青春阅读

Fresh Reading（I）

（英语版）

新鲜阅读空气

（上）

在阅读理解的结合中体会自然天地的动人美丽，于思考练习的贯穿里感受英语的无限魅力。

张胜利 编

远方出版社

新鲜阅读空气：英语版（上）

Fresh Reading（Ⅰ）

张胜利 编

远方出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新鲜阅读空气:英语版.上/张胜利编.—呼和浩特:远方出版社,2005.8(2007.4重印)

(青春阅读)

ISBN 978-7-80723-042-7

Ⅰ.新… Ⅱ.张… Ⅲ.英语—阅读教学—高中—课外读物 Ⅳ.G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第057656号

青春阅读
新鲜阅读空气:英语版
(上)
Fresh Reading(Ⅰ)

编　　者	张胜利
出　　版	远方出版社
社　　址	呼和浩特市乌兰察布东路666号
邮　　编	010010
发　　行	新华书店
印　　刷	廊坊市华北石油华星印务有限公司
版　　次	2007年4月第2版
印　　次	2007年4月第1次印刷
开　　本	787×1092　1/32
印　　张	199
字　　数	1990千
印　　数	3000
标准书号	ISBN 978-7-80723-042-7
总 定 价	500.00元(共20册)

远方版图书,版权所有,侵权必究。

远方版图书,印装错误请与印刷厂退换。

前　言

随着科学技术的进步，越来越多的视听手段被用于外语教学与学习，然而对于广大学生来说，书本的阅读仍然是接触外语最主要的渠道。除了课本之外，相应的阅读材料对于学生拓宽视野和提高阅读能力也是必不可少的。

学习语言的目的在于运用，而阅读能力的高低是语言运用能力的一项很重要指标。读书多了，阅读能力才会逐渐提高。频繁接触，不断摄入，由熟悉到模仿，再由模仿到创造，语言的表达能力也就提高了，这是语言学习的必经之路。

如何阅读，是一个非常个性化的问题。这里涉及读者的水平、文章的深浅、篇幅的长短、内容的重要性以及趣味性等等，不能笼统而言。遇到生词一一查阅词汇表或辞书固不可取，但只读而不求甚解，浮光掠影一晃而过也不可取。至少有一点必须明确，那就是读了就要求读懂，否则就等于没有读过，这里的“懂”首先是了解大意，包括每一段的要领。从学习的要求来看，还应该力求理解每一个句子。为了确切理解，有

时根据上下文猜测一下，或是停下来查阅一下参考书都是无可厚非的。关键是摸索出行之有效的阅读方法，让自己受益。

为此，我们编写了《青春阅读》丛书。本丛书取材广泛得当，具有鲜明的时代特色，可读性强，可使读者增强对现代英语的感受，增长国外社会与文化方面的知识。本丛书符合中学生的英语水平，便于中学生阅读，从中受益。

本丛书材料选编涉及面广，限于时间及编写水平，有误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者朋友们批评指正，以便今后完善。

编　者

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

目　录
CONTENTS

Unit 1　Making a difference

阅读要求要明确

阅读理解是英语学习和英语测试的重要手段，阅读能力的测试分为理解能力和阅读速度。对于高中学生来说，阅读能力测试的主要要求如下：

1. 正确理解作者的思想、观点和意图。

2. 正确理解文章的主题。

3. 正确理解文章细节，包括文章段落大意。

4. 能够通过表面文字，挖掘和理解文章的深层

含义。

5.能够依据所提供的信息,结合中学生应有的常识正确猜测词句的含义。

对于这些能力的考查主要体现在以下四种试题中:

1.推理判断题。

2.归纳概括题。

3.细节认定题。

4.词义猜测题。

阅读理解

Passage A

Francis Bacon，one of the most important philosophers（哲人）of England，was born in London and educated at Cambridge University. When he was only 15，he went to France to work for the English ambassador（大使）①. Two years later he went back to England to study law. At the age of twenty-three he was chosen to parliament（议会）. His ideas about how scientists should study things in nature helped to bring the modern way of thinking，called the scientific method②.

One of the Bacon's best known books was his Essays. Each essay was a short piece of writing in which

he tried to give a lesson by discussing sides of a subject such as studying, conversation, friends and healthy living. In many of his books, Bacon explained how scientists should study things as they really existed in nature and then tried to figure out what caused a particular thing to be as it was. Later, by doing experiments, the scientist could see that any one cause would always have the same result. This method, which is called inductive reasoning, is used by all the scientists today, but it was new in Bacon's time.

