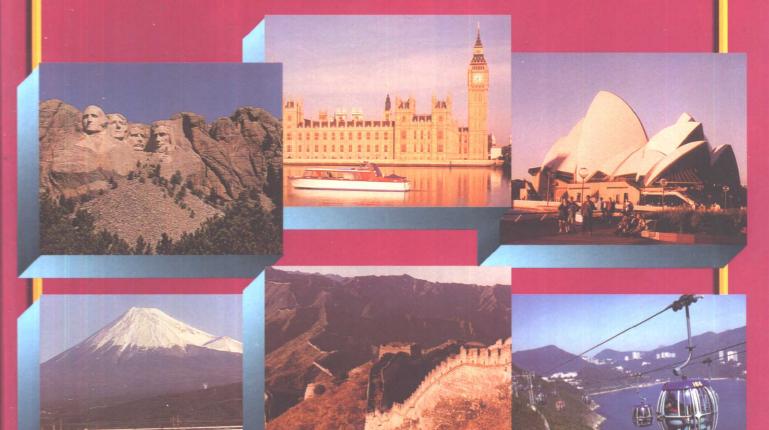
供全日制普通高级中学使用

# 高中英语阅读

供高中一年级第一学期使用 第一册(上) 学生用书

# Senior English Reader

Student's Book 1A



**NICHOLAS SAMPSON** 

**SERIES EDITOR: Nicholas Sampson** 



上海外语教育出版社

Macmillan Publishers

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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,可以当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》第一册(上)学生用书,供高中一年级第一学期使用。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。

上海外语教育出版社 1999年5月

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# **UNIT 1** Holidays

## PASSAGE 1

# A Birthday Party

Jenny lives in England. She was born in July. Her birthday is always during the summer holidays. She has a birthday party at her home every year. This is Jenny's diary. Read about her birthday party this year.



Saturday, 15th July

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Today is my birthday. I am 14 years old today. I had a party at my house. All my friends came.

In the morning, my mother and I went to the supermarket. We bought some snacks and soft drinks. Then we went back home. We got the living room ready. We put the food and drinks on a table, and we put up lots of balloons around the room. Afterwards, the room looked very bright and colourful.

At two o'clock, my friends arrived. Each person brought me a present. One friend gave me a video game. Afterwards, we played video games, ate crisps and drank soft drinks.

At half-past three, my mum brought a birthday cake into the living room. There were 14 candles on the cake. Mum lit the candles and turned off the light. Everyone sang 'Happy Birthday', then I blew out the candles. Unfortunately, I blew too hard. I blew cream all over my friends!

Everyone screamed! Then I said sorry to my friends. They laughed because it didn't matter. It was funny. Jackie said, "It tastes good!"

My friends went into the bathroom and washed their faces.

Afterwards, Mum cut the cake and everyone had a piece. All my guests left around four o'clock. I helped Mum clean up the mess. I had a great birthday. It was the best part of my summer holiday.

### **COMPREHENSION**

2	<ul> <li>a) in a restaurant.</li> <li>b) at school.</li> <li>c) at a friend's house.</li> <li>d) at home.</li> </ul>	5	Jenny blew out to she  a) ate all the came of the came of the cream of the came of the	ke. on the flo ll over h Birthday	oor. ier ,'.		
3	<ul> <li>One of Jenny's friends gave her</li> <li>a) a video.</li> <li>b) some snacks.</li> <li>c) a video game.</li> <li>d) some balloons.</li> </ul>		<ul><li>c) were upset</li><li>d) laughed</li></ul>				
	re these statements true or false? tatements. Follow the example.	Tick (	( / ) the boxes.	Correct	the	e fa	lse
	re these statements true or false? tatements. Follow the example.	Tick (	( / ) the boxes.			fa Fal	
	_			Tr		Fal	
s	tatements. Follow the example.	e summ	ner holidays.	Tr [ •	ue	Fal	se
s 1	Jenny's birthday is always during the	e summ	ner holidays. r bought some pre	Tr [ •	ue	Fal	lse
1 2	Jenny's birthday is always during the	e summ mother	ner holidays. r bought some pre s.	Tr [ •	rue / ]	<b>Fa</b> l	se     
1 2 3	Jenny's birthday is always during the At the supermarket, Jenny and her Jenny's friends didn't give her any p	e summ mother presents games	ner holidays. r bought some pre s.	Tr [ •	rue / ]	<b>Fa</b> )	se       

