

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

选修  
6



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 篇文章以及英语幽默、名人名言、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(选修 6)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

2006 年 6 月

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英  
语  
阅  
读

# 选修 6

XUANXIULIU





# Unit



难度: 中

字数: about 422 words

标准用时: 8.5 minutes

实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_

It was early morning. Peter Corbett helped Mark Wellman out of his wheelchair and onto the ground. They stood before El Capitan, a huge mass of rock almost three quarters of a mile high in California's beautiful Yosemite Valley. It had been Mark's dream to climb El Capitan for as



long as he could remember. But how could a person without the use of his legs hope to try to climb it?

Mark knew he couldn't finish the climb alone, but his friend Peter, an expert rock climber, would be there to lend a helping hand. He and Mark thought that it would take seven days to reach the top.

Peter climbed about 100 feet up and hammered a piton

A drowning man will catch a straw. 溺水者见稻草也抓。





(岩钉) into the rock. Fastening one end of a 165-foot rope to the piton, he let one end of the rope fall down. Mark caught the rope and fastened it to his belt with a special instrument. This instrument would allow Mark to move upward, but would prevent him from falling even as much as a single inch. He next reached above his head and fastened a T-shaped bar to the rope, using the same kind of instrument.

Mark took a deep breath, pushed the T-bar up almost as far as his arms could reach, and began the first of the 7,000 pull-ups needed to reach the top. High above, Peter let out a cheer, "You're on your way."

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Seven years before, at the age of twenty-one, he had fallen while mountain climbing, injuring his backbone. The fall cost him the use of his legs, but he never lost his love of adventure or his joyful spirit.

For the first four days the two men progressed steadily upward without incident. But on the fifth day an unbearably (无法忍受的) hot wind began to blow, and as time went by, it became stronger and stronger, causing Mark to sway (摇摆) violently on his rope. But Mark kept on determinedly pushing up the T-bar and pulling himself up. In spite of that, he had to admit that he felt a lot better when the wind finally died down and his body touched solid rock again.

It took them one day more than they had expected, but on



A fool always finds a greater fool than himself. 笨人看人笨。





July 26 at 1:45 in the afternoon, the crowd of people waiting on the top went wild with joy as the two heads appeared. Mark Wellman had shown that if you set your heart and mind on a goal, no wall is too high, no dream impossible.

1. What had Mark Wellman long desired to do?
  - A. To finish one of the most difficult rock climbs in the world.
  - B. To be the first to climb El Capitan.
  - C. To climb the highest mountain in California.
  - D. To help his friend Peter climb El Capitan.
2. How did Mark climb the mountain?
  - A. He fastened the rope to his wheelchair.
  - B. He hammered in pitons so that he had something to hold on to.
  - C. He held on to the T-bar and Peter pulled him up.
  - D. He pulled himself up using a T-bar and special equipment.
3. What was the worst problem Mark had during the climb?
  - A. He struck against the rock and hurt his arms.
  - B. A strong wind blew him away from the rock.
  - C. He kept falling several inches.
  - D. While swaying in space, he became terrified.

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### 答案与分析

Mark Wellman 在一次登山过程中受了重伤,他的双腿不能活动,脊椎也断了,然而这不能阻止他攀登高峰。在朋友的帮助下,他终于实现了自己的梦想。

1. A 推理题。从第一段 "It had been Mark's dream to climb



El Capitan for as long as he could remember.”可以得知,爬上 El Capitan 是 Mark 长期的梦想。

2. D 细节题。从第四段“Mark took a deep breath, pushed the T-bar up almost as far as his arms could reach...”得此答案。
3. B 细节题。从第六段“But on the fifth day an unbearably hot wind began to blow, and as time went by, it became stronger and stronger, causing Mark to sway violently on his rope.”得此答案。



难度: 中

字数: about 293 words

标准用时: 6 minutes

实际用时: \_\_\_\_\_

Except for the sun, the moon looks the biggest object in the sky. Actually it is one of the smallest, and only looks big because it is so near to us. Its diameter is only 2,160 miles (3,389 km), or a little more than a quarter of the diameter of the earth.



Once a month, or, more exactly, once every 29.5 days, at the time we call “full moon”, its whole disc looks bright. At other times only part of it appears bright, and



Misfortunes tell us what fortune is. 不经灾祸不知福。



we always find that this is the part which faces towards the sun, while the part facing away from the sun appears dark. People could make their pictures better if they kept this in mind—only those parts of the moon which are lighted up by the sun are brighter. This shows that the moon gives no light of its own. It only throws back the light of the sun, like a huge mirror hung in the sky.

Yet the dark part of the moon's surface is not completely black; usually it is just light enough for us to be able to see its shape, so that we speak of seeing "the old moon in the new moon's arms". The light by which we see the old moon does not come from the sun, but from the earth. We know well how the surface of the sea or of snow, or even of a wet road, may throw back uncomfortably much of the sun's light on to our faces. In the same way the surface of the whole earth throws back enough of the sun's light on to the face of the moon for us to be back to see the parts of it which would otherwise be dark.

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4. Why is the dark part of the moon not completely black?

- A. The earth throws back sunlight on to the moon.
- B. The sun shines on the moon's surface.
- C. The moon throws back the light from the sun.
- D. The moon has light of its own.

5. How often do we see the moon as its brightest?

- A. Once every week.
- B. Once every year.
- C. Once every 29.5 days.
- D. Once every 27 days.

