

中学英语——英美经典时尚阅读

# 阅读

READING ENGLISH

## 英语

主编 张士宏  
谷 岳

高中三年级



东北师范大学出版社



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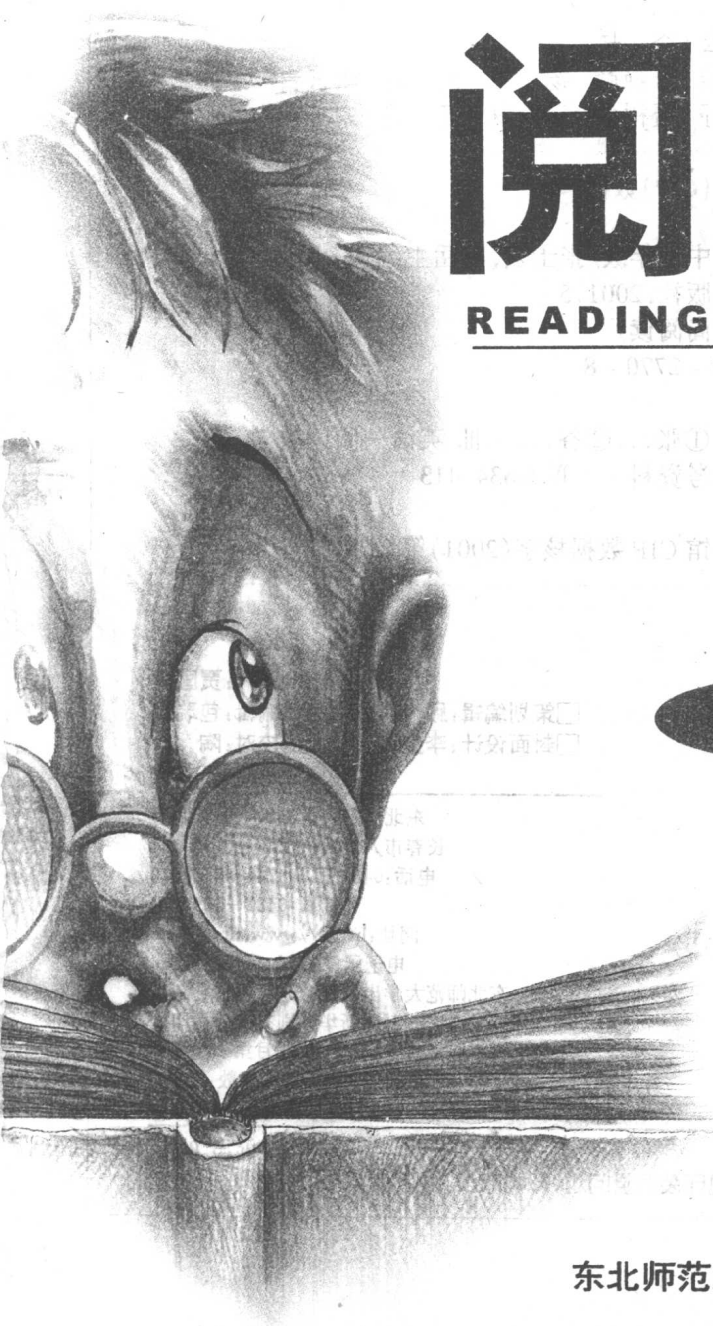
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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

阅读英语. 高中三年级/张士宏, 谷岳主编. —长春:  
东北师范大学出版社, 2001.5  
(英美经典时尚阅读)  
ISBN 7 - 5602 - 2770 - 8

I. 阅... II. ①张... ②谷... III. 英语—阅读教学  
—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 23982 号

---

☐出 版 人:贾国祥  
☐策划编辑:顾 琪 ☐责任编辑:包瑞峰  
☐封面设计:李金锋 ☐责任校对:陶 冶  
☐责任印制:张文霞

东北师范大学出版社出版发行  
长春市人民大街 138 号(130024)

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东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版