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

C

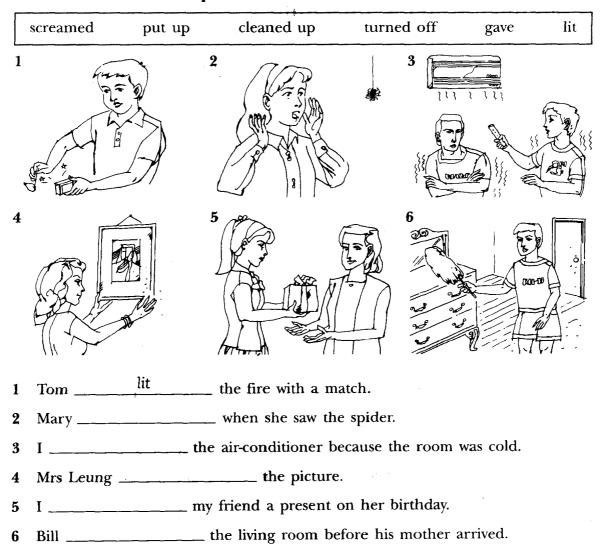
1	swer these questions. Follow the example.
	What does Jenny do on her birthday every year?
	She has a birthday party at her home.
	What did Jenny and her mother buy at the supermarket?
	What did they put up around the room?
	Who lit the candles on the birthday cake?
	Why did Jenny blow cake cream all over her friends?

#### V(

- A What do these words mean? Complete the sentences. Circle the letters. Follow the example.
  - If an event occurs 'during' (intro) the school holidays it is ... the holiday period.
    - a) before
    - **(b)**) in
    - c) after
  - 2 A 'present' (line 10) is a thing ...
    - a) people dislike.
    - b) you win.
    - c) people buy.
  - If someone 'screamed' (line 17), he or she ...
    - a) fell over.
    - **b**) shouted loudly.
    - c) sang.

- If something 'didn't matter' (line 18), it ...
  - a) wasn't important.
  - b) was a bad thing.
  - c) wasn't necessary.
- 5 If someone makes a 'mess' (line 22), he or she causes ...
  - a) happiness.
  - b) sadness.
  - c) untidiness.
- The 'best part' (line 23) of the summer holidays was ... of the holiday.
  - a) at the beginning
  - b) at the end
  - c) the most enjoyable part

B Here are some verbs from the passage. Look at these pictures. Write what each person is doing in the spaces. Choose a simple past tense verb form from the box. Follow the example.



C Here are some words from the passage. The words in the box have opposite meanings (antonyms) to the words in Column A. Complete Column B with suitable words from the box. Follow the example.

arrived
turned on
worst
bad
no one
soft
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Column A	Column B
hard	soft
left	
turned off	
good	
best	
everyone	

### PASSAGE 2

## A Summer Walking Adventure



During the summer holidays, Peter and Martin enjoy walking in the countryside. They like to go walking in the hills on the outskirts of their town. One sunny day in August, they decided to walk over the hills to the next town.

After about an hour, they came to a small village. They stopped for a drink of water. Then they continued walking. About five minutes later, they came to the edge of a large field. They were walking across the field when Martin suddenly shouted to Peter, "Peter! A snake just bit me!"

Peter saw a brown snake moving across the field. Peter ran back to his friend. He told Martin not to move. Martin felt a sharp pain in his right foot. Peter remembered the first aid he learned at school. He took two towels out of his bag. He wrapped one towel below the snake bite. He wrapped the other towel above the bite.

"We need a doctor," Peter said. "Maybe there's one in the village we just passed. Stay here. I'll go and check."

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Martin sat down. He didn't look very well. Peter ran back to the small village. He saw two men inside a restaurant. Peter ran inside.

"Please help me," he said to the men. "A snake has bitten my friend."

"Calm down," said one of the men. "Where is the snake bite?"

"On his right foot," said Peter. "Can you help him?"

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"Yes, I can," the man answered. "But first, can you describe the snake?"

"Yes, it was about two feet long. It was brown with a white mark on its head."

"That's good," said the man. "It was a field snake. They're not poisonous. Your friend is probably OK. Now, take me to him."

