

一套适合中学生使用的 **新概念英语**

高中版

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阅读

子

适合高中三年级及高考程度

级



W 世界图书出版公司

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西安 北京 广州 上海

“新概念英语阅读”丛书

编纂说明

认识阅读

✿ 阅读理解能力在整个中学英语学习的过程中占有特别重要的位置。

✿ 阅读理解是测试学生英语水平的主要标志之一。阅读是一种语言技能，是一种复杂的心理活动，它是高于句子水平而进行的一种语言活动。仅掌握基本语法和有一定的词汇量并不能自发产生阅读能力，必须经过专门的训练才行。

✿ 阅读能力的提高依赖语言能力和阅读技巧。语言能力指拥有一定的词汇量和必要的基础语法知识。

✿ 阅读技巧则是指判断文体和文章结构、迅速摄取全文或段落大意，不查字典按上下文猜测生词词义、有方向地搜索文章要点和推测含蓄意义等能提高阅读效率的技能。

✿ 在具有同等语言能力的学生中，经过一定技巧训练的，其阅读速度和理解水平必定较高。

※ 阅读问题的几种类型

阅读有以下几种不同难度要求的判断性练习：

□ 练习中句子的词汇、句型等与文章中的句子基本一致，有时仅有词序等少量变化。

□ 练习中的句子是文章中的句子的某些转换，包括同义转换和句型转换。

□ 练习中的句子的意义仅有部分与文章中原句相符，需加仔细辨别。

□ 练习中的句子的命题是文章中句子所未曾表明的，需将文章意义作适当地推理或引伸，以找出它的含蓄意义。判断这类命题的正确性，应从文章的字里行间寻找证据，不可作纯属主观臆测的推想。

※ 准确地理解语篇应当做到

□ 能够识记英语文章中的词汇和短语。

□ 能够迅速找出语篇中的主要思想和次要信息，即阐述细节，能看出部分与整体关系、时间关系、地点关系、并列关系与从属关系等，并摘取可用于总结的具体信息。

□ 能阅读上下文推测不熟悉的词汇意义和用法，看出不影响理解的语言冗余现象。

□ 能理解句子结构的功能意义，如请求、命令、祈使、原因、结果、目的、时间关系等。

□ 能够判断句子间的逻辑关系，理解句内语义关系，段内语义关系和语篇语义关系。

□ 能在速读中获取文章主旨大意，并看出文章中的思想和组织关系等。

□ 能看出作者的目的、态度、口气和文章的基调。

□ 能看出印刷版面、标题、目录、书写符号和斜体等的作用。

本书特点

✿ 本套书主要有四项内容,即 Part One 概念阅读理解, Part Two 实力阅读理解, Part Three 高考阅读理解测验, Part Four 英文阅读理解测验。采用了符合中学生心理特点和逻辑思维方式的知识性材料,题材广泛,篇幅适中,极富启发性。每篇文章包括三项内容:①本文,②文章注释,③理解题。其中理解题部分的设置遵循一定的理论依据,指导学生从不同的方面提高阅读能力和理解水平,理解题的设计原则是:

- 获知能力,要求回忆起一个具体事实。
- 理解文章暗含意思与推理能力。
- 证实文章中一个具体的句子。
- 理解文章的中心意思。

✿ 全书在编排中做到由浅入深,循序渐进,尽量符合学生对于事物的认知过程,并力求满足不同英语程度的学生的不同需求。

✿ 全书注释繁简得当,版面图文并茂,清爽易读。

✿ 全书特别注意选用新鲜的,且趣味性、知识性极强的阅读材料,经过精心编辑,图文并茂,语言地道,力求给学生留下较深的印象,并循序渐进地使学生的阅读理解能力切实得以提高。

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Unit One

I 概念阅读理解

A

The Model and the Mimic

1



Two brightly colored butterflies have just flown by. They appear to be exactly alike, but actually one is a little larger than the other. The larger insect has a wingspread of up to four inches. The smaller one has a wingspread of less than three inches. The smaller butterfly slao has an extra black line on its rear wings.



At first glance, it is hard to tell them apart. Would you guess from this that they are different-sized butterflies of the same species? Or that they are different species of butterflies but close relatives belonging to the same family? If you said yes to either question, you would be wrong, for these look-alikes belong to quite different families.

The larger insect is the monarch butterfly. In its



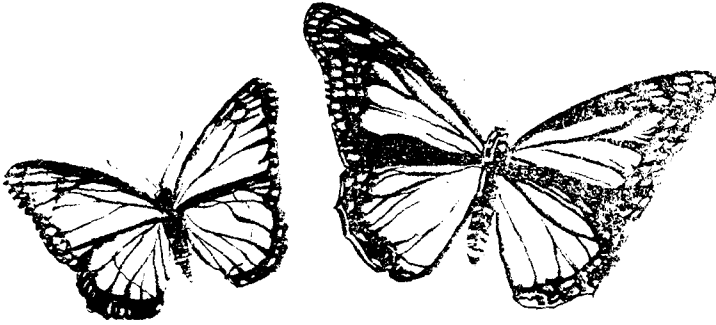
larva stage, the monarch feeds on milkweed, which seems to give the monarch a disagreeable taste and smell. The bright coloring of the monarch acts as a warning sign to predators. Birds that eat butterflies soon recognize the monarch and quickly learn to leave it alone.

