

全日制普通高级中学 (试验修订本·必修)

英语阅读训练

第三册

Reading Practice
for Senior English for China
Book 3



人民教育出版社

全日制普通高级中学(试验修订本·必修)

英语阅读训练

第三册

Reading Practice

编者
董蔚君
司延亭

责任编辑
董蔚君
司延亭

封面设计
李木
林荣桓

董蔚君
董蔚君
司延亭
李木
林荣桓

司延亭
司延亭

人民教育出版社

全日制普通高级中学（试验修订本·必修）

英语阅读训练

第三册

人民教育出版社外语室英语组 编

*

人民教育出版社出版

（北京沙滩后街55号 邮编：100009）

网址：<http://www.pep.com.cn>

广东教材出版中心重印

广东省新华书店发行

新会市棠下中学印刷厂印刷

*

开本：787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/32 印张：12.5 字数：360 000

2001年12月第2版 2002年7月第1次印刷

印数：00,001～39,700

ISBN 7-107-15522-9

G·8612（课）

定价：10.10元

如发现印、装质量问题，影响阅读，请与本中心（电话：020-87750563）联系调换。

编写说明

阅读能力的培养一方面是要靠教科书提供的为学生获得主动而准确地运用语言能力设计的语言材料和在教师指导下通过有效的阅读训练活动来进行的。高中英语教科书为学生的阅读训练提供了内容丰富、题材广泛的语言材料。但是另一方面，在高中阶段，阅读能力的培养不能仅靠少量的精读材料，更重要的是要有一定量的泛读材料。因为到了高中阶段，在进一步提高听说能力的同时，要侧重培养阅读能力。读和听一样，是领会能力，是吸收书面语的手段。阅读是一种能力，又是语言学习的一种方法。阅读时，学生的眼、口、耳、脑同时并用，可以帮助理解和吸收书面信息，巩固记忆，有利于动脑筋思考，有助于扩大词汇量，丰富语言知识，了解英语国家的社会文化背景等。要指导学生查阅词典、语法等工具书，鼓励学生根据上下文猜测词义，使学生逐渐获得独立阅读的能力。听和读是输入，只有足够的输入量，也就是说，只有通过广泛地阅读、大量地阅读和快速地阅读，使学生真正具备了阅读能力，才能保证他们具有较好的说和写的能力。因此，在教学中应尽可能加强听说训练，特别要注意增加阅读训练。

另外，《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲（试验修订版）》在有关阅读能力的培养和要求方面指出：“能借助词典读懂难度略低于所学语言的材料，生词率不超过 3%。能以每分钟 50-60 个词的速度，阅读生词率不超过 3%的有关人物传记、故事、记叙文、社会文化、文史知识、科普小品等不同题材的材料，能够把握中心思想和主要的事实。理解正确率达到 70%。”为了贯彻全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲这一精神，我们编写了高中英语阅读训练第一、二、三册，分别配合全日制普通高级中学英语课本第一、二、三册，供高中一、二、三年级学生用。

本书是按高中英语第三册全学年所学课文顺序编写的。每一单元编配 3 篇阅读训练材料，包括 1 篇快速阅读（Fast reading）材料和 2 篇泛读（Extensive reading）材料，较长的就分为上、下两篇。第一篇为快速阅读，题材与课文基本上相同，难度略低于课文。每篇阅读材料的长度为 300-800 个词左右。生词率为 1%-3%。快速阅读的目的是为了复习和巩固课堂上所学的语言知识，培养学生对阅读的兴趣，训练他们阅读的技能。要提高学生阅读英语的能力，单纯通过教科书中的课文教学和快速阅读材料是不够的，还要按年级和学生的具体情况，有计划地指导他们在课外阅读一定数量的读物。本书的泛读材料 1 和泛读材料 2 就是为这一目的而编写的。泛读材料的题材基本上也与课文内容有一定联系，长度为 400-1000 个词左右。生词率不超过 3%。最后附补充阅读材料 6 篇。

书中文章大都选自英美出版的英语读物，个别的作了改写，以适应教学的需要。每篇短文后都编有帮助学生检查自己理解程度的练习。要求学生在阅读时高度集中注意力，一篇短文应一口气读完。读完后，立即做后面的练习，但做练习时一定要不要回头再去看短文。如果学生的正确理解率达到 70%，可算基本上达到了要求。书后附部分练习的答案，供师生参考用。

