助学生巩固语言知识、加强对词汇的掌握;
4. 每一册书后还附有十篇补充阅读文章和练习,最后还配有英汉双解的全书总词汇表;
5. 整套教材由英国、美国和澳大利亚等地的资深教师和作者参与编写,语言纯正地道,内容新鲜活泼,选材科学合理;
6. 教材各册配有教师用书,收录各册全部内容并提供所有练习的参考答案,使教与学更为方便有效。

《高中英语阅读》全套教材由六册学生用书组成,每学期一册,供各校高中阶段配合现行主教材使用或补充教学量选用。本册为《高中英语阅读》第二册(下)学生用书,供高中二年级第二学期使用。配套教师用书可供教师参考使用或学生自学用。本教材也可供广大青少年业余学习英语用。

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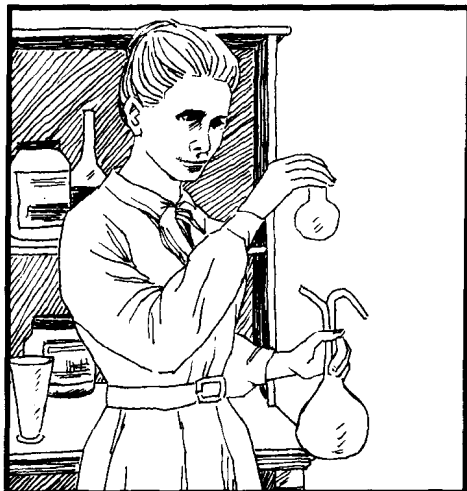
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UNIT 13 Marie Curie

PASSAGE 1

Marie Curie: Her Early Life



Marie Curie's story is one of courage and determination. She began life in a country where, at the time, women were only given a basic education. She finished her life as a Doctor of Science, as a winner of two Nobel prizes, and as one of the greatest scientists of the twentieth century.

Marie Curie was born as Marya Skłodowska in Warsaw, Poland on 7th November 1867. She had three older sisters and one older brother. Her mother was a school principal and her father worked as a professor of mathematics and physics at a high school. They did not have much money. Marie

learned to read fluently at an early age. She read everything she could: novels, history books, poetry and even her father's technical papers.

Tragedy struck the family twice in Marie's childhood. First her oldest sister, Sofia, died of typhus and two years later, Marie's mother died from tuberculosis. Marie was now ten years old. During this time, Marie continued with her studies. By the time she was 15, she had graduated top of her class from her secondary school. However, girls were not allowed to move on to further education. If they wanted to study more, girls had to go abroad. Unfortunately, Marie's family did not have enough money to send her away, so she had to earn a living in Poland.

Marie left Warsaw when she was 16 and went to work as a governess in the countryside. She had to work long and lonely hours, but at night she studied her father's favourite subjects – physics and mathematics. She saved money too.

By 1885, Marie's sister Bronya had saved enough money to go to Paris to study medicine. She promised Marie that she would bring her to Paris once she was settled there. It was five years before Marie was finally asked to go.

Marie was 24 when she arrived in Paris. Alongside 12,000 other students, she entered the Sorbonne (an ancient and famous university) where she studied mathematics. Marie couldn't speak French, so she could hardly understand the lectures. Soon she realised she was far behind the other students in her class. To catch up, she studied French every evening after her lectures and did all the work she had missed.

In July 1893, a year and a half after arriving in France, she took her first exams – she got the highest score in her year. One year later, in 1894, she obtained her degree in mathematics. That year was even more important for Marie because she met a man who would be her partner in work and life: Pierre Curie, a young French scientist.

COMPREHENSION

A Complete the sentences. Circle the letters. Follow the example.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Marie Curie was born in ...</p> <p>a) France.</p> <p>(b) Warsaw.</p> <p>c) Paris.</p> <p>d) the countryside.</p> | <p>4 When Marie went to Paris, she ...</p> <p>a) could not find a job.</p> <p>b) was already the best student.</p> <p>c) was not very good at French.</p> <p>d) felt very old.</p> |
| <p>2 By the time Marie was 10, ...</p> <p>a) she had graduated from secondary school.</p> <p>b) her sister Bronya had gone to Paris.</p> <p>c) her mother and eldest sister had died.</p> <p>d) she could not read.</p> | <p>5 In her first exams, Marie ...</p> <p>a) obtained the best marks in her class.</p> <p>b) passed the mathematics degree.</p> <p>c) failed the French exam.</p> <p>d) did not take part.</p> |
| <p>3 At age 16, Marie became a governess to ...</p> <p>a) study mathematics.</p> <p>b) help her father.</p> <p>c) forget about her mother and sister.</p> <p>d) earn some money to go abroad.</p> | <p>6 In 1894, Marie ...</p> <p>a) left France.</p> <p>b) met Pierre Curie.</p> <p>c) became a partner at the university.</p> <p>d) gave up her studies.</p> |

B Are the statements true or false? Tick (✓) the boxes. Correct the false statements. Follow the example.

