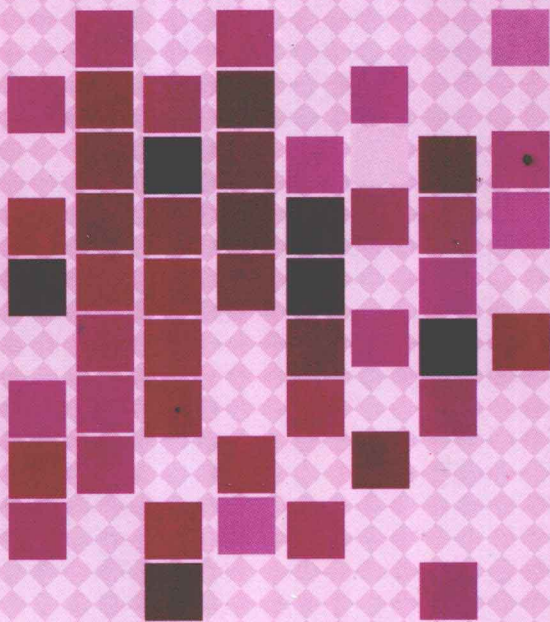


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刘弢 吕春昕 / 编译

英语

阅读理解

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高考冲刺

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高考冲刺

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前 言

看着市场上浩如烟海、质量参差不齐的中学英语教辅图书,有一个想法在我们心中由来已久,那就是编写一套真正内容扎实、效果明显、让同学和家长们的每一分钱都不虚掷的中学英语阅读理解和完形填空丛书。经过精心选编和翻译、经过无数次推敲和取舍,现在,这套丛书终于完稿了,以下是它们的五个主要特点,希望对您有所帮助。

一、内容经典,所有篇目均选自历年中、高考真题。我们尤其注重英文的地道和原汁原味,剔除了某些由中国人撰写的、带有明显汉语思维痕迹的中、高考文章。

二、循序渐进,按内容的难度进行分级。整套丛书从初一至高三难度逐渐抬升,让阅读者的英语水平在不知不觉中得到提高。

三、疑难词、关键词注释,力求重点突出。特别是给出了相应的例句,便于彻底掌握这些词汇。

四、全文翻译,彻底解决读不懂、读不透、练习做了很多可水平提升缓慢的问题。您可能早已注意到,超过99%的中学英语教辅书籍是没有翻译的,为什么?因为翻译的难度最大、对编者的挑战最高。所以我们查阅了大量资料,尽力提供最为准确、流畅的译文,力求使同学们读一篇就彻底消化一篇。

五、采用五篇阅读理解的周计划模式,与中、高考形式和题量相吻合。并在周末补充生词强化及幽默故事。全书共24周,一周之内每天读一篇,题量不大便于坚持,以达到循序渐进的目的。

本丛书的出版离不开华东理工大学出版社编辑们的策划和支持,正是由于他们专业的建议和严谨的敬业精神,这套书才得以更佳的面貌呈现,在此,我们深表谢意。

囿于作者水平,不足之处敬请读者指正。

编 者

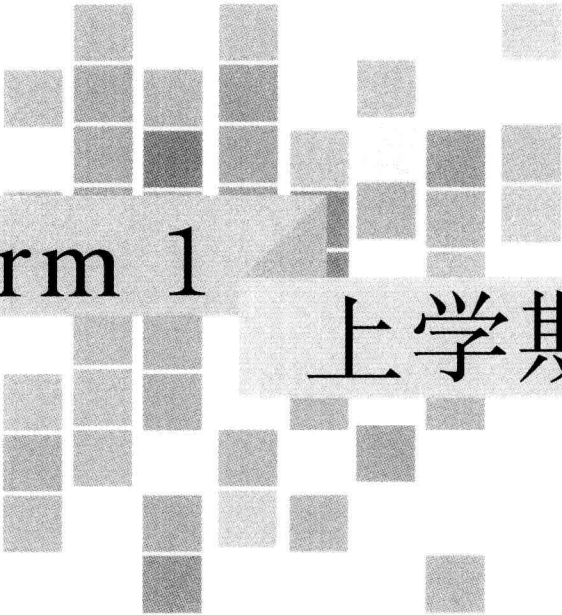
目 录

Term 1 上学期

003	第 1 周
013	第 2 周
023	第 3 周
035	第 4 周
046	第 5 周
057	第 6 周
067	第 7 周
078	第 8 周
088	第 9 周
099	第 10 周
110	第 11 周
122	第 12 周

Term 2 下学期

135	第 13 周
145	第 14 周
155	第 15 周
166	第 16 周
178	第 17 周
188	第 18 周
200	第 19 周
211	第 20 周
222	第 21 周
235	第 22 周
247	第 23 周
259	第 24 周
270	参考答案



Term 1

上学期

第 1 周

Monday

题材: 动物保护

词数: 281

建议阅读时间: 4.5 分钟

The city of Rome has passed a new law to prevent cruelty to animals. All goldfish bowls are no longer allowed and dog owners must walk their dogs.