译　注

① When he was only 15, he went to France to work for the English ambassador.

当他只有 15 岁时,他就去法国为英国大使工作。

词组 work for...“为……工作，为……做事”

② His ideas about how scientists should study things in nature help to bring the modern way of think-

ing, called the scientific method.

他的有关科学家应该从本质上来研究事物的思想有助于现代思维方式的形成，这种思维方式被称作科学方法。

词组 in nature 意思是“实际上，本质上”。

根据文章内容，选择正确答案：

1. According to the passage we know that _____.

A. Francis Bacon was the most important philosopher of England

B. Francis Bacon had good education

C. Francis Bacon worked for a French ambassador at the age of 15

D. Francis Bacon stayed in France until he was 23

2. It can be known that Francis Bacon was famous for _____.

A. inventing the scientific method of studying things in nature

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

B. his books

C. his Essays

D. being a member of parliament

3. His essay gave many useful lessons on _____.

A. studying

B. conversation

C. friends and healthy living

D. all of the above

4. The underlined phrase "inductive reasoning" in the last paragraph means _____.

A. to discover general laws from particular facts or examples

B. to reach a conclusion by reasoning from general laws to a particular case

C. to study things as they used to be

D. to study things in a particular way

5. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Bacon was a learned man.

B. Bacon did a lot of philosophy.

C. The inductive reasoning was widely used both today and in Bacon's time.

D. Bacon gave scientists much useful advice.

Passage B

Do you suppose Darwin, one of the greatest scientists of all time, really did fools' experiments? Or did he do experiments that were so simple and basic that other people just thought they were foolish?

Sometimes, people think they already know the answer to a question or the solution（解决办法）to a problem. Sometimes, they really do know an answer or a solution, but without thinking they are important.

Charles Darwin didn't settle for（满足于）just thinking he knew something[①]. And, he believed all things could be important however simple they seemed to be.

Suppose you drop sheets of paper that are of ex-

actly the same size and shape. If you drop them at the same time in the same place, they will fall in the same way. Now make one of the sheets of paper into a tight (紧的) little ball and let it drop along with the other sheets. What happens? You have done an experiment that is so simple that you might think it couldn't be worth anything②.

But this simple experiment is important. It explains part of our present-day understandings of physics, ideas that were worked out long ago by Galileo and Newton. And these understandings set aside some of ancient Greek physics.

Scientist sometimes stops to look at very simple things and to think very hard about them. Even the simplest idea, which we might think is foolish, can shake the foundations of science③.

译　注

① Charles Darwin didn't settle for just thinking he knew something.

查理·达尔文不仅仅满足于认为自己知道某件事。

② You have done an experiment that is so simple that you might think it couldn't be worth anything.

你已经做了一个你可能认为不值得做的实验。

③ Even the simplest idea, which we might think is foolish, can shake the foundations of science.

即使我们可能认为是愚蠢的最简单的想法都能动摇科学的根基。

根据文章内容，选择正确答案：

1. The passage tells us that Charles Darwin _____.

A. was a great English scientist

B. always liked doing the experiments that others thought difficult

C. thought even the simplest thing was important

D. didn't get well with others

2. The phrase "set aside" most probably means _____ .

A. throw away B. store up

C. put to use D. realize

3. The author of the passage tries to _____.

A. convince us that Charles Darwin, Galileo and Newton are the greatest scientists in the world

B. draw the conclusion that basic sciences are simple things

C. prove that two sheets of paper, with the same size and shape, will fall at the same speed

D. draw our attention to everyday happenings around us

4. Which one of the following is TRUE?

A. Darwin really did fools' experiments.

B. According to some people Darwin did foolish ex-

periments.

C. It is believed by all the people that things could be important though they seemed to be simple.

D. Galileo and Newton worked out ancient Greek physics.

Passage C

Every one of us knows that Albert Einstein was a world-famous scientist. Perhaps we don't know much about his life. Here are some amusing anecdotes（轶事）about him.

When he arrived in New York to be professor at Princeton University, Einstein was anxious to avoid visitors and newsmen. So his friends took him off the ship secretly before it docked（靠上码头）and hurried him away by car.

Einstein said that only twelve people at that time understood his Theory of Relativity（相对论）, although more than nine hundred books had been written to ex-

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com