	True	False
1 Marie Curie was born into a rich family in Poland.	[]	[✓]
2 Marie was a good student from an early age.	[]	[]
3 Marie studied at night while she worked as a governess.	[]	[]
4 Marie went to Paris to study.	[]	[]
5 Marie took different classes from the French students at the Sorbonne.	[]	[]
6 Pierre Curie knew Marie when she was a child in Warsaw.	[]	[]

1 Marie Curie was born into a poor family in Warsaw.

C Here are some dates and information from the passage. Complete the table. Follow the example.

Marie Curie's Early Life	
Date	Event
7th November 1867	Marie Curie was born.
_____	Marie Curie's mother died of tuberculosis.
1882	_____
_____	_____
1885	_____
_____	_____
1890	_____
_____	_____
July 1893	_____
_____	_____
_____	Marie Curie met Pierre Curie.

VOCABULARY

A Find words in the passage which have the same meanings. Use the line numbers to help you. Follow the example.

- 1 bravery and strength (lines 1–5)
- courage
- 2 head teacher (lines 11–15)
-
- 3 terrible event that causes great sadness (lines 16–20)
-

- 4 woman employed to teach children in their home (*lines 21–25*) _____
- 5 extremely old (*lines 31–35*) _____
- 6 someone who takes part in activities together with another person (*line 36–38*) _____

B Complete the sentences with the answers from exercise A. Follow the example.

- 1 He showed great courage in the battle against the enemy.
- 2 As well as being my business _____, Jerry also plays tennis with me.
- 3 Dorothy became a _____ to the Milton sisters and taught them until they went to university.
- 4 Mrs Smith is the _____ of our college.
- 5 In Greece you can still see some _____ buildings and monuments.
- 6 The aeroplane crash was a great _____.

C Answer the questions. Find words in the passage. Follow the example.

- 1 Which noun in paragraph 1 means 'the quality of being certain that you are going to do something'? determination
- 2 Which adverb in paragraph 2 means 'accurately and easily'? _____
- 3 Which noun in paragraph 3 is an infectious disease of the lungs? _____
- 4 Which adverb in paragraph 3 means 'to a different country'? _____
- 5 Which noun in paragraph 6 means 'talks giving information about a subject to a class'? _____
- 6 Which phrasal verb in paragraph 6 means 'to spend extra time doing something because you didn't do it earlier'? _____

PASSAGE 2

Marie Curie: Her Scientific Career



Marie and Pierre shared a love for science. They understood each other and got on with each other very well. Eventually, they fell in love and they were married on 26th July 1895. Marya Sklodowska became Marie Curie.

Marie and Pierre became interested in X rays. They learned that a French scientist Henri Becquerel had made an interesting discovery. He discovered that an element called uranium gave out special rays. He called this 'radioactivity' or 'radiation'. Marie wanted to know how radioactivity worked and what it could be used for.

She began by measuring the radioactivity of a variety of elements. She soon worked out that there were two new elements that gave off radioactivity. Marie and Pierre called the first element 'polonium' after Poland. The second, much stronger element, they named 'radium'.

Over the next few years, Marie and Pierre worked in an old shed in the school yard at the Sorbonne. They filled their simple laboratory with chemical equipment and continued their experiments. In 1902, after four years of research, Marie finally prepared a tiny amount of pure radium.

In 1903, Marie was awarded a Doctor of Science degree for her work. She was the first woman in Europe ever to receive one. At the end of the year, Marie, Pierre and Becquerel jointly received the Nobel Prize for Physics.

During these years, both Marie and Pierre became weak and ill. Nowadays we understand the harmful effects of radiation, but at this time, Marie and Pierre did not understand how dangerous it really was.

In 1906, Pierre was run over and killed by a horse and cart while trying to cross a busy street. Marie decided the only thing to do was to go on with her life and work. She was given Pierre's professorship at the Sorbonne in 1906. This made Marie Curie the first woman to give a lecture at the Sorbonne. She began the lecture at the exact point where Pierre had finished all those months ago.

In 1911, Marie was awarded a second Nobel Prize, this time for chemistry. She became a teacher at the new Radium Institute of Paris. Her work involved looking at the healing properties of radium. Pierre and Marie had already discovered that radiation could cure some cancers, and Marie wanted to learn more about the healing properties of radium.

35

On 4th July 1934, Marie died at the age of 66. The cause of death was radiation sickness. Fortunately she lived long enough to see her fascination with these rays start a completely new science: atomic physics. This science was to revolutionise the 20th century and her name became known worldwide.

40

COMPREHENSION

A Complete the sentences. Circle the letters. Follow the example.

