

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

English Reading

# 英语阅读

If you try,  
you will succeed.  
—Be a better reader

必修5



山东教育出版社

# 说明

由教育部制定的《普通高中英语课程标准(实验稿)》在语言技能目标中规定:六级目标“除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 18 万词以上”;七级目标“除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 23 万词以上”;八级目标“除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上”。要达到此阅读目标,单纯通过教科书中的阅读材料是远远不够的,还要按年级和学生的具体情况,有计划地指导学生在课外阅读一定数量的读物。为满足广大中学师生对英语阅读资料的需求,山东教育出版社组织富有教学经验的中学英语老师及资深研究人员编写了这套《英语阅读》丛书,旨在帮助中学生巩固和扩充教材中所学英语知识,给学生提供更为丰富的教育教学资源,有助于他们开阔视野,增加语言输入量,丰富语言知识,提高阅读能力,扩大词汇量和了解英语国家的社会文化等。

本丛书的编选注重知识性、趣味性、科学性和教育性,选文涉及人物、故事、事件记述、社会文化及科普知识等方方面面,既有助于学生提高英语综合能力,又体现了各科知识相互渗透,实施素质教育的精神。

本丛书每单元精选 5 篇文章以及名人名言、英语幽默、美文欣赏等栏目。为便于检验阅读效果,每篇选文之后都编有与高考题型一致的单项选择题以及答案分析。本丛书各册中选文的生词率不超过 3%。

本册可配合 2006 年各出版社最新出版的普通高中课程标



准实验教科书英语(必修5)使用。

本书由赵炳河主编,张新峰、杜倩、孝文豪、井学江、范蔚清等共同编写。

编者

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# 目录



# Contents

Unit 1 .....	(3)
Unit 2 .....	(24)
Unit 3 .....	(44)
Unit 4 .....	(62)
Unit 5 .....	(81)
Unit 6 .....	(98)
Unit 7 .....	(116)
Unit 8 .....	(136)
Unit 9 .....	(155)
Unit 10 .....	(173)

英  
语  
阅  
读

# 必修 5

BIXIUWU





# Unit



难度：中

字数：about 222 words

标准用时：4.5 minutes

实际用时：                    

Am I expected to learn both American English and British English vocabulary? Yes, and add to that Australian English. And any other variety that is useful for your needs. If you intend to study in the United Kingdom, or work for a British company, then obviously you will need to spend more time on British English (BrE). If you plan to work in the United States, then you will need to pay attention to American English (AmE).

However, let's make the task a little easier for you. Some differences in BrE/AmE vocabulary are more difficult to deal with than others. (See the chart.)

In addition to the categories (种类) on the chart, there is another category which could be described as unguessable, but the words are less important to learn. Such differences as

Things at the worst will mend. 否极泰来。





aubergine/eggplant, spring onion/scallion, jug/pitcher may be interesting, but you should not give them priority as they are less frequently used.

Category	BrE	AmE
<b>Easy:</b> Known in the United Kingdom but not necessarily in the US.	Chips Biscuit Call box Rubbish Engaged	French Fries Cookie Telephone booth Garbage Busy
<b>Guessable:</b> You can guess these without too much difficulty.	Tie Autumn Cookery book Gents Motorway	Necktie Fall Cookbook Men's room Expressway/ Freeway
<b>Unguessable:</b> Important to learn both.	Trousers Pants Angry Pavement Queue	Pants Underwear Mad Sidewalk Line

1. When a man says "In the fall, my wife bought me a few more pants.", we know that he is probably from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Australia

B. Britain



Better late than never. 不怕慢, 只怕站。





- C. America  
D. New Zealand
2. When someone says "He's engaged. Don't bother him, or he'll get angry.", in AmE it means "He's \_\_\_\_\_. Don't bother him, or he'll get \_\_\_\_\_".
- A. studying; mad  
B. married; angry  
C. mad; busy  
D. busy; mad
3. What does the underlined word "priority" in the passage mean?
- A. Earlier time.  
B. Special attention.  
C. Unimportance.  
D. Special right.