Peter took the man to see Martin. The man picked up Martin and carried him to his car in the village. He drove both boys to the town hospital and a doctor treated Martin. He was all right.

#### **COMPREHENSION**

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

- 1 Peter and Martin were walking ...
  - a) to their town.
  - b) to the hills and back again.
  - c) to a small village.
  - (d) to the next town.
- 2 The two boys came to a small village ...
  - a) after they walked across a field.
  - **b)** before they walked across a field.
  - c) after they had a drink of water.
  - d) after walking for a few minutes.
- 3 They stopped in the village because they were ...
  - a) hungry.
  - **b**) tired.
  - c) angry.
  - d) thirsty.

- 4 Peter wrapped ...
  - a) a towel around the snake bite.
  - **b)** one towel above the bite and one below it.
  - c) a towel around Martin's leg.
  - d) two towels around Martin's arm.
- 5 A field snake ...
  - a) does not bite.
  - b) is poisonous.
  - c) is not poisonous.
  - d) has a brown mark on its head.

		mer holiday			
	Walking in the countryside.				
2	Where are the hills?			·	
3	Where did Peter go to get help for Martin?				
4	What did the snake look like?				
5	What kind of snake was it?				
	re these statements true or false? Tick (✓) the box atements. Follow the example.				
	atements. Follow the example.		therue		lse
st			rue	Fa	lse
st 1	The weather was bad when the boys went walking.		rue	Fa	lse
st 1 2	The weather was bad when the boys went walking.  The snake bit Martin when they were in the village.	T ] ]	rue	<b>Fa</b> [ •	lse
1 2 3	The weather was bad when the boys went walking.  The snake bit Martin when they were in the village.  The snake bit Martin on the foot.	T ] [ ]	rue ] ] ]	<b>Fa</b> [ •	lse / ] ]
1 2 3 4	The weather was bad when the boys went walking.  The snake bit Martin when they were in the village.  The snake bit Martin on the foot.  Peter learned first aid at school.	T ] ] ] ]	rue ] ] ]	<b>Fa</b> [	se  / ]   
1 2 3 4	The weather was bad when the boys went walking.  The snake bit Martin when they were in the village.  The snake bit Martin on the foot.  Peter learned first aid at school.  The man in the restaurant was a doctor.	T ] ] ] ]	rue ] ] ]	<b>Fa</b> [	se  / ]   
1 2 3 4	The weather was bad when the boys went walking.  The snake bit Martin when they were in the village.  The snake bit Martin on the foot.  Peter learned first aid at school.  The man in the restaurant was a doctor.	T ] ] ] ]	rue ] ] ]	<b>Fa</b> [	se  / ]   

#### **VOCABULARY WORK**

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

	Co	olumn A			Co	lumn B
	1	outskirts (line 2)	[ (	: ]	a)	hold something and move at the same time
	2	pain (line 10)	[	]	<b>b</b> )	something that can cause illness or death
	3	towel (line 12)	[	]	<b>c</b> )	outer areas
	4	poisonous (line 24)	[	]	d)	feeling of hurt or discomfort
	5	carried (line 26)	[	]	e)	helped; took care of
	6	treated (line 28)	[	]	f)	piece of cloth used to dry things
В	Co	mplete these sentenc	es u	vith	the	words in exercise A. Follow the example.
	1	After eating the mea	l, I 1	felt a	a suc	lden <u>pain</u> in my stomach.
	_		l, I 1	felt a	a suc	lden <u>pain</u> in my stomach.
	_	After eating the mea	l, I 1	felt a to	a suc dry	lden <u>pain</u> in my stomach.
	2	After eating the mea  Use a  My father	l, I 1	felt a	a suc dry _ th	lden <u>pain</u> in my stomach.  your hands.
	2	After eating the mea  Use a  My father	e	felt a	a suc dry _ th	dden in my stomach.  your hands.  e bag because it was heavy.  of the city.

C Here are some words from the passage. The words in the box have opposite meanings (antonyms) to the words in Column A. Complete Column B with suitable words from the box. Follow the example.

earlier
dislike
left
under
put down
below

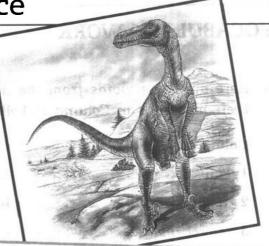
Column A	Column B
enjoy	dislike
over	
later	
above	
picked up	
right	

# **UNIT 2** Modern Science

## PASSAGE 1

# The Age of the Dinosaur

Science Matters is Radio Five's weekly look at the world of science. Today there is an interview with Dr Wang, an expert on dinosaurs.