This comes after a national law was passed to give prison sentences to people who desert cats or dogs.

“The civilization of a city can be measured by this,” said Monica Cirinna, the councilor behind the new law.

“It’s good to do whatever we can for our animals who in exchange for a little love fill our existence with their attention,” she told a Rome newspaper.

The newspaper reported that round bowls don’t give enough oxygen for fish and may make them go blind.

“Rome has tried to protect fish more than anywhere else in the world. It stands out for recognizing that fish are interesting animals who deserve our respect and compassion every bit as much as dogs and cats and other animals,” said Karin Robertson, a director of the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.

Last year a law was passed in Italy that gives people who desert pets big fines and prison sentences. Since then local governments have added their own animal protection rules.

The northern city of Turin passed a law in April to give pet owners fines of up to \$ 598 if they do not walk their dogs three times a day.

The new law in Rome also says that owners mustn’t leave their dogs in hot cars or cut their dogs’ tails to make them look lovelier. The law also gives legal recognition to the “cat ladies” who feed homeless cats. The cats live all over the city from ancient ruins to modern office car parks.

council *n.* 地方议会 || **councilor** *n.* 议员

existence *n.* 生活, 生活方式: He lived a hand-to-mouth existence in a poor area of London. 他在伦敦的贫民区过着勉强糊口的生活。

生词 **every bit as (... as)** (和……)一样: Suzhou is every bit as beautiful as Hangzhou. 苏州和杭州一样美。

ethical *adj.* 合乎道德的: It is not ethical to plagiarize. 剽窃是不道德的。

1. The new law passed in Rome will _____.

A. help improve fishing environment

B. guarantee better conditions for goldfish

- C. stop people from catching goldfish D. discourage keeping goldfish at home
2. People in Rome believe that the civilization of a city can be judged by its _____.
 A. exchanges with other cities B. protection for ancient ruins
 C. awareness of animal protection D. recognition of animal lovers
3. The underlined word “*compassion*” in Paragraph 6 is the closest in meaning to _____.
 A. pity B. praise C. support D. popularity
4. People may break the law in Turin if they _____.
 A. keep their dogs or cats in cars B. feed homeless animals in car parks
 C. raise their cats near ancient ruins D. shut their dogs home all day long

参考译文

罗马市通过了一项防止虐待动物的新法律。该法律规定：所有圆形鱼缸都禁止使用，狗的主人必须遛狗。

这是继对遗弃猫狗者将被判入狱的全国性法律之后的又一条法律。

“城市的文明可以以此衡量”，莫妮卡·科琳娜说，她是支持这项新法律的议员。

她对罗马的一家报社说：“能为动物们做些力所能及的事，这很令人欣慰，它们为了得到我们的一点关爱，在我们的生活中倾注了自己所有的爱。”

据该报报道，圆形鱼缸不能为鱼提供充足的氧气，而且可能使它们失明。

“罗马比其他任何地方都更致力于保护鱼，这是其与众不同之处，他们认为鱼是一种有趣的动物，理应得到和狗、猫及其他动物一样的尊重和同情，”善待动物协会的主席卡林·罗伯逊如是说。

去年，意大利通过了一项法律，对遗弃宠物的人要课以重罚甚至入狱。从那时起，地方政府就开始补充相应的条文。

4月，北部城市都灵通过了一项法律：如果宠物主人不能做到一天遛三次狗，他们将受到最高598美元的罚款。

罗马的新法律也规定，主人不得将狗留在闷热的车内；不得为了好看而剪掉狗尾巴；对于那些喂养流浪猫的“猫女士”，也给予法律上的承认。从古罗马废墟，到现代办公楼下的停车场，流浪猫已无处不在。

Tuesday

题材：劳务输出

词数：324

建议阅读时间：5.5分钟

Last year more than one million Filipinos worked abroad as servants, nurses, sailors and in other difficult but low-paid jobs. Southeast Asians leave their poorer countries for their richer neighbours.