### 答案与分析

英国英语与美国英语的区别确实很大,我们看一下这个图表就明白了。

1. C 从表格可以知道,英国叫秋天为 autumn,而美国人叫 fall。
2. D 从表格中的第一部分与第三部分可以得此答案。
3. B 词义理解题。从 "... as they are less frequently used." 可知,因为它们不经常使用,我们不必特别关注。





难度: 中

字数: about 269 words

标准用时: 5.5 minutes

实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_

American and British people use different greetings. In the USA the commonest greeting is "Hi". In Britain it is "Hello!" or "How are you?" "Hi!" is creeping (不知不觉地进入) into British, too. When they are introduced



to someone, the Americans say, "Glad to know you." The British say, "How do you do?" or "Pleased to meet you." When Americans say "Good-bye", they nearly always add, "Have a good day." or "Have a good trip." etc. to friends and strangers alike. Britons are already beginning to use "Have a good day."

The British usually use "got" in the sense of "have". The Americans hardly ever do.

AmE: Do you have a car, room, etc. ? Yes, I do.

BrE: Have you got a car, room, etc. ? Yes, I have.

There are a number of differences between American and British English in the spelling of words, e. g. check (US)/cheque (UK). Many American words ending in



Time flies. 光阴似箭。



“or”, e.g. honor, labor are spelt in British English with an “our,” e.g. honour, labour. Many verbs in American English with “ize” or “izing” forms, e.g. organize, realizing are spelt in BrE with “ise” or “ising”, e.g. organise, realising. In American English, “practice” is used both for the verb and noun. In BrE, the verb is spelt “practise”, and the noun “practice”. In American English, one writes “traveler,” while in British English, one writes “traveller”.

It was once predicted that British and American English would become separate languages finally. But the opposite has happened. The links (联系) between the two countries are so strong that linguistically (语言上地), and probably culturally (文化上地) too, they are closer together than ever.

4. The Americans hardly say “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. Good-bye. Have a good day!
  - B. Glad to know you!
  - C. Hi!
  - D. Have you got a car?
5. What does the fifth paragraph talk about?
- A. There are lots of differences in spelling between AmE and BrE.
  - B. Why do the Americans and the British use different spellings?
  - C. There are few differences in spelling between AmE and BrE.
  - D. The different usages of words in AmE and BrE.





6. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The two languages will become separate languages.  
 B. American English will be used more and more.  
 C. The two languages will be closer and closer.  
 D. British English will be used more and more.
7. The underlined word “predicted” in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.
- A. 解释                      B. 预言                      C. 考虑                      D. 证明

### ● 答案与分析



美国英语与英国英语的区别不仅仅表现在问候上,也表现在表达、书写等方面。

4. D 细节题。从第二段“The British usually use ‘got’ in the sense of ‘have’. The Americans hardly ever do.”得此答案。
5. A 主旨大意题。从第五段的主旨句“‘There are a number of differences between American and British English in the spelling of words...’”可以得此答案。
6. C 细节题。从最后一段“The links between the two countries are so strong that linguistically, and probably culturally too, they are closer together than ever.”可以得此答案。
7. B 词义理解题。从文章所叙述的美国英语与英国英语最后将会越来越近看,原来的看法是预测。



难度: 中字数: about 221 words标准用时: 5.5 minutes

实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_

The human body is a living machine, and, like all machines, it needs fuel to supply it with energy. This is provided by the food we eat. But how much do we need to stay healthy?



The energy value of food is usually measured in calories. A calorie is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kg of water by 1°C. The number of calories people need per day is different, as the chart below shows. Also, the number of calories you use at any moment normally depends on the activity you are in. For example, you need more calories for standing than for sitting, more for running than for walking, and so on.

The energy in food is mainly in the form of three kinds of chemical materials—carbohydrate (糖类), protein and fat. Carbohydrate provides 3.8 Cal/gm (calories per gram) of energy, protein 4.0 Cal/gm and fat 8.8 Cal/gm. Each food contains different amounts of these materials, as the





second chart shows.

