

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

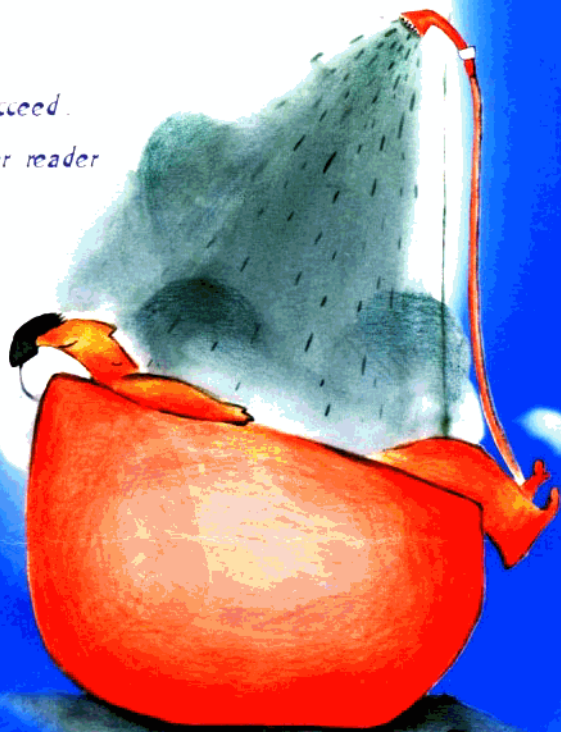
冀教版

英语阅读

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

选修
6

山东教育出版社



普通高中课程标准实验教科书

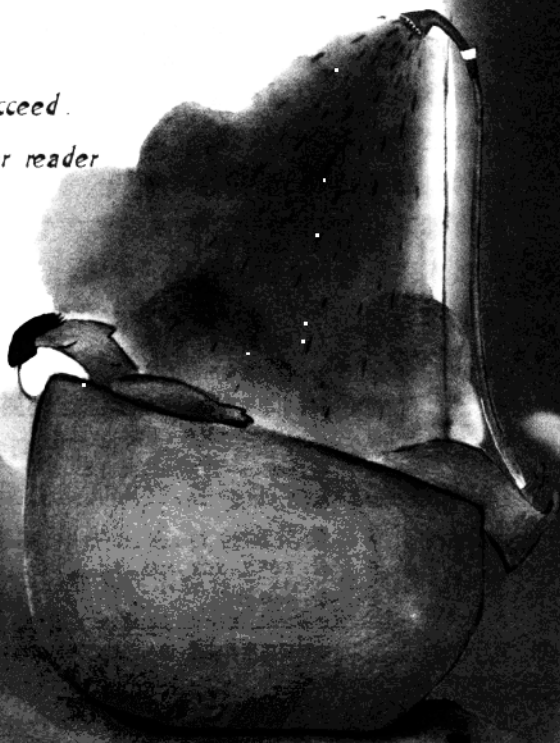
冀教版

英语阅读

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

选修
6

山东教育出版社



普通高中课程标准实验教科书

(冀教版)

英语阅读

(选修6)

主编 徐汉东

出版者: 山东教育出版社

(济南市纬一路 321 号 邮编: 250001)

电话: (0531)82092663 传真: (0531)82092661

网址: <http://www.sjs.com.cn>

发行者: 山东教育出版社

印刷: 山东新华印刷厂

版次: 2005 年 9 月第 3 版第 3 次印刷

规格: 880mm×1230mm 32 开本

印张: 3.5 印张

字数: 93 千字

书号: ISBN 7-5328-5285-7

定价: 4.00 元

(如印装质量有问题, 请与印刷厂联系调换)

说 明

由教育部制定的《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》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 万词左右”;八级目标“除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词左右。”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教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。

本丛书每单元围绕教材中的单元话题编排 5 篇选文。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。本丛书各册中选文的生词率不超过 3%。

本册为配合 2005 年河北教育出版社最新出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语》(选修 6)使用。

本书由徐汉东主编,刘月英、冯文慧、吴国瑛、王侠、刘思敏、王涛等共同编写。

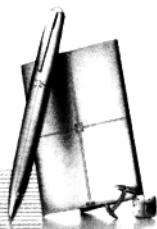
编 者

2005 年 8 月

目 录

<i>Unit 1</i>	2
<i>Unit 2</i>	13
<i>Unit 3</i>	25
<i>Unit 4</i>	35
<i>Unit 5</i>	48
<i>Unit 6</i>	60
<i>Unit 7</i>	72
<i>Unit 8</i>	85
<i>Answer Keys</i>	96

Printed



选修 6

Unit 1

Achieving Your Best



Many new students find it hard to do all the study that has to be done; they find themselves putting off reading assignment, jumping from subject to another and rarely being quite certain what they are trying to do during a particular study session^①. The best way to overcome these difficulties and to start studying efficiently is to plan your time and organize your work. Let us suppose that you have 15 hours per week of classes and that you decide to allow yourself a 40-hour working week (a reasonable figure, leaving you 70 waking hours for other activities).