Many of these wage-earners return in the end. In the meantime, they send home huge amounts of money—in the Philippines' case, over 10% of its GDP. Between January and November, the amount was up 18% on the same period of 2005. Poverty and unemployment are still high in the Philippines and other labour-exporting countries. They would be far worse but for this outflow of bodies and inflow of dollars. As for those Asian countries that import labour, as in Europe, falling birth rates mean they are going to need more foreign workers.

On January 13th leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations(ASEAN) signed an agreement to help migrant workers—with the realization that the flow of labour between their countries is a growing problem that they cannot blame on outsiders. A 2005 study showed that 8.4 million Southeast Asians worked outside their home countries, but this did not include the huge numbers of Indonesians doing so without papers. So the true total is probably rather higher.

Of the ten ASEAN countries, the Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos export labour. Singapore and Brunei import it, and Thailand and Malaysia do both. Sziraczki of the UN's International Labour Organization points out that, in the next ten years, the total labour force of the worker-exporting countries should grow by about a third. It makes sense to work on the problem before it gets out of control.

People in the receiving countries seem to be worried about competition for their jobs. Most Thais said their government should admit no more foreign workers, and a few thought otherwise. Even in Singapore, just over half of people are against admitting more foreign workers. Malaysians think that the increase in foreign workers has worsened crime rates.

生
词

migrant *n.* 移民, 移居者: Migrant workers still live in poor quality housing. 流动工人依然住在条件很差的房子中。

worsen *v.* 变得更差, 恶化: Relations between the two countries have steadily worsened. 两国关系不断恶化。

- It can be inferred from the case of the Philippines that _____.
 - the country is Asia's main source of migrant workers
 - labour exports lead to a 10% growth of its GDP
 - the outflow of labour helps solve its social problems
 - the country both exports and imports labour force
- The flow of labour is a growing problem because _____.
 - there is a greater flow of labour than reported
 - more Indonesians work abroad without papers
 - some countries suffer from low birth rates
 - the ASEAN is against admitting foreign workers
- For the labour-importing countries, the flow of labour may lead to _____.
 - higher birth rates
 - lower crime rates
 - greater money inflows
 - stronger job competition
- The writer of the text seems to _____.
 - support the flow of labour between countries
 - report fairly on the question of labour flow
 - express his worries over the ASEAN's decision
 - regard the outflow of labour as a serious problem

参考译文

去年有 100 多万菲律宾人出国从事佣人、护士、海员等艰苦而收入微薄的工作。许多东南亚人纷纷离开自己贫穷的祖国奔赴富裕的邻国。

许多这样的工薪族最终还是回到自己的祖国,同时带回大笔资金——就拿菲律宾来说,这一收入比其国内生产总值的 10% 还要多。从 1 月至 11 月,这一金额就高达 2005 年同期国内生产总值的 18%。在菲律宾和其他劳务输出国家,贫穷和失业率居高不下。但如果没有人口流出和美金流入,这些国家的情况会更糟。对于那些和欧洲一样需要劳务输入的亚洲国家,出生率的降低迫使他们需要更多的外籍劳工。

1 月 13 日,东盟国家领导人签署了一项旨在帮助流动工人的协议,因为他们意识到,劳力的跨国流动正带来越来越多的问题,这不能只责怪外来务工者。2005 年的一项研究表明,东南亚有 840 万人在国外工作,还不包括众多没有证件的印尼人,所以真实的人数可能更高。

10 个东盟国家中,菲律宾、印度尼西亚、缅甸、柬埔寨、越南和老挝向外输出劳力,新加坡及文莱输入劳力,泰国和马来西亚两种情况都有。联合国国际劳工组织的兹拉克奇指出,在未来十年里,劳务输出国家的总劳力将增长大约三分之一,在失控前就着手解决这一问题(即失业)具有重要意义。

在劳务输入国中,人们似乎很担心由此引发的岗位竞争。大多数泰国人说,政府不应当再输入更多的外籍劳工,只有少数人不这么认为。即使在新加坡,也有略高于半数的人反对输入更多劳工。在马来西亚,人们认为外籍劳工的增加使得犯罪率有所上升。

Wednesday

题材: 动物与环境

词数: 292

建议阅读时间: 5 分钟

Michael Fish may soon be replaced as a weather forecaster by something truly fishier—the shark.