延边新华印刷有限公司印刷

2001 年 6 月第 1 版 2001 年 6 月第 2 次印刷

开本:850mm×1168mm 1/32 印张:5.25 字数:208 千

印数:6 001—9 100 册

定价:6.00 元

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,可直接与经销书店联系调换。

# 前 言

《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》和《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》都把培养学生的阅读能力作为英语教学的主要目标之一。大纲还要求高中学生除课文外,要补充阅读量,其中一级要求10万字左右,二级要求20万字以上。由此可见,加强阅读训练,而且是足够量的训练,是十分必要的。更能引起我们关注的是,无论是我国中考、高中毕业会考还是高考,试卷正从检测语言知识向测试语言运用能力转变,题型正从单句向语篇过渡。阅读所占的比例和分值越来越大。显而易见,英语阅读能力的强弱能决定卷面总成绩的高低。

实践证明,要培养学生听说读写诸方面的技能,就必须系统地、有针对性地选择难度适当的各种英语素材,有计划地坚持读下去。这样可使学生迅速增加词汇量,开阔视野,丰富不同的文化背景知识,增强语感并提高阅读速度和理解力。为此,我们编写了这套丛书。

编写本套丛书以当代英美时尚作品为主要素材,不仅介绍了英美国家有关的政治经济、历史沿革、文化背景、风土人情、节日习俗等,还包括了大量当今信息时代各个领域的新知识,如因特网、信息高速公路、无绳电话、异体移植、艾滋病,环境与人类、健康与长寿、资源与财富,以及影视、体育明星和当今人们关心的热门话题,文章字里行间充满时代气息,贴近生活,知识广泛,趣味性强,是广大中学生理想的阅读教材。

本套丛书与初中、高中各三个年级配套。初中学段因词汇量有限,因此以趣味性强的故事为主。各册书文章后都设有测试题,以检查阅读理解能力。书后配有答案。

由于编者水平有限,书中不足及谬误之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同行给予批评指正。

编 者

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# Passage 1

## Diego Maradona

Starting time: \_\_\_\_\_

Finishing time: \_\_\_\_\_

Word count: 271

[ 读文提示: 下面的短文介绍了足球巨星马拉多纳足球生涯的兴衰。 ]

The story of Diego Maradona, the Argentinian football player, is the story of the rise and fall of a poor man who became a world star, but paid the price of fame. At 33 years of age, he is now at the end of a *career* which saw him, in the 1980s, as the bright star of World Cup Football. In the 1990s, this career has come into a story of poor performance on the field, drug-taking, speaking ill of football officials, being forbidden and finally facing court action in which he has had to defend *charges* of shooting at several reporters.

Maradona was born in the poor area of Furito in Buenos Aires. Early in his life, he was able to realize a dream of most poor boys, the dream that the way out of poverty-trap is through success in sport. Sport in the world around is an activity open to all people, no matter what their background is.

Diego Maradona is one of eight children. His Father is an Indian and mother an Italian. The games of football played in the dirty street outside his small white, one-storeyed home in Furito were to provide him with a *passport* out of the small town. Today poorly dressed boys still run and kick balls around the street from which their hero traveled to become one of the world's great football artists.

Football expert Francis Comeo found Diego's gift. He says that the young player was "a natural" and there was nothing he could teach him. He had never seen anyone play like him in his thirty years' football life.

词语注释: *career* 职业生涯  
*passport* 护照

*charge* 指控  
*decline* 衰落

**思考问题:**

1. In the second paragraph of this passage, what does "poverty-trap" mean?
  - A. The low position in society.
  - B. Extremely poor condition in one's life.
  - C. Poor living conditions which are hard to escape from.
  - D. Become wealthy in the future.
2. After rising to the height in his football career, he has been in decline, for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his performance is not as good as before on the field
  - B. he will be brought in an action against his bad deed
  - C. he showed no respect for some football officials
  - D. all the above
3. Sport is an activity open to all people, no matter what their background is. This sentence tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. everybody enjoys sport and could turn a dream into reality
  - B. through sport everybody may be successful and becomes a famous star in the world, no matter how poor he used to be
  - C. if one wants to be a famous sport star, he must have a special background
  - D. people from working-class families will never get international success
4. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Maradona will face a possible prison term if found guilty shooting charges
  - B. background is very important in sport
  - C. Maradona is a football star; he is as famous as before
  - D. Maradona is down but he isn't knocked out

## Passage 2

### Active Noise Cancellation Headphones

Starting time: \_\_\_\_\_

Finishing time: \_\_\_\_\_

Word count: 199

[ 读文提示: “抵消噪声”耳机利用其特有的电子装置抵消了低音频的噪声, 从而使佩戴者在佩戴的时候仍能听到外界的声音。 ]

The answer to very great noise may not be blocking it out with earplugs but taking that noise and bearing it as its own game.