# Good morning Dr Wang. Thanks for coming to talk to us today. Firstly, what were dinosaurs?

Dinosaurs lived on Earth a long time ago. Some dinosaurs were huge and had long tails – they were bigger than a whole family of elephants. Others were very small – they were about the size of a chicken. Not all dinosaurs ate meat. Some just ate plants. Not all of them were dangerous. Some were harmless.

### When did they live on Earth?

Dinosaurs lived on Earth for about 135 million years. Man has lived here for only 35,000 years. About 65 million years ago, however, all the dinosaurs died in a very short period of time. Nobody knows why it happened suddenly.

## How do we know about dinosaurs?

Scientists study dinosaur bones and eggs to get information. They discover how dinosaurs lived, what they looked like, where they lived and what they ate. Scientists now believe that dinosaurs were very colourful animals.

## Were they clever animals?

In the past, scientists thought that dinosaurs were slow and stupid. We now know that many dinosaurs were fast and powerful. Some were not only fast, but clever too. They used the long claws on their feet to kill their food. Other dinosaurs were probably very stupid. One very large dinosaur had a brain the size of a peanut!

## Do you think they could ever live on Earth again?

In the Hollywood film Jurassic Park, a scientist brings dinosaurs back to life from an old egg. Scientists in China recently found some dinosaur eggs similar to the one in the film. Could they bring dinosaurs back to life? It is unlikely, but in science, anything seems possible!

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## **COMPREHENSION**

В

1	Dinosaurs	4	in the past, scie	musts the	oug	,111	
	a) didn't live in China.		dinosaurs were	anima	ls.		
	(b)) lived many years ago.	•	a) slow, powerf	ul			
	c) are still living in China.		<b>b</b> ) stupid, fast				
	d) lived under water.		c) huge, fast				
2	Dinosaurs lived on Earth for about years.  a) 35,000  b) 65 million	5	<ul><li>d) slow, stupid</li><li>Some large dino brains.</li><li>a) large</li></ul>	osaurs ha	nd v	ery	•••
	c) 135 million		<b>b</b> ) heavy	,			
	d) 200 million		c) small				
3	Today, scientists study dinosaur to learn about them.  a) films b) bones c) pictures d) animals  re these statements true or false?	Tick (	<ul><li>d) powerful</li><li>/ ) the boxes.</li></ul>	Correct	the	e fa	lse
	atements. Follow the example.	11010	, and bonds.			Fal	
1	All dinosaurs were very big.		•	[	]	[•	<b>'</b> ]
2	Some dinosaurs ate meat.			[	]	[	]
3	Dinosaurs lived on Earth before peo	ple did.		[	]	[	]
4	Dinosaurs were not colourful.			[	]	[	]
5	Some dinosaur eggs were found in C	China re	ecently.	[	]	[	]
	1 Some dinosaurs were very big an	d others	were very small	•			

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

### **VOCABULARY WORK**

- A Here are some words from the passage. Choose the best meaning for each one. Circle the letters. Follow the example.
  - 1 huge (line 3)
    - a) big
    - (b) very big
  - 2 harmless (line 6)
    - a) dangerous
    - b) not dangerous
  - 3 suddenly (line 10)
    - a) slowly
    - **b**) very quickly

- 4 discover (line 12)
  - a) learn
  - d) forget
- 5 powerful (line 17)
  - a) very fast
  - **b**) very strong
- **6** recently (line 23)
  - a) a short time ago
  - b) a long time ago

B Here are some words from the passage. Use them to replace the words and phrases in italics. Follow the example.

who	le re	cently	study	unlikely	similar	information
3						1

information

- 1 For your homework, find something which gives knowledge about the new exhibition at the museum.
- 2 It is *improbable* that dinosaurs will ever live on earth again.
- 3 Spend time learning for tomorrow's test.
- 4 Tom bought a new car not long ago.
- 5 The complete class went on a trip to the zoo.
- 6 My mother told me to buy a school bag with a large resemblance to my sister's bag.
- C Here are some words from the passage. Label the pictures. Follow the example.

		 ······································
<u></u>	3	
5	6	
	5	