Research by a British biology student suggests that sharks could be used to predict storms.

Lauren Smith, 24, is close to completing her study on sharks' ability to sense pressure.

If her studies prove the theory, scientists may be able to monitor the behaviour of sharks to predict bad weather.

Miss Smith had previously studied the behaviour of lemon sharks in the Bahamas.

She then used their close relatives, lesser spotted dogfish, for further research at Aberdeen University.

Her work—thought to be the first of its kind to test the pressure theory—resulted from the observation that juvenile blacktip sharks off Florida moved into deeper water ahead of a violent storm in 2001.

Miss Smith said: "I've always been crazy about travelling and diving and this led me to an interest in sharks."

"I was delighted to have been able to research in the area for my degree. I know there's so much more we need to understand—but it certainly opens the way to more research."

It has been discovered that a shark senses pressure using hair cells in its balance system.

At the Bimini Shark Lab in the Bahamas, Miss Smith fixed hi-tech sensors to sharks to record pressure and temperature, while also tracking them using GPS (Global Positioning

然后她利用它们的近亲——体型较小的斑点狗鲨——在阿伯丁大学进行了更深入的研究。

她的工作被看做是开创了压力测试理论的先河,这都源于她在 2001 年观察到年轻的黑尾真鲨群赶在大风暴之前离开佛罗里达州海岸潜入深水区的行为。

史密斯小姐说:“我热衷于旅游和潜水,这使我对鲨鱼产生了兴趣。”

“我很高兴从事这一领域的研究,同时还能拿学位。我知道仍有太多的东西等着我们去了解,但这无疑为进一步的研究打开了大门。”

研究发现,鲨鱼是利用自身平衡系统中的毛发细胞来感知压力的。

在巴哈马的比米尼鲨鱼实验室,史密斯小姐将高新技术的传感器固定在鲨鱼身上,以此来记录水压和温度,同时用全球定位系统追踪它们。

在阿伯丁,她研究潮汐和温度变化对狗鲨的影响,但它们都没有受到伤害。她还在一个特殊的实验室中模拟天气因素造成的海洋气压变化。

她将于今年年底完成研究工作并毕业。她说,她要找份工作,这样就有机会丰富自己在鲨鱼研究领域的经验了。

Thursday

题材: 文学与艺术

词数: 279

建议阅读时间: 4.5 分钟

Rae Armantrout, who has been a poetry professor at the University of California San Diego (UCSD) for two decades, has won the 2010 Pulitzer Prize in the poetry category for her most recent book, “Versed”.

“I’m delighted and amazed at how much media recognition that the Pulitzer brings, as compared to even the National Book Critics Award, which I was also surprised and delighted to win,” said Armantrout.

“For a long time, my writing has been just below the media radar, and to have this kind of attention, suddenly, with my 10th book, is really surprising.”

Armantrout, a native Californian, received her bachelor’s degree at UC Berkeley, where she studied with noted poet Denise Levertov, and her master’s in Creative Writing from San Francisco State University. She is a founding member of Language Poets, a group in American poetry that analyzes the way language is used and raises questions to make the reader think.

In March, she won the National Book Critics Circle Award for “Versed”. “This book has gotten more attention,” Armantrout said, “but I don’t feel as if it’s better.”

The first half of “Versed” focuses on the dark forces taking hold of the United States as it fought the war against Iraq. The second half looks at the dark forces casting a shadow over her own life after Armantrout was diagnosed with cancer in 2006.

Armantrout was shocked to learn she had won the Pulitzer but many of her colleagues were not. “Rae Armantrout is a unique voice in American poetry,” said Seth Lerer, head of Arts and Humanities at UCSD.

“Versed”, published by the Wesleyan University Press, did appear in a larger printing than

her earlier works, which is about 2,700 copies. The new edition is scheduled to appear in May.

category *n.* 种类,类别,范畴: The winners in each of the seven categories were then chosen. 然后从 7 个类别中分别选出获胜者。

critic *n.* 批评者,评论家,评论员: Michael is the paper's literary critic. 迈克尔是这家报纸的文学评论员。

bachelor's degree *n.* 学士学位

master's *n.* 硕士学位

Creative Writing *n.* 创作(尤指教学科目中的诗歌和小说创作)

colleague *n.* 同事,同僚: Friends and colleagues will remember him with affection. 朋友和同事们都将深深地记住他。

schedule *v.* 把……安排在,排定: Let's schedule another meeting in July. 让我们把另一次会议安排在 7 月吧。