You now have to decide how to divide the remaining 25 hours of private study. Naturally the decisions you make will change from week to week according to what essays have to be written and what reading has to be done. Many people find it helpful to draw up^② each week a seven-day timetable showing the occasions on which they will be



working privately and the particular subjects that will be studying on each occasion. By checking such a plan at times during the week, you can see what you have done and what you have still to do; the whole plan becomes more manageable. There are a number of places where you can study—college library, public library, home, empty classrooms, on bus or train—and each has several obvious advantages and disadvantages. The college library is least busy in the evening, on Wednesday afternoon, and all day Friday and Saturday.

When you are deciding where to study, keep the following suggestions in mind:

1. Try to study always in the same place. After a while the familiar surroundings will help you to switch into the right frame of mind^③ as soon as you sit down.
2. Find somewhere with as few distractions^④ as possible.
3. Make sure that your study place has a good light and is warm (but not too warm) and well aired. (331 words)

① session /'seʃən/ *n.* 阶段; 时段

② draw up 草拟

③ frame of mind 心绪; 心境

④ distraction /dis'trækʃən/ *n.* 分心; 分心的事物

1. Many new students find it hard _____.

- A. to study efficiently
B. to make a good plan



- C. to delay their reading
 - D. to jump from subject to subject
2. A student is advised to make a weekly plan and to check it from time to time in order to _____.
- A. see what day of the week is
 - B. see what work still needs doing
 - C. see how he feels at the whole week
 - D. see whether he has calculated it properly
3. A student's organization of his work will need to change according to _____ that week.
- A. how many hours he is awake
 - B. how many subjects are required
 - C. how many lectures he misses
 - D. what he has to write and read
4. What's the main idea of this passage?
- A. Be certain what you can do.
 - B. Overcome your difficulties.
 - C. Organize yourself.
 - D. Find a quiet place for study.



It is natural that young people are often uncomfortable when they are with their parents. Then they say that their parents don't understand them. They often think that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are too serious and too strict with their children; and that they seldom give their children a free hand.

It is true that parents often find it difficult to win their



children's trust and they tend^① to forget how they themselves felt when young.

For example, young people like to act on the spot without much thinking. It is one of their ways to show that they have grown up and they can face any difficult situation.

Older people worry more easily. Most of them plan things ahead, at least in the back of their minds, and do not like their plans to be upset by something unexpected.

If you plan to control your life, you'd better win your parents over and try to get them to understand you. If your parents see that you have a great sense of responsibility, they will certainly give you the right to do what you want to do. (195 words)



① tend /tend/ v. 倾向

5. What does the writer mainly want to tell us with this passage?
- A. Young people often disobey their parents.
 - B. Young people should think and decide for themselves.
 - C. Parents and their children should face any difficult situation.
 - D. Parents and their children should understand each other.
6. It seems to young people that parents seldom give their children _____.
- A. chances to show themselves off
 - B. chances to do what they can do
 - C. freedom to do what they think



- D. freedom to say what they think
7. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Young people usually think carefully before they act.
 - B. Older people think carefully before they act.
 - C. Young people don't like to be with their parents.
 - D. Parents are sometimes out of touch with modern ways.
8. If a young man plans to control his own life, it's better for him to do everything _____.
- A. according to his own wish
 - B. with a strong sense of duty
 - C. under his parents' control
 - D. in the same way as his parents do



Most Americans don't like to get advice from members of their family. When they need advice, they don't usually ask people they know. Instead, many Americans write letters to newspapers and magazines which give advice on many subjects, including family problems, the use of language, health, cooking, child care, clothes, how to buy a house or a car, and so on.



Most newspapers regularly print letters from readers with problems. Along with the letters are answers written by people who are supposed to solve such problems. Some of these writers are doctors; others are lawyers or educators. But two of the most famous writers of advice are women



without special training for this kind of work. One of them answers letters addressed^① to “Dear Abby”. The other is addressed as “Dear Ann Landers”. Experience is their preparation for giving advice.



