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魔法英语

高二



同步阅读

魔力! 高效! 经典! 权威!

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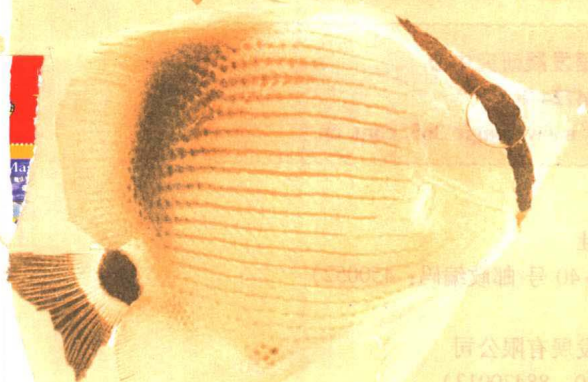
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高二



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张健 邵文磊

在新的世纪，国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化，广大教师和学生对中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏：中学英语教辅需要精品，需要品牌，需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造！魔法英语的出现，为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一页。

美国 AT&T 国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与，北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助，一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语，已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿，成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌！一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌！

魔法英语横空出世，骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注，得到社会各界读者的厚爱，这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们本意旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台，为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里，最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累，我们力求通过不懈的努力，让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语，让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒，照耀每位读者！

我们与读者的心是相通的，同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在，我们付出的每一份努力，都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀，我们将会以百倍的努力来报答。未来我们会做得更好！这是我们的目标，也是我们不变的承诺。

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手，最贴心的朋友！让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆，一起成长！



Preface

前言

阅读是一种语言技能，一种复杂的心里活动，一种传输信息、沟通思想感情、获取书面信息的重要交际行为。阅读在英语学习中也是最有效、最富有情景的语言吸收方式，而阅读能力的提高则依赖于语言能力和阅读技巧。

如今，中学英语课程标准要求加大学生阅读的量，目的就是要从本质上提高学生的阅读能力，并达到信息的真正交流。所以英语学习要求学会阅读，养成良好的阅读习惯，具备高效的阅读能力，能在所阅读的材料中尽快提取重要信息以达到信息交流的目的。

《魔法英语同步阅读》出版的目的是依据中学英语课程标准的要求加大中学生阅读的量，使学生养成良好的阅读习惯，从本质上提高阅读能力。

参与本套丛书编写的作者均是来自清华附中、北京四中、华东师大附中等全国各地名校的骨干教师，他们多年来一直从事在教育一线，有着长期的、丰富的英语阅读教学经验，洞察学生对英语阅读教辅书的需求，本套丛书的出版是他们智慧和心血的结晶，也是我们奉献给广大中学生朋友的一份精美礼物。

本套阅读丛书每册按单元编写，注重与教材同步，以求达到快速提高英语阅读的目的。具有以下特色：





Preface

前言

- ◆ **原汁原味** 丛书中所有阅读材料均来源于近年发表的阅读文章及国外原版阅读材料，语言地道、纯正。
- ◆ **拓展视野** 新颖、极富启发性的选材，既巩固了学生所学的课堂知识，也拓展了学生的阅读视野。
- ◆ **体裁丰富** 包括记叙文、说明文及各种应用文等。
- ◆ **题材宽泛** 包括科普、文化、政治、经济等社会各方面的热门话题。
- ◆ **题型多样** 涵盖阅读理解可能出现的各种题型，包括有阅读理解题、判断对错题和完型填空题。
- ◆ **插图精美** 在适当位置依照文章内容配有精巧、诙谐的插图，以激发学生的阅读兴趣，并帮助学生理解文章内容。
- ◆ **实用高效** 通过选材、设题等各种方式最终达到提高英语阅读能力的目的。

阅读是一个综合过程，能力的提高更是一个循序渐进的过程，不同年级有不同的阅读达标要求，课堂上各阶段的阅读理解训练也应随之有所侧重。我们诚挚的希望藉由《魔法英语同步阅读》系列的出版，带给广大中学生朋友一种全新的阅读感受，让广大中学生朋友的英语能力在浑然不觉中逐步提高，真正做到同步阅读，同步学习！