生词

1. According to Rae Armantrout, _____.
 A. her 10th book is much better B. her winning the Pulitzer is unexpected
 C. the media is surprised at her works D. she likes being recognized by her readers
2. Which of the following is true of Rae Armantrout?
 A. She published a poetry textbook.
 B. She used to teach Denise Levertov.
 C. She started a poets' group with others.
 D. She taught creative writing at UC Berkeley.
3. What can we learn about "Versed"?
 A. It consists of three parts. B. It is mainly about the American army.
 C. It is a book published two decades ago. D. It partly concerns the poet's own life.
4. Rae Armantrout's colleagues think that she _____.
 A. should write more B. has a sweet voice
 C. deserves the prize D. is a strange professor
5. What can we learn from the text?
 A. About 2,700 copies of "Versed" will be printed.
 B. Cancer made Armantrout stop writing.
 C. Armantrout got her degrees at UCSD.
 D. "Versed" has been awarded twice.

参考译文

蕾·阿曼特鲁特凭借其新书《精韵》荣膺 2010 年普利策诗歌奖,她已在加州大学圣地亚哥分校教授诗歌 20 年。

“普利策奖带来这么高的媒体关注度令我惊喜,即使是同样令我惊喜的全美书评人协会奖,也没带来如此多的曝光度。”阿曼特鲁特表示。

“很长一段时间,我的写作没有媒体关注,突然之间,我的第 10 本书引起这么多人的注意,实在是令人吃惊。”

蕾·阿曼特鲁特是土生土长的加利福尼亚人,她在加州大学伯克利分校获得学士学位,当时师从著名诗人丹妮斯·莱维托芙。她在旧金山州立大学取得文学创作硕士学位。她是诗人语言协会的创始人之一,该协会分析美国诗歌的语言运用方式,提出使读者掩卷深思的问题。

今年 3 月,她因《精韵》荣获全美书评人协会奖。“这本书得到了更多人的关注,”阿曼特鲁特说,“但我觉得它没有变得更好。”

《精韵》上半部重点描写黑暗势力影响下的美国对伊战争。下半部主要讲述她在 2006 年诊断出癌症后,黑暗势力给她自己的生活投下的阴影。

阿曼特鲁特惊喜她赢得了普利策奖,但她的许多同事对此并不惊讶。“蕾·阿曼特鲁特是美国诗歌中独特的声音,”加州大学圣地亚哥分校艺术和人文系主任塞思·勒雷说。

《精韵》由卫斯理大学出版社出版,比她的早期作品印量要大,大约为 2 700 本。新版本预计在 5 月上市。

Friday

题材: 技术革新

词数: 288

建议阅读时间: 5 分钟

Batteries can power anything from small sensors to large systems. While scientists are finding ways to make them smaller but even more powerful, problems can arise when these batteries are much larger and heavier than the devices themselves. University of Missouri(MU) researchers are developing a nuclear energy source that is smaller, lighter and more efficient.

“To provide enough power, we need certain methods with high energy density,” said Jae Kwon, assistant professor of electrical and computer engineering at MU. “The *radioisotope* (放射性同位素) battery can provide power density that is much higher than chemical batteries.”

Kwon and his research team have been working on building a small nuclear battery, presently the size and thickness of a penny, intended to power various micro/nanoelectromechanical systems (M/NEMS). Although nuclear batteries can cause concerns, Kwon said they are safe.

“People hear the word ‘nuclear’ and think of something very dangerous,” he said. “However, nuclear power sources have already been safely powering a variety of devices, such as pacemakers, space satellites and underwater systems.”

His new idea is not only in the battery’s size, but also in its *semiconductor* (半导体). Kwon’s battery uses a liquid semiconductor rather than a solid semiconductor.

“The key part of using a radioactive battery is that when you harvest the energy, part of the radiation energy can damage the *lattice* (晶格) structure of the solid semiconductor,” Kwon said. “By using a liquid semiconductor, we believe we can minimize that problem.”

Together with J. David Robertson, chemistry professor and associate director of the MU Research Reactor, Kwon is working to build and test the battery. In the future, they hope to increase the battery’s power, shrink its size and try with various other materials. Kwon said that battery could be thinner than the thickness of human hair.