### Chart 1

CALORIES NEEDED PER DAY	
BABY	750
OFFICE WORKER	2 700
CHILD AGED 8	2 100
WOMAN FEEDING BABY	2 700
MAN OVER 70	2 100
BOY AGED 16	3 000
WOMAN	3 600
FARMER	2 600

Chart II

	FAT	PROTEIN	CARBOHYDRATE
MILK	30%	30%	40%
RICE	5%	10%	85%
PEANUTS	60%	30%	10%

8. \_\_\_\_\_ calories are required to raise the temperature of 5 kg of water from  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $90^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?
- A. 55  
B. 175  
C. 325  
D. 275
9. If you lack for calories to support your running activities you'd better take more \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. milk  
B. peanuts  
C. rice  
D. milk and rice
10. We may learn from the charts that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a child aged eight requires more than 3 times the amount of calories that a baby does  
B. a boy aged sixteen requires nearly twice the amount of





- calories that a boy aged eight does
- C. a mother with a baby to feed uses up more calories than a hard-working farmer each day
- D. an old man needs less calories than an 8-year-old boy on account of his less movement
11. Which of the following statements agrees with the passage and the charts above?
- A. You need more calories for swimming than for mountain climbing.
- B. If you take an equal amount of vitamin containing the calories you need, you don't need to eat any food at all.
- C. Different people need different amounts of energy depending on their age, sex and the activities they are in.
- D. 3 grams of milk provides 16.6 calories because carbohydrate provides 3.8 Cal/gm, protein 4.0 Cal/gm, and fat 8.8 Cal/gm.

11

### 答案与分析



本文是说明文。全文说明了我们身体所需能量的问题,工作不同我们所需要的能量就不同。

8. D 计算题。由第二段中“A calorie is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kg of water by 1°C.”一句话的说明,可以这样来计算: $5 \times (90 - 35) = 275$ 。
9. B 计算题。由第三段可以知道:单位质量的 fat 比其他两者提供的热量要高。由 Chart II 可以知道,单位质量的花生含 fat 多,因此提供的热量就高。
10. C 通过对比两个图表的说明和分析计算,A、B、C 三项不正确。





11. C A项没有具体的说明,没有可比性;B项描述不正确,根据常识也可以淘汰;D项应该如此计算: $3 \times 30\% \times 8.8 + 3 \times 30\% \times 4.0 + 3 \times 40\% \times 3.8 = 16.08$ 。



难度: 中

字数: about 279 words

标准用时: 5.5 minutes

实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_

Can animals be made to work for us? Some scientists think that one day animals may be trained to do a lot of simple jobs that are now being done by human beings. They point out that at a circus (马戏团), for example, we may see elephants, monkeys, dogs and other animals doing a lot of things. If you watch closely, you may notice that the trainer always gives the animal something to eat as a reward (奖赏). The scientists say that many different animals may be trained to do quite a few simple jobs if they know they would get a reward for doing them.



Of course, as we know, dogs can be used to guard a house as soldiers in both old and modern times. Geese have been used to give warning by making a lot of noise when an



To know oneself is true progress. 人贵有自知之明。





enemy comes near. But it may be possible to train animals to work in factories. In Russia, for example, pigeons, which are birds with good eyesight, are being used to watch out fault (毛病) in small steel balls. When the pigeon sees a ball which looks different from others, it touches a switch. This turns on a light to warn the workers in the factory. At the same time, a few seeds are given to the pigeon as a reward. It takes three or five weeks to train a pigeon to do this and one pigeon can inspect three thousand balls an hour.

Apes (猿) have been used in America in helping to make cars and scientists believe that these large monkeys may one day gather crops and even drive tractors on the farm.

12. Which of the following four words is closest in meaning to "trained" in the passage?

13

- A. Taught. B. Made.  
C. Rewarded. D. Forced.

13. The trainer gives the animal something to eat \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when the animal wants to eat something  
B. to make the animal to do something  
C. before the animal does something  
D. after the animal does something

14. In this passage the author tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that elephants and monkeys are the cleverest animals  
B. pigeons and geese are more clever than any other animals  
C. dogs are the most clever animals in the world  
D. nothing about the question; what animals are the cleverest

15. The pigeon touched the switch when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the light goes on B. it finds a fault

Tomorrow never comes. 我生待明日, 万事成蹉跎。