学生在阅读短文时最好记下所费的时间，然后算出平均每分钟阅读的词数。这样做，可以鞭策自己在阅读时专心致志，努力提高阅读速度。

各册中的生词，均按字母顺序列表附于书后，便于查阅。凡是学生根据已学的构词法知识能够认识的派生词、复合词或兼类词，都不算生词。不重要的专有名词，也未列入词汇表。学生在阅读短文时，最好不要每遇一个生词就去查阅词汇表，要尽可能通过上下文猜出某些词的词义。坚持这样做，不仅可以加快阅读速度，而且可以提高阅读理解能力。

本书由 G·波秋歌 (Gayle Portugal) 审校。

由于编者水平有限，编写时间仓促，本书难免存在缺点和错误，希望读者批评指正。

CONTENTS

Unit 1	1
Unit 2	14
Unit 3	27
Unit 4	41
Unit 5	50
Unit 6	63
Unit 7	80
Unit 8	92
Unit 9	108
Unit 10	121
Unit 11	134
Unit 12	148
Unit 13	161
Unit 14	175
Unit 15	190
Unit 16	201
Unit 17	213
Unit 18	228
Unit 19	242
Unit 20	253
Unit 21	268
Unit 22	286
Unit 23	304

Unit 24	315
Supplementary Reading	328
Words and Expressions	353
Key to some exercises	380

Unit 1

Reading Passage A

MADAME CURIE

Madame Curie (Marie Curie, 1867-1934) was a great Polish woman scientist. She was youngest of the five children of her parents. Her father was a teacher of physics in a middle school; her mother, once a lady principal of a private primary school. She died when Marie was only eleven years old.

From her early childhood Marie loved to study and was anxious to become a scientist. Her interest in science was encouraged by her father. In 1883, the sixteen-year-old Marie graduated from a middle school with an award of a gold medal for her excellence in study. How eager she was to go to college. But at that time, Poland was under the dark rule of the old Russia, and women were not allowed to enter its colleges. So Marie was forced to stop her study. She had to begin raising money so as to attend college in France. By day, Marie worked as a governess, giving private lessons, and at night, when everybody else was in bed, she began to study. She did the job a little now and a little then for more than five years. By the summer of 1891, she had saved enough money to continue her study. So she left for Paris and entered the Sorbonne Science College of Paris University.

In her college days, she lived a very simple life and spent every possible minute in her studying. All she cared

about was science. Every evening, she would go to study in the university library. When the library closed, she would go back to her tiny room and keep on working under the faint light of the oil lamp until early morning hours. In 1893, on account of her hard work, she passed her examination with the highest grade in her class, and was awarded a master of physicist degree. The following year she received the degree of master of mathematics. After graduation she stayed in Paris University, devoting herself to scientific research work.

In the summer of 1895, Marie married a French physicist named Pierre Curie. He was a young man who loved science as she did.

In 1896, Madame Curie began to make a research of radioactive elements with her husband. In a little room both of them worked day and night. After two years of hard work, at last, on December 26, 1898, they declared that they had discovered radium. This is another kind of element which has still more radioactivity than uranium. The discovery of radium opened the treasure-house of the energy of atomic nucleus.

In 1903, because of their great achievements in science, Madame Curie and her husband received the Nobel Prize in physics. But unfortunately, in 1906, Pierre was killed in a traffic accident in Paris. Marie was in extremely deep sorrow. However, she still continued her research work without interruption. In 1911, she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry. She was the first scientist to receive two Nobel awards in the world.

Marie Curie was not only a most successful woman scientist but also a great patriot. Hers was a life of

hard struggle. Today, Madame Curie, one of the greatest scientists ever known in history, remains a good example for every one of us to follow in the struggle of marching on science and technology.

I. Multiple Choice

- 1 Madame Curie was born into _____.
A. a doctor's family
B. a teacher's family
C. a worker's family
D. a scientist's family
- 2 As a child Marie wanted very much _____.
A. to become a teacher
B. to become a doctor
C. to become a scientist
D. to become a physicist
3. When Marie was young her motherland was ruled by _____.
A. Germany B. Russia
C. France D. England
4. Pierre Curie was _____.
A. a Polish man
B. an Englishman
C. a Frenchman
D. a German
5. After Pierre died, Madame Curie _____ her scientific research work.
A. stopped
B. went on with

- C. lost her interest in
- D. had no more achievements in

II. True or False

- 1 Marie's mother looked after her until she grew up. ()
- 2 Her mother had a good effect on her, which caused her great interest in science. ()
- 3 When Marie was young, her motherland, Poland, was ruled by Russia. ()
- 4 In her college days Marie was always studying in her small room or at the library after class. ()
- 5 Madame Curie received the Nobel Prize both in physics and in chemistry. ()

Reading Passage B

MARIE IN PARIS

Off to Paris

In the autumn of 1891, Marya, now twenty-four years of age, said good-bye to her father at the railway station in Warsaw. She took her place in the box-like car of the train, for she was paying as little money as possible for her journey.