生
词

sensor *n.* 感应装置, 传感器: Smoke sensors warned us of the fire. 烟雾探测器已向我们发出火警警报。

arise *v.* 出现, 产生, 形成: Problems arose over plans to build a new supermarket here. 有关在这儿建新超市的计划出现了问题。

density *n.* 密度, 浓度: Aluminium is low in density. 铝的密度低。

concern *n.* 担心, 忧虑: Everybody was filled with deep concern about the doctor's competence. 每个人都对这个医生的能力深怀忧虑。

pacemaker *n.* 心脏起搏器: Implant a pacemaker; implant a drug capsule. 植入一个心脏起搏器, 植入一个药物胶囊。

radioactive *adj.* 放射的, 放射性的: There are serious problems connected with a radioactive waste disposal. 在放射性废物处理方面存在着严重问题。

minimize *v.* 使减少到最低程度: The polar explorers took every precaution to minimize the dangers of their trip. 极地探险者十分小心, 力求使旅途中的危险减至最少。

associate *adj.* (级别、地位等)副的: an associate professor 一名副教授

- Which of the following is true of Jae Kwon?
 - He teaches chemistry at MU.
 - He developed a chemical battery.
 - He is working on a nuclear energy source.
 - He made a breakthrough in computer engineering.
- Jae Kwon gave examples in Paragraph 4 _____.
 - to show chemical batteries are widely applied
 - to indicate nuclear batteries can be safely used
 - to describe a nuclear-powered system
 - to introduce various energy sources
- Liquid semiconductor is used to _____.
 - get rid of the radioactive waste
 - test the power of nuclear batteries
 - decrease the size of nuclear batteries
 - reduce the damage to lattice structure
- According to Jae Kwon, his nuclear battery _____.
 - uses a solid semiconductor
 - will soon replace the present ones
 - could be extremely thin
 - has passed the final test
- The text is most probably a _____.
 - science news report
 - book review
 - newspaper ad
 - science fiction story

参考译文

电池能为小到传感器、大到整个系统的很多东西提供动力。尽管科学家正在想办法把它们变得体积更小、动力更强大, 但问题还是产生了, 因为有时候这些电池比设备本身还要大得多、重得多。密苏里大学的研究人员正在开发一种更小、更轻、更高效的核能电池。

“为了提供充足的动力,我们需要找到具备高能量密度的方法,”密苏里大学电子及计算机工程助理教授权载完(音)说。“而放射性同位素电池提供的能量密度就比化学电池要高得多。”(编者注:根据所查资料,Jae Kwon 应该音译为权载完,全名为 Jae Wan Kwon.)

权载完和他的研究团队一直在从事制造小型核电池的工作,目前这种电池的大小和厚度相当于一枚一便士的硬币,它将为微/纳米电机系统提供动力。尽管核电池会引发人们的担忧,但权载完说它们是安全的。

“人们一听说‘核’这个字,就会想到非常危险的事情,”他说,“但核能一直在为各种设备提供安全的动力,比如心脏起搏器、人造卫星、水下系统等。”

权载完的创新不仅体现在电池的大小上,还体现在使用的半导体材料上。他的电池使用的是液体而不是固体半导体材料。

“使用放射性电池的关键问题是,当你获取能量时,部分放射能量会破坏固体半导体材料的晶格结构,”权载完说,“而使用液体半导体材料则可将损失降到最低。”

和权载完一起工作的还有 J. 戴维·罗伯逊,他是密苏里大学的化学教授兼研究型反应堆项目的副主任,他们正为制造并测试这种电池而努力。他们希望将来能够增强电池的动力、缩小尺寸、尝试多种材料。权载完说,这种电池有可能比一根头发丝还要细。

Saturday

生词巩固

方框内的单词均为本单元生词,请将其与下面的释义一一对应。

existence	ethical	migrant	mimic	monitor	density
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- () 1. someone who goes to another area or country, especially in order to find work
- () 2. the type of life that someone has, especially when it is bad or unhappy
- () 3. to copy someone's voice, behaviour, or appearance
- () 4. involving the principles used for deciding what is right and what is wrong
- () 5. the relationship between the weight and the size of an object
- () 6. to regularly check something or watch someone in order to find out what is happening



幽默故事

Through investigation to several colleges, an educator discovered great majority of university students do not have enough sleep seriously! After he has attended certain public classes for a period, however, he resolutely modifies his conclusion: The great majority of the university students oversleep ever so seriously!

参考译文

通过对几所大学的调查,一位教育专家发现,绝大多数大学生睡眠严重不足。但听了几场公开课后,他断然修改了调查结论:绝大多数大学生睡眠严重过量。