There is one writer who has not lived long enough to have much experience. She is a girl named Angel Cavelliere, who started writing advice for newspaper readers at the age of ten. Her advice to young readers, now appears regularly in the Philadelphia Bulletin in a column^② called DEAR ANGEL. (1993 words)

① address /ə'dres/ v. 写信给……; 寄给……

② column /'kɒləm/ n. 专栏

9. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Two Famous Women Writers.
 - B. Angel Cavelliere and Her Advice.
 - C. Getting Advice from Strangers.
 - D. The Strange Americans.
10. Who do the Americans usually write to for advice?
 - A. Family members.
 - B. Friends.
 - C. Angel Cavelliere.
 - D. Newspapers or magazines.
11. What are probably “Abby” and “Ann Landers” according to the passage?
 - A. Pen names of women.



- B. Two experienced doctors.
 - C. Two famous lawyers.
 - D. Real names of two women.
12. What do you think the Philadelphia Bulletin probably is?
- A. A school or university.
 - B. A kind of publication.
 - C. A publishing house.
 - D. A city in America.



I really love my job because I enjoy working with small children and like the challenges and awards^① from the job. I also think my work is important. There was a time when I thought I would never have that sort of career.

I wasn't an excellent student because I didn't do much schoolwork. In my final term I started thinking what I might do and found I didn't have much to offer. I just accepted that I wasn't the type to have a career.

I then found myself a job, looking after two little girls. It wasn't too bad at first. But the problems began when I agreed to live in, so that I would be there if my boss had to go out for business in the evening. We agreed that if I had to work extra hours one week, she'd give me time off the next. But unfortunately, it didn't often work out. I was getting extremely tired and fed up, because I had too many late nights and early mornings with the children.

One Sunday, I was in the park with the children, and met



Megan who used to go to school with me. I told her about my situation. She suggested that I should do a course and get a qualification^② if I wanted to work with children. I didn't think I would be accepted because I didn't take many exams in school. She persuaded me to phone the local college and they were really helpful. My experience counted for a lot and I got on a part-time course. I had to leave my job with the family, and got work helping out at a kindergarten.



Now I've got a full-time job there. I shall always be thankful to Megan. I wish I had known earlier that you could have a career, even if you aren't top of the class at school. (319 words)

① award /ə'wɔ:d/ n. 奖品; 奖赏

② qualification /ˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ n. 资格证书

13. What is the author's present job?
- A. Taking care of children for a family.
 - B. Working part-time in a college.
 - C. Helping children with their schoolwork.
 - D. Looking after children at a kindergarten.
14. When staying with the two girls' family, the author _____.
A. was paid for extra work
B. often worked long hours
C. got much help from her boss



- D. took a day off every other week
15. Why did the author leave her first job?
- A. She found a full-time job.
 - B. She was fed up with children.
 - C. She decided to attend a part-time course.
 - D. She needed a rest after working extra hours.
16. What has the author learned from her own experiences?
- A. Less successful students can still have a career.
 - B. Qualifications are necessary for a career.
 - C. Hard work makes an excellent student.
 - D. One must choose the job he likes.



So what's the adjective most commonly used by teenagers to describe how they feel about school?

"Bored," according to a Gallup^① Poll report. In a recent online survey, Gallup asked 785 students aged 13 to 17 to look over a list of adjectives and choose the three that best describe "how you usually feel at school". "Bored" was the clear winner, named by half of the students, beating out "tired", which was picked by 42 percent. Girls and boys were equally uninterested and 16 and 17-year-olds were more often bored and tired and less often happy in school than the 13 to 15-year-olds.

Students who say they consume^② alcohol are even more bored than those who don't. Sixty-three percent of student drinkers said they were bored in school and 50



percent were tired. Only 19 percent said they were happy in school, compared with 36 percent of the teetotalers. Tied for third on the list of adjectives were “happy” and “challenged”, each named by 31 percent of respondents^③. “Pressured” was ranked fifth, named by 28 percent of the students—so three of the five most commonly named terms reflect negative attitudes about school.

Gallup also asked the same age group, with 439 responding, about how their parents would punish them for a serious offense, like drinking alcohol or stealing, and for less serious offenses, like cursing or breaking curfew^④. In both cases, most teenagers reported that they would be grounded or have their privileges^⑤ taken away.

Only 8 percent said their parents would “spank me/beat me” for drinking or stealing. And 3 percent said they “would never do those things.”

One 16-year-old minor offender complained, “They yell at me for excessive^⑥ amounts of time, usually until they forget what it is they are yelling at me about.” One 14-year-old endures “push-ups.” (329 words)

① Gallup /'gæləp/ *n.* 民意调查

② consume /kən'sju:m/ *v.* 消费

③ respondent /rɪs'pɒndənt/ *n.* 回答者

④ curfew /'kɜ:fju:/ *n.* 禁令

⑤ privilege /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 特权; 特免

⑥ excessive /ɪk'sesɪv/ *adj.* 过量的