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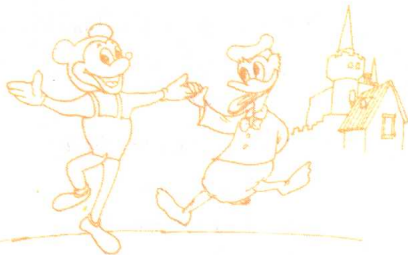
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Disneyland

Passage 1

● 阅读理解一

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the film-maker Walt Disney. He had an unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon film for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said, "Stop! That's our duck!"



The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film *The Wise little Hen*. Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute *Mickey Mouse* film. He lost his temper very quickly. And they loved his voice when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews. Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a goody-goody like Mickey.

In the 1930s, '40s and 50s Donald and his friends Mickey, Coofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney Cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald and his voice disappeared, there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old

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魔法英语同步阅读 (高二)

cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

注释

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. houseboat <i>n.</i> 形如房子的船; 游艇 | 生 |
| 2. temper <i>n.</i> 气质; 性情; 脾气 | 5. educational <i>adj.</i> 教育的; 有教育意 |
| 3. nephew <i>n.</i> 侄子; 外甥 | 义的 |
| 4. goody-goody <i>n.</i> 伪善的人, 道学先 | |

根据短文内容选择正确答案



- () 1 Who made Donald Duck film?
- A. Mickey Mouse. B. Clarence Nash.
- C. Walt Disney. D. Pluto.
- () 2 When was the first Donald Duck film made?
- A. In 1933. B. In 1934.
- C. In 1966. D. In 1930.
- () 3 Who was Clarence Nash?
- A. A cartoonist. B. Donald Duck's voice.
- C. A film maker. D. A film star.
- () 4 Where do today's children see Donald Duck?
- A. In new films. B. At the cinema.
- C. On television. D. At concerts.

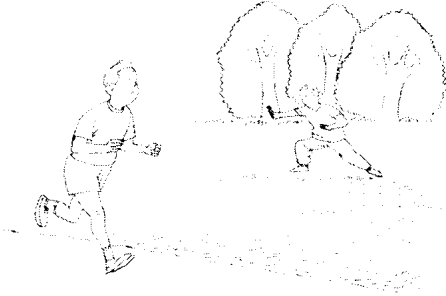
Passage 2

阅读理解二



Millions of people pass through the gates of Disney's entertainment parks in California, Florida and Japan. What makes these places an almost universal attraction? What makes foreign kings and queens and other important people want to visit these

Disney parks? Well, one reason is the way they're treated once they get there. The people at Disney go out of their way they're treated once they get there. The people at Disney go out of their way to serve their "guests", as they prefer to call them, and to see that they enjoy themselves.



All new employees, from vice presidents to part-time workers begin their employment by attending Disney University and taking "Traditions 1." Here, they learn about the company's history, how it is managed and why it is successful. They are shown how each department relates to the whole. All employees are shown how their part is important in making the park a success.

After passing "Traditions 1.", the employees go on to more specialized training for their specific jobs. No detail is missed. A simple job like taking tickets requires four eight-hour days of training. When one ticket taker was asked why it took so much training for such a simple, ordinary job, he replied, "What happens if someone wants to know where the rest rooms are, when the parade starts or what bus to take back to the campgrounds?... we need to know the answers or where to get them quickly. Our constant aim is to help our guests enjoy the party."

Even Disney's managers get involved in the daily management of the park. Every year, the managers leave their desks and business suits and put on special service clothes. For a full week, the bosses sell hot dogs or ice-cream, take tickets or drive the monorail, and take up any of the 100 jobs that make the entertainment park come alive. The managers agree that this week helps them to see the company's goals more clearly.