Lifeless, faultless. 只有死人才不犯错误。





6. What is meant by "seeing the old moon in the new moon's arms" ?
- We can see the dark parts of the moon, though not clearly.
  - The new moon is at its brightest.
  - The dark parts of the moon are bright enough for us to see.
  - Part of the moon's surface is lighted by the sun.
7. Which of the following is TRUE?
- The moon which appears round at its brightest is called full moon.
  - The moon's diameter is exactly one fourth of that of the earth.
  - The light by which we see the old moon comes from the sun.
  - The part of the moon which is not lighted by the sun is completely dark.

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### 答案与分析

本文是说明文。全文说明了月球的一些情况。

- A 细节理解题。从最后一段 "In the same way the surface of the whole earth throws back enough of the sun's light on to the face of the moon for us to be back to see the parts of it which would otherwise be dark." 得此答案。
- C 细节题。从第二段 "Once a month, or, more exactly, once every 29.5 days, at the time we call 'full moon', its whole disc looks bright." 得此答案。
- A 词义理解题。从第三段 "Yet the dark part of the moon's surface is not completely black; usually it is just light enough for us to be able to see its shape, so that we speak of seeing 'the old moon in the new moon's arms'." 得此答案。



From small beginning come great things. 伟大始于渺小。



7. A 细节题。从第二段“...at the time we call ‘full moon’, its whole disc looks bright.”得此答案。



难度：中

字数：about 281 words

标准用时：5.5 minutes

实际用时：                    

All through history, explorers have led the way for people to move into new places. Today's explorers are responsible for leading the way into space.



9

The first person in space was Yuri Gagarin from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Mr Gagarin was sent into space on April 12, 1961 aboard Vostok I. The Vostok I spaceship reached a point 325 kilometers (203 miles) high before it began to fall back to earth. Mr Gagarin's journey only lasted 108 minutes, but that first trip into space marked the opening of the Space Age.

The first woman in space was Valentina Tereshkova who was also from the USSR. Ms Tereshkova circled the earth for two days and 22 hours aboard Vostok VI in 1963. During this journey, Vostok VI completely circled the earth 48 times!

One today is worth two tomorrows. 一个今天胜似两个明天。





Some of the people who have traveled in space leave the earth entirely. Twelve people have actually walked on the moon. Neil Armstrong from the United States was the first man to set foot on the moon. When the Apollo 11 space team landed on the moon, Mr Armstrong was the first person to step out of the ship, the Eagle, onto the moon on July 21, 1969. The last people to visit the moon were members of the Apollo 17 space team in 1972. These men spent almost three days on the moon picking up rocks and collecting soil from the surface of the moon. They brought these samples back to earth for scientists around the world to study.

For the time being, only about 300 people from all around the world have gone into space, but this number will surely increase as scientists continue to explore space.

8. Where was the first man in space from?  
A. England. B. The USA.  
C. Germany. D. The USSR.
9. How long was Yuri Gagarin's first space flight?  
A. Less than two hours. B. About one day.  
C. More than a week. D. A few months.
10. When did the first woman go into space?  
A. In 1961. B. In 1963.  
C. In 1969. D. In 1972.
11. How many people have walked on the moon?  
A. One. B. Six.  
C. Twelve. D. More than twenty.





## 答案与分析

本文是记叙文。全文讲述了人类探索太空的历史。

8. D 细节题。从第二段“The first person in space was Yuri Gagarin from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).”得此答案。
9. A 细节题。从第二段“Mr Gagarin's journey only lasted 108 minutes...”得此答案。
10. B 细节题。从第三段“Ms Tereshkova circled the earth for two days and 22 hours aboard Vostok VI in 1963.”得此答案。
11. C 细节题。从第四段“Some of the people who have traveled in space leave the earth entirely. Twelve people have actually walked on the moon.”得此答案。



难度：中

字数：about 233 words

标准用时：4.5 minutes

实际用时：                    

Buying insurance (保险) is a way in which people can protect themselves against large losses (损失). Protection against fire is one kind of insurance. Large numbers of people pay small sums of money to an



The tongue is boneless but it breaks bones. 舌无骨却能折断骨。





insurance company (公司). Although thousands of people have paid for fire insurance, only a few will lose their homes by fire. The insurance company will pay for these homes out of the small sums of money it has collected.

The first modern fire insurance company was formed in London, England, in the 1740s. A great fire had just destroyed most of the city, and people wanted protection against further losses. The first company grew rapidly. Some other companies were founded in other areas.

Benjamin Franklin helped form the first fire insurance company in America in 1752, and then a new kind of insurance for farmers was suggested. The new insurance would provide protection against the loss of crops from storms.

Later on another new insurance company was started in America. This company, which offered (办理) life insurance, collected small sums of money regularly from many different men. If a man died, his family was given a large sum of money.

Over the years, insurance companies have offered new kinds of insurance protection. The new kinds of insurance cover losses from such accidents as car and plane crashes (坠毁). Today, most people have some kind of insurance.

12. The first fire insurance company was founded \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in 1740

B. by Benjamin Franklin



A bold attempt is half success. 勇敢的尝试是成功的一半。





- C. in America  
D. in London, England
13. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. The first modern fire insurance company was founded before a great fire in London.  
B. In America, farmers have protection against the loss of crops from storms if they buy insurance.  
C. Fire insurance will prevent people's homes from burning.  
D. Life insurance was started in London, England.
14. Insurance means protection against \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the loss of fire  
B. the loss of life  
C. the loss of car and plane crashes  
D. losses of many kinds of accidents
15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. Only a few people buy some kind of insurance.  
B. Benjamin Franklin helped set up the first American fire insurance company.  
C. Many insurance companies were founded after the first insurance company.  
D. If a man buys life insurance, he has to pay small sums of money regularly.
16. A good title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The First Fire Insurance Company  
B. Franklin, the Founder of the First American Insurance Company  
C. Protection for Everyone  
D. Life Insurance