Earplugs have been the simple but effective way to stop noise affecting your mind, but their shortcoming is that they also block out sounds you may want or need to hear, such as music or someone talking to you.

The answer to this problem is “active noise *cancellation*” – headphones that are made up of a microphone and *electronics* that take all background low – *frequency* noise, turn the sound waves upside down and rebroadcast them into your ear.

The result is that all the unwanted noise around are blocked out.

In effect, one set of electronically produced around wave has sucked away the unwanted sound waves of noise.

Stand next to a busy road wearing the noise cancellation headphones and the traffic noise disappears. Sit in an airplane and the engine noise dies away. In a noisy office, the noise of office equipment, people and air – conditioning is gone. You can still, however, hear music or people talking because that sound does not have a regular pattern and so the *device* does not block it.

词语注释: cancellation	抵消	electronics	电子装置
frequency	频率	device	装置

**思考问题:**

1. What is the best way to keep out the unwanted noise?  
A. To wear an earplug.      B. To wear a headphone.  
C. To wear a microphone.    D. To wear electronics.
2. Which of the following gives a general idea of how the above device works?  
A. By producing low - frequency sound waves and rebroadcast them.  
B. By producing new sound waves to suck away the unwanted sound waves.  
C. By changing all background low - frequency noise into an irregular pattern.  
D. By sucking away all the low - frequency sound waves turned upside down.
3. Suppose you are driving your friend to the airport and the car radio is on, what can't you hear if you wear a headphone?  
A. The radio music and the car engine noise.  
B. The noise of the planes passing overhead and what your friend says.  
C. The radio music and what your friend says.  
D. The noise of the car and the planes passing overhead.

## **Passage 3**

### **A Flying Saucer**

Starting time: \_\_\_\_\_

Finishing time: \_\_\_\_\_

Word count: 514

[ 读文提示: 本文主要通过对飞碟见闻的描述, 讲述人们对飞碟是否存在及其来源的种种猜测。 ]

Some people think that flying saucers are spaceships from other planets. Doctors say that they are only a weakness of the eyes. It is possible that they are our own aeroplanes flying very high, or are they birds with the sun's light on them?

But some people say that they have seen them land. They have seen beings get out of them and walk around. They have even spoken to these beings, some-

times in English. People have taken photographs of flying saucers and of these beings. We have seen the photographs in the newspapers. They are not very good photographs, but sometimes the people had to take them in a hurry. Children have seen flying saucers, and even dogs have seen them. Perhaps we do not think that the opinions of children, or dogs are important. But school teachers have also seen them – and Air Force officers, judges, and even policemen. Must we not listen to these people?

Find “flying saucer” in the dictionary, if you can. All the dictionaries seem to be very, very careful about flying saucers. They do not want you to think that they believe in such things. But they do not dare to call them “*imaginary*” They say that they are “supposed” to, or “believed” to, or “stated” to fly at great heights and high speeds.

Governments collect information and “facts” about the “unidentified flying objects” (UFOs). And in Britain and the United States there are clubs and societies with the study of information about UFOs as their only purpose. The UFO societies are sure that the things exist.

Flying saucers have been seen in many countries, but especially in England. Is this because the English are interested in flying things or because they often look up at the weather? Perhaps most Englishmen think that clever beings from other planets will want to visit England first.

In 1967 six flying saucers landed in England all at the same time. They landed at six different places called Cleve don, Chippenham, Wellford, Winkfield Plain, Bromley and Queenborough. These six places are all in a straight line. The saucers were easily found because each one *bleeped* loudly. They were 1.2 meters wide. The police saw that they were all in a straight line across the country and decided that it was not just by chance. Officers from the Army, the Air Force and Scotland Yard rushed to the saucers. Radio and television informed the British people of the news.