All these efforts to serve the public well have made Walt Disney Productions famous. Disney is considered by many as the best mass service provider in America or the world. As one long-time business observer once said, "How Disney treats people, communicates with them, rewards them, is in my view the very reason for the fifty years of success... I have watched, very carefully and with great respect and admiration, the theory and practice of selling satisfaction and serving millions of people on an daily basis, successfully. It is what Disney does best."

Magic

魔法英语同步阅读 · 高二

注释

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. entertainment <i>n.</i> 款待, 娱乐, 娱乐表演 | 4. get involved in 涉及 |
| 2. relate <i>vt.</i> 使联系; 显示出……与……的关系 (to, with) | 5. monorail <i>n.</i> 单轨; 单轨铁路 |
| 3. parade <i>n.</i> 游行, 列队行进盛况 | 6. reward <i>vt.</i> 酬劳, 奖赏 |
| | 7. basis <i>n.</i> (pl. -ses /-sɪz/) 基础 |

根据短文内容选择正确答案

- () ① The first day they come to Disney parks, all new employees _____.
A. begin by receiving on-the-job training
B. must learn several jobs
C. begin as ticket takers
D. have already attended Disney University
- () ② The main objective of the Disney employees is to _____.
A. learn all parts of the business
B. see that their guests enjoy themselves
C. be able to answer all kinds of questions
D. keep their important guests happy
- () ③ Each year, managers wear special service clothes and work in the park to _____.
A. set a good example for employees
B. remind themselves of their beginnings at Disney
C. gain a better view of the company's objectives
D. replace employees on holiday
- () ④ Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Tourists learn the history of Disney in its entertainment parks.
B. Disney attracts people almost from all over the world.
C. Parades are regularly held in Disney's entertainment parks.
D. Disney's managers are able to do almost all kinds of work in the Disney parks.
- () ⑤ This passage is mainly about _____.
A. how Disney employees are trained

- B. the history and traditions of the Disney enterprises
 C. why Disney enterprises make a lot of money
 D. the importance Disney places on serving people well

Passage 3

完形填空

While I was walking along the road the other day, I happened to notice a small brown leather purse lying on the pavement. I picked it up and 1 it to see if I could find out the owner's 2. There was nothing inside it except some small 3 and a rather photograph—a 4 of woman and a young girl about twelve years old, who looked like the woman's 5. I put the photograph 6 and took the purse to the police station, 7 I handed it to the sergeant in charge. Before I left, the sergeant made a 8 of my name and address in case the owner of the purse wanted to write and 9 me.

That evening I went to have 10 with an uncle and aunt of mine. They had also invited another person, a young woman, so that there would be 11 people at table. The young woman's face was 12, but I could not remember where I had seen it. I was quite 13 that we had not met before. In the course of conversation, the young woman happened to remark that she had lost her 14 that afternoon. I at once remembered 15 I had seen her face. She was the young girl in the photograph, although she was now much older. Of course she was very 16 when I was able to describe her purse to her. Then I explained that I had 17 her face from the photograph I had found in the purse. My uncle insisted on going round to the 18 immediately to claim the purse. As the police sergeant handed it over, he said that it was a remarkable coincidence that I had 19 not only the purse but also 20 who had lost it.

注释

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. leather <i>n.</i> 皮(革) | sidewalk) |
| 2. purse <i>n.</i> 钱包, 钱袋 | 4. sergeant <i>n.</i> 警官, 军士 |
| 3. pavement <i>n.</i> (英) 人行道 (= 美 | 5. claim <i>vt.</i> (根据权利) 要求, 索取, |

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魔法英语同步阅读 (高二)