1 Henri Becquerel ...

- a) worked for Marie and Pierre Curie.
- b) discovered X rays.
- ☒ c) discovered radiation.
- d) was a Polish scientist.

4 Pierre was killed ...

- a) in an accident in the laboratory.
- b) in an accident on the street.
- c) by radioactivity.
- d) by his weakness.

2 Marie and Pierre's laboratory ...

- a) was very sophisticated.
- b) was part of the School of Physics.
- c) burnt down in a radium fire.
- d) was in an old shed.

5 After Pierre was killed, Marie ...

- a) retired to Poland.
- b) became a professor at the Sorbonne.
- c) gave up teaching.
- d) refused to speak to anyone for five years.

3 Marie and Pierre became ill because ...

- a) they won the Nobel Prize for Physics.
- b) Marie had become a famous doctor.
- c) they were exposed to radioactivity.
- d) they had cancer.

6 When Marie died, ...

- a) she was awarded a second Nobel Prize.
- b) she was only 34 years old.
- c) it was in an accident.
- d) she had already seen the benefits of her research.

UNIT 13: Marie Curie

B Are the statements true or false? Tick (✓) the boxes. Correct the false statements. Follow the example.

	True	False
1 Marie Curie did not change her name when she got married.	[]	[✓]
2 Radioactivity and radiation are two names for the same thing.	[]	[]
3 Marie discovered two new elements: polonium and uranium.	[]	[]
4 It took four years for Marie to produce pure radium.	[]	[]
5 Pierre died as a result of radiation sickness.	[]	[]
6 Marie and Pierre discovered that radioactivity caused cancer.	[]	[]

1 Marie Curie changed her name when she got married.

C Answer the questions. Follow the example.

1 What did Marie want to learn about radioactivity?

She wanted to know how radioactivity worked and what it was used for.

2 What did Marie discover about polonium and radium?

3 Where did Marie and Pierre do their experiments?

4 How long did it take Marie to prepare a small amount of pure radium?

5 What was the cause of Marie and Pierre's illnesses?

6 How did Marie spend the last years of her life?

VOCABULARY

A Here are some words and phrases from the passage. Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B. Follow the example.

Column A

Column B

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|---|
| 1 got on (line 3) | [c] | a) treatment to make someone healthy again |
| 2 element (line 10) | [] | b) restoring to health |
| 3 measuring (line 15) | [] | c) liked each other |
| 4 worked out (line 16) | [] | d) reached a conclusion |
| 5 cure (line 37) | [] | e) basic chemical substance which cannot be broken down |
| 6 healing (line 37) | [] | f) discovering the size, amount of something |

B Complete the sentences with words and phrases from exercise A. Follow the example.

- Jane and Anne were great friends. They got on very well together.
- He _____ how to get to his new school on the map.
- It appears that some herbs have wonderful _____ qualities.
- Hydrogen is the most common _____ in the world.
- Scientists are still searching for a _____ for AIDS.
- You can find out how tall you are by _____ your height.

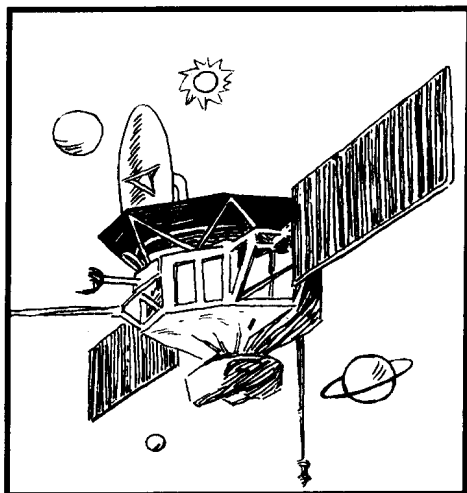
C Here are some words and phrases from the passage. Use them to complete the sentences. Follow the example.

yard	properties	experiments	gave off	research	run over
------	------------	-------------	----------	----------	----------

- The car gave off lots of smoke before the mechanic fixed it.
- At university, you have to study hard and do a lot of _____.
- The _____ were unsuccessful because our equipment was not modern.
- Unfortunately, the man was _____ by a large lorry.
- The _____ of air and water are different.
- Don't leave the washing on the chair. Hang it out in the _____.

PASSAGE 1

Space Probes to the Planets



The space age started with the launch of the *Sputnik* satellite in 1957. Since then, a number of space probes, or unmanned spacecraft, have been sent to explore the planets in our solar system.

Venus was the first planet to be reached by a space probe when *Mariner 2* from the USA flew within 35,400 km of its surface in 1962. It was the first successful space probe and transmitted information back to Earth about Venus' atmosphere. It was found that the planet's

temperature was 470°C. This was much hotter than scientists had expected. *Venera 7*, launched by the former Soviet Union, was the first probe to land on Venus in 1970. However, it stopped transmitting within an hour of landing because of the very high temperatures. In 1975, two more Russian probes landed on the surface and sent back pictures of Venus. In August 1990, the American *Magellan* probe arrived at Venus and began transmitting radar images of the whole planet. These images were ten times more detailed than previous pictures.