What does one do if one finds a flying saucer? Break it? Open it? Shoot it? Put water on it? Carry it away? The thing may up, especially if it bleeps. The Army blew theirs up. The Air Force tried to carry theirs away, but dropped it. Scotland Yard opened theirs. These saucers had not come from another planet. They had come from Farm *borough* Technical College, where some students had made them. It was done only for fun, but it was very cleverly done. All the country thought that the flying saucers had really arrived from Space. Perhaps one day they will.

词语注释: imaginary 虚构的      bleeped 发出某种声  
              borough 自治的镇、区

思考问题:

1. According to some doctors' opinion that the flying saucer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. from other planets                      B. just made by some clever person  
C. a weakness of the eyes                  D. flying aeroplanes
2. From the tone of the writer in second paragraph, we may infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the writer think that people should believe those children's words, because they won't lie  
B. the writer do not think that people should believe those photographs, because they are not clear enough  
C. the writer think that people should listen to those Air Force officers, judges, and even policemen's words at least  
D. the writer think that even the Air Force officers, judges, and even policemen's words are unbelievable
3. We can find the explanations of "flying saucer" in most dictionaries as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are those objects which fly at great heights and high speeds  
B. they are some imaginary objects which fly at great heights and high speeds  
C. they are supposed to fly at great heights and high speeds  
D. they are objects which fly at great heights and high speeds from other planets
4. The UFO societies —that the flying saucers exist.  
A. are uncertain                              B. are sure  
C. can not ascertain                          D. are not sure
5. Which of the followings is not correct according to the article?  
A. In 1967 six flying saucers landed in England all at the same time.  
B. The saucers were easily found because each one bleeped loudly.  
C. The police saw that they were all in a straight line across the country and decided that it was just by chance.  
D. They had come from Farm borough Technical college, where some students had made them.

## Passage 4

### Luther Martin

Starting time: \_\_\_\_\_

Finishing time: \_\_\_\_\_

Word count: 491

[ 读文提示: 路得·马丁是德国伟大的宗教改革者, 在政治、经济、教育等领域都有很大影响。本文介绍了他如何成长并确立事业目标的。 ]

Luther Martin (1483 – 1546), German theologian and religious reformer, who initiated the Protestant Reformation, and whose vast influence, extending beyond religion to politics, economics, education, and language, has made him one of the crucial figures in modern European history.

Luther was born in Eisleben on November 10, 1483. He was descended from the peasantry, a fact that he often stressed. His father, Hans Luther, was a copper miner in the mining area of Mansfeld. Luther received a sound primary and secondary education at Mansfeld, Magdeburg, and Eisenach. In 1501, at the age of 17, he enrolled at the University of Erfurt, receiving a bachelor's degree in 1502 and a master's degree in 1505. He then intended to study law, as his father wished. In the summer of 1505, however, he suddenly abandoned his studies, sold his books, and entered the Augustinian monastery in Erfurt. The decision surprised his friends and appalled his father. Later in life, Luther explained it by recalling *several brushes with death* that had occurred at the time, making him aware of the fleeting character of life. In the monastery he observed *the rules on a novice* but did not find the peace in God he had expected. Nevertheless, Luther made his profession as a monk in the fall of 1506, and his superiors selected him for the priesthood. Ordained in 1507, he approached his first celebration of the mass with awe.

After his *ordination*, Luther was asked to study *theology* in order to become a professor at one of the many new German universities staffed by monks. In

1508 he was assigned by Johann von Staupitz, vicar-general of the Augustinians and a friend and *counselor*, to the new University of Wittenberg (founded in 1502) to give introductory lectures in moral philosophy. He received his bachelor's degree in theology in 1509 and returned to Erfurt, where he taught and studied (1509-1511). In November 1510, on behalf of seven Augustinian *monasteries*, he made a visit to Rome, where he performed the *religious duties customary* for a pious visitor and was shocked by the worldliness of the Roman clergy. Soon after *resuming* his duties in Erfurt, he was reassigned to Wittenberg and asked to study for the degree of doctor of theology. In 1512 he received his *doctorate* and took over the chair of *biblical* theology, which he held until his death.