索赔, 认领, 申请

6. coincidence *n.* 巧合的事物

通读短文选出一个最佳答案

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| () ① A. cut | B. opened | C. closed | D. showed |
| () ② A. photo | B. money | C. friend | D. name |
| () ③ A. pounds | B. change | C. rings | D. changes |
| () ④ A. picture | B. drawing | C. writing | D. note |
| () ⑤ A. son | B. mother | C. daughter | D. sister |
| () ⑥ A. back | B. outside | C. off | D. on |
| () ⑦ A. which | B. where | C. while | D. although |
| () ⑧ A. note | B. fire | C. face | D. pause |
| () ⑨ A. thank | B. think | C. scold | D. praise |
| () ⑩ A. talk | B. an argument | C. walk | D. dinner |
| () ⑪ A. six | B. five | C. four | D. seven |
| () ⑫ A. pretty | B. ugly | C. familiar | D. pale |
| () ⑬ A. sorry | B. happy | C. sure | D. silly |
| () ⑭ A. daughter | B. purse | C. picture | D. way |
| () ⑮ A. where | B. when | C. how | D. what |
| () ⑯ A. disappointed | B. sad | C. unhappy | D. surprised |
| () ⑰ A. pointed to | B. given | C. painted | D. recognized |
| () ⑱ A. girl's home | B. street | C. police station | D. pavement |
| () ⑲ A. found | B. missed | C. recognized | D. known |
| () ⑳ A. sister | B. relative | C. picture | D. person |

Passage 4

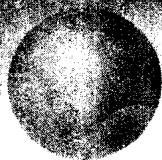
判断正误



I live in the land of Disney, Hollywood and year-round sun. You may think



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Unit 1 Disneyland.....

people in such a glamorous, fun-filled place are happier than others. If so, you have some mistaken ideas about the nature of happiness.

Many intelligent people still equate happiness with fun. The truth is that fun and happiness have little or nothing in common. Fun is what we experience during an act. Happiness is what we experience after an act. It is a deeper, more lasting emotion.

Going to an amusement park or ball game, watching a movie or television, are fun activities that help us relax, temporarily forget our problems and maybe even laugh. But they do not bring happiness, because their good effects end when the fun ends.

I have often thought that if Hollywood stars have a role to play, it is to teach us that happiness has nothing to do with fun. These rich, beautiful individuals have frequent chances of glamorous parties, fancy cars, expensive homes, everything that spells "happiness". But in memoir after memoir, famous persons make known the unhappiness hidden beneath all their fun: depression, alcoholism, drug addiction, broken marriages, troubled children, profound loneliness.

Ask a bachelor why he refuses marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he's honest, he will tell you that he is afraid of making a promise. For promise is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most special features.

Similarly, couples who choose not to have children are deciding in favor of painless fun over painful happiness. They can dine out whenever they want and sleep as they want. Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parents who would choose the word fun to describe raising children.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realization we can ever come to. It liberates time; now we can devote more hours to activities that can really increase our happiness. It liberates money; buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy; we now understand that all those rich and glamorous people we were so sure are happy because they are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

Magic



魔法英语同步阅读（高二）

注释

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. mistake <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 弄错；误解，估计错 | 3. equate <i>vt.</i> 使相等 |
| 2. intelligent <i>adj.</i> 理解力强的，有才智的，聪明的 | 4. temporarily <i>adv.</i> 临时地 |
| | 5. memoir <i>n.</i> 自传，回忆录 |

根据文章内容判断正误

- () ① People living in the land of Disney, Hollywood are happier than others.
- () ② From the passage we know couples having babies gain happiness from their efforts.
- () ③ According to the passage couples having babies find move time to play and joke with them.
- () ④ If one gets the meaning of the true sense of happiness, we will make the best use of his time increasing happiess.

参考答案

Passage 1

1. C 沃尔特·迪斯尼，美国著名的动画片制片人。《米老鼠和唐老鸭》这部动画片就是他的杰作之一。从文章第一段可知答案选C。
2. B 文章第二段第一句告诉我们这部电影是1934年制做的。
3. D 从文章“Donald lived in an old...he became a star after eight-minute Micking Mouse film”中得知他是一个电影名星。
4. C 文章最后一句话已告知我们孩子们现在是通过电视看那些动画片。

Passage 2

1. A 所有迪斯尼的新雇员，不论是副总裁还是临时工在上岗之前都要接受培训。文章第二段已经说明了这点。