She reached Paris, and a few weeks later became a student in a famous French university. Marya Sklodovska was now Marie Sklodovska, a student of the sciences.

The Paris Home

In Paris, Marie lived with her sister Bronya for a while, but she did not remain very long in Bronya's home. It was too far from her sister's house to the university, and (even more important) she could not give enough time to study. She moved to a very small room at the top of a building. It was furnished with a small bed, one chair, a table, a basin, a stove on which to cook and an oil lamp for light. This was her home.

Marie seemed not to feel cold or hungry. Sometimes, during the cold winter months, in order not to buy coal, which cost money and sometimes because she did not want to take the time from her studies, she did not light the little stove. She continued her work without noticing that her fingers were getting stiff and that her shoulders were shaking. Hot soup would have comforted her, but she did not know how to make it. Besides, soup would have cost money, and, above all, soup would take time to prepare. So for days and days she had nothing but bread and butter and tea. When she wanted a feast she would go into a shop and get two eggs or buy some sweets or some fruit. Eating only this food, she became very thin and weak. Often her head seemed to turn round and round, and sometimes she had just time to reach the bed and fall fainting upon it.

Hunger

Then one day she fainted in front of her friends, and her sister's husband, who was a doctor, was told about it. He hurried up the stairs to the little room, where Marie was studying her lessons for the next day. He looked at her and then looked around the almost empty room. The only food in the room was a packet of tea.

"What have you eaten today?" he asked.

"I don't know. I ate some time ago. A little fruit, and ... a lot of things."

In the end she told him that since the evening before she had eaten nothing except a little fruit and some uncooked vegetables. She had worked until three o'clock in the morning, and slept for four hours and then had gone to her classes. When she returned from the university she had finished eating the vegetables; then she had fainted.

She was carried off to Bronya's home. There she was made to eat the food which her weak body so much needed, and some of her strength returned. After several days she went back to her own room, promising to take better care of herself in the future. And the next day she began to live ... on air.

Yet to her these hurried and busy years were not only the happiest but also the most perfect in her life. She was young, she was alone and she enjoyed her studies. She was so interested in her work that she forgot about other things. Working in her little room at night, she felt herself in some mysterious way to be a companion of the great scientists of the past. Like her they were separated from

the world, giving all their attention and all their strength to the search for knowledge.

I. Multiple Choice

- () 1 Bronya was Madame Curie's _____.
A. teacher
B. sister
C. friend
D. aunt
- () 2 After Marie had entered the college, she moved to a place _____.
A. far away from it
B. near to it
C. far away from Paris
D. near to Bronya's home
- () 3 When she was studying at university, Marie lived _____.
A. a rich life
B. a comfortable life
C. a simple life
D. a lonely life
- () 4 Marie's sister's husband heard that Marie had fainted and hurried to her room. He saw there a girl studying her lessons. The girl was _____.
A. Marie's girl friend
B. one of Marie's neighbours
C. a nurse looking after her
D. Marie herself

- () 5 In the sentence "She was alone and she enjoyed her studies." "She was alone" probably means _____.
A. she made no friends at all
B. she had nothing to worry about because she was young
C. nobody liked her because she was poor
D. she always studied late at night

II. True or false

- () 1 When Madame Curie was twenty-four she left her motherland for France.
() 2 Shortly after she had arrived in Paris, she entered a famous university.
() 3 Marie didn't want to eat because all of her attention was paid to her studies.
() 4 Her sister's husband learned that Marie had fainted because she was very hungry and tired.
() 5 It seemed to Marie that she was among the great scientists in the past while she was working in her room at night.

A JOKE

"How did your mum know you hadn't washed your face?"

"I forgot to wet the soap."

Reading Passage C

THE LIFE OF ISAAC NEWTON

Most of you, no doubt, know the story of Newton and the falling apple and how it led to his discovery of the law of gravity. But how much do you know beyond that? Do you know what kind of man this great scientist was? Or where he stands in the history of science? If you don't or even if you do, read the following lesson.



Isaac Newton was born on Christmas Day, 1642. He grew up in the English countryside. From the very first Newton was very much interested in the mysteries of nature.

One of the most difficult scientific problems of Newton's day was about the question of motion. Why did