Although still uncertain of God's love and his own salvation, Luther was active as a preacher, teacher, and *administrator*. Sometime during his study of the *New Testament* in preparation for his lectures, he came to believe that Christians were saved not through their own efforts but by the gift of God's grace, which they accepted in faith. Both the exact date and the location of this experience have been a matter of *controversy* among scholars, but the event was crucial in Luther's life, because it turned him decisively against some of the major *tenets* of the Catholic Church.

词语注释: several brushes with death 几次死亡事件

the rules imposed on a novice 一个见习修士必须遵守的规章制度。

New Testament 新约                      ordination 任命

staff 职员                                      counselor 顾问

theology 神学                                  monasteries 修道院

religious 宗教的                              customary 习惯的

resume 继续执行                              doctorate 博士头衔

biblical 圣经的                                administrator 管理员

controversy 辩论                              tenet 原则

思考问题:

1. What does the word "theologian" mean?

A. The person who studies science and technology.

B. The person who teaches in the University.

C. The person who studies theories about God and religion.

D. The person who serves in the church.

2. Luther was \_\_\_\_\_ when he received the master's degree in the University of Erfurt.

- A. 17 years old                      B. 18 years old  
C. 20 years old                      D. 21 years old
3. Why did Luther abandon his study suddenly and became a monk?  
A. Because he disliked his study life in the university.  
B. Because he could not get the doctor's degree.  
C. Because he didn't want to study law.  
D. Because he was aware that life passes so quick though some death occasions.
4. Luther received his doctor's degree of theology in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1509              B. 1510              C. 1508              D. 1512
5. From the passage, we know that Luther didn't work as a \_\_\_\_\_ during his life.  
A. preacher              B. doctor              C. administrator              D. teacher

## Passage 5

### US colleges warn students of cults

Starting time: \_\_\_\_\_

Finishing time: \_\_\_\_\_

Word count: 436

读文提示:刚刚离开父母而独自生活的大学生们新的环境中会遇到各种各样的新问题。在美国的大学校园中,帮助大学生远离邪教就是学校采取的帮助学生解决人生信仰选择的新举措之一。

Getting ready for her first year at the University of Maryland, Lisa Gaddy was thinking mostly about which classes to take and how to find her way around campus. But at summer *orientation* and in a handful of classes and meetings this fall, she and other students found themselves reading and talking about *cults*.

"I was surprised to see it in the list of materials they gave us to read," she said. "My second thought was 'Oh, that can't happen to me. I'm a well-adjusted child.'"

Torn between a commitment to respect pluralism and a desire to protect students on campuses that offer prime hunting grounds for destructive cults, schools are trying to make students aware of questionable *tactics* some groups use to *lure* and hold members.

"There are a significantly greater number of colleges and universities today that are aware of cult activity on their campuses," said Ronald Loomis, education director for the American Family Foundation, the nation's leading cult watch group. "And they are *initiating* programmes to educate their students and *faculty* and staff about them."

Howard University's dean of the chapel, Bernard Richardson, said Howard's Religious Life Committee investigates student complaints about "Undue pressures" to join campus groups. Harassment, he added, "is not protected by religious freedom."

"There's a lot of research that shows that when people are aware of the factors that lead to mind control, they're less likely to *succumb*" said Jim Maas, a professor of psychology at Cornell University.

Susan Saniie, a 22-year-old senior, said that during her freshman year at the University of Maryland, in 1993, she was approached repeatedly in her dormitory by a *resident* assistant. The assistant, Saniie said, drew her into a group called the "Upside Down Club," a *registered* student organization. She did not know then that Upside Down was a name used on campuses by a controversial group called the International Churches of Christ, or ICC.

Saniie said after she joined, she went through a "*sin* study," being asked to reveal her most *intimate* secrets. The process left her feeling, she said, "like the worst person in the world."

Over the next year, Saniie said, she neglected her schoolwork as the group demanded more of her time and money. Saniie's parents grew alarmed and researched the ICC. They found thousands of ex-members regard the group as a cult and it had been the subject of repeated television and newspaper exposes.

Her parents hired anti-cult counselors Rick and Sarah Bauer, themselves former ICC leaders. They spent hours supplying Saniie with information about the group, and *ultimately convinced* her she had been *deceived*.

词语注释: cult	邪教	orientation	方向
tactic	策略	lure	引诱
faculty	才能	succumb	屈服
sin	罪恶	ultimately	最后