After attempts by both the former Soviet Union and the USA failed, the first probe to reach Mars successfully was *Mariner 4* in 1965. It came within 9,800 km of the surface of the planet and took pictures in which craters on Mars could be seen. In 1976, *Vikings 1* and *2* were sent to explore the surface of Mars. Each probe consisted of two parts: an orbiter and a lander. Once the probes were in orbit around Mars, each one separated into the two parts. The orbiters took photographs of the planet and its moons. The landers reached the surface of the planet to collect soil samples and measure wind speeds.

Sending space probes to the outer planets of Jupiter and beyond causes many problems. The probes take ten years to reach Uranus and a further three to get to Neptune, so they must be very reliable. The probes cannot use solar cells for power because there is not enough sunlight in the outer solar system. Instead, the probes are powered by nuclear generators using uranium or plutonium as fuel.

In 1973, *Pioneer 10* flew past Jupiter. The following year, *Pioneer 11* also flew past Jupiter. It continued on to Saturn where it arrived in 1979 and sent back pictures of the planet and its famous rings. The *Voyager 1* and 2 probes revisited Jupiter and Saturn and the *Voyager 2* reached Uranus in 1986 and Neptune in 1989. This was the first time these planets had been visited. A recent probe named *Galileo* reached Jupiter in 1995. It was launched from the space shuttle *Atlantis* in 1989. It sent back very clear images of the planet and its moons, plus the first close-up pictures of an asteroid.

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Space travel has become much more sophisticated since the launch of the *Sputnik* in 1957. Nowadays, travel is much safer and the spacecraft are more reliable. Nevertheless, space travel is still very exciting because there are many places that no person has ever visited before.



COMPREHENSION

A Are the statements true or false? Tick (✓) the boxes. Correct the false statements. Follow the example.

	True	False
1 The first planet to be reached by a space probe was Venus.	[✓]	[]
2 The American probe <i>Magellan</i> was the first to land on the surface of Venus.	[]	[]
3 The <i>Viking 1</i> probe was an orbiter and <i>Viking 2</i> was a lander.	[]	[]
4 Probes to the outer planets use nuclear fuel because it is cheaper than using solar cells.	[]	[]
5 Uranus was first visited in 1986.	[]	[]
6 The space shuttle <i>Atlantis</i> launched a probe to explore Saturn.	[]	[]

B Match the headings with the correct paragraphs. Follow the example.

Paragraph 1	[c]	a) Reaching the Outer Planets
Paragraph 2	[]	b) More Exploration in the Future
Paragraph 3	[]	c) Probes Sent to Many Planets Since 1957
Paragraph 4	[]	d) Discovering Venus
Paragraph 5	[]	e) Probes to Outer Planets Cause Problems for Scientists
Paragraph 6	[]	f) Landed on Mars at Last!

C Answer the questions. Follow the example.

- 1 What did *Mariner 2* discover about the temperature of Venus?

The Mariner 2 discovered that the temperature of Venus was 470°C. This was much higher than scientists had expected.

- 2 Why were the *Magellan* images of Venus so useful to scientists?

- 3 What did *Mariner 4* tell us about Mars?

- 4 What problems are caused by sending probes to the outer planets?

- 5 Which planets did *Voyager 2* visit?

- 6 What did *Galileo* show for the first time?

VOCABULARY

A Here are some words from the passage. Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B. Follow the example.

Column A

Column B

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--|
| 1 launch (line 2) | [d] | a) complicated; made with skill |
| 2 surface (line 10) | [] | b) earlier |
| 3 previous (line 22) | [] | c) with good performance and to be trusted |
| 4 rings (line 40) | [] | d) start of a journey for a ship, etc. |
| 5 sophisticated (line 46) | [] | e) things in a circular shape |
| 6 reliable (line 48) | [] | f) outside part of something |

B Complete the sentences with the words in exercise A. Follow the example.

- Many people went to see the launch of the new space shuttle going to Mars.
- The _____ owner of the house had built a garage in the garden.
- Today's computers are much more _____ than those manufactured in the 1980s.
- Seventy per cent of the Earth's _____ is water.
- My car is very _____; it never breaks down.
- Saturn is famous for its _____.

C Here are some words from the passage. Use them to complete the sentences. Follow the example.

radar	failed	consisted of	soil	close-up	transmitted
-------	--------	--------------	------	----------	-------------

- John failed his driving test because he did not stop at the red light.
- The government _____ people from all over the country.
- The new airport has a modern _____ system.
- The film showed many _____ pictures of flowers and plants.
- He planted the flowers in the wet _____.
- The TV programme was _____ via satellite.