The smaller insect is the viceroy, which feeds on the leaves of aspen, poplar, and willow trees in its larva stage. Birds would find this insect tasty, but because it resembles the monarch, birds avoid it. The viceroy's resemblance to the monarch gives it some protection from its enemies and helps it survive.

There are other pairs of lookalike butterflies, moths, bees, and wasps. In each case, one either has a disagreeable taste or odor, or can give a painful sting. This one is called the model. The insect that imitates this model for protection is called the mimic.

Notes

1. mimic *n.* 善于模仿之人或物
2. wingspread *n.* 翼展 3. rear *adj.* 后部的
4. glance *n.* 一瞥 5. species *n.* (生物) 种
6. relative *n.* 亲戚, 亲族
7. monarch butterfly 一种有桔黄色与黑色的大蝴蝶
8. larva *n.* (昆虫的) 幼虫
9. milkweed *n.* (植物) 马利筋属植物; 任何能产乳状汁的植物
10. disagreeable *adj.* 讨厌的
11. predator *n.* 捕食其他动物之动物



- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 12. viceroy <i>n.</i> 副王蝶 | 13. aspen <i>n.</i> 白杨 |
| 14. poplar <i>n.</i> 白杨 | 15. willow <i>n.</i> 柳树 |
| 16. resemble <i>v.</i> 相似 | 17. avoid <i>v.</i> 避开 |
| 18. resemblance <i>n.</i> 相似, 相似之处 | |
| 19. survive <i>v.</i> 活下来, 残存 | 20. moth <i>n.</i> 蛾子 |
| 21. wasp <i>n.</i> 大黄蜂 | 22. odor <i>n.</i> 气味 |
| 23. sting <i>n.</i> 刺 | 24. imitate <i>v.</i> 模仿 |



Comprehension Questions


- The bright coloring of the monarch warns away _____ .
 A. butterflies B. small insects
 C. the minics D. predators
- While it is not directly stated, the article suggests that _____
 A. birds don't know too much about insects.
 B. butterflies have a lot of relatives.
 C. imitation is another kind of camouflage.
- The rear wings of the viceroy have _____
 A. a wide colored line.
 B. an extra black line.



- C. five extra red dots.
4. On the whole, the article tells about _____
- A. the taste and smell of milkweed.
- B. a monarch who rules the butterflies.
- C. look - alike in the insect world.
5. Which statement does this article lead you to believe?
- A. There are not many look - alike among insects.
- B. Insects do not feed on the same kinds of plants.
- C. There is only one one species of butterfly.
6. Why is the viceroy able to survive?
- A. Its resemblance to the monarch give it protection.
- B. Its resemblance to the larva helps it stay alive.
- C. Its appearance on the willow tree protects it.
7. Think about the concept for this group of articles. Which statement seems true both for the article and for the concept?
- A. Different - sized butterflies attack large birds.
- B. The eye is not always quick to see differences.
- C. The viceroy butterfly eats too much milkweed.

B

The Price Nobody Pays

 In the villages of Mexico, as in some other parts of the world, shop-

ping is a kind of game. In the fine department stores, of course, buyers pay the prices listed on the tags. But in most villages, bargaining is a dramatic game both buyers and sellers enjoy.

Suppose a merchant is a Mexican shopkeeper who sells handmade silver jewelry to tourists. Among the items of jewelry is a pair of earrings a tourist wants to buy. The merchant names a price. Immediately the tourist makes a much lower offer. The price the merchant puts on an article is not usually the price he expects to be paid. But the merchant pretends to be shocked. He exclaims that the earrings are real silver, made by an old craftsman who lives in the mountains. It takes a long time to make such remarkable earrings. But at great sacrifice he will let the tourist have the earrings at a lower price. The two bargain. The tourist comes up a little; the merchant comes down a little. At last they agree on what both consider to be a fair price.

While the two bargain, they speak of other things as well. The merchant may gossip about life in his village or mention interesting sights the tourist should see before he leaves Mexico.

The merchant's way of doing business is much older than the supermarket way. It dates back to Old World times when the town market was the only place where people could exchange news and visit with friends. Bargaining made their lives a little more





colorful.

In Mexico today, bargaining still makes life colorful for some merchants.

Notes

1. prices listed on the tags 列在标签上的价钱; tag *n.* 标签
2. bargaining *n.* 议价, 讨价还价
3. dramatic *adj.* 戏剧性的
4. merchant *n.* 商人
5. tourist *n.* 游人
6. item *n.* 项目
7. earring *n.* 耳环
8. shock *v.* 震惊
9. craftsmen *n.* 手工艺人
10. at great sacrifice 做出巨大牺牲; sacrifice *v.* 损失, 亏本出售
11. bargain *v.* 争议价钱, 议价
12. gossip *v.* 闲谈, 说闲话
13. mention *v.* 提到
14. dates back to 始于(某一历史时期)
15. Old World 东半球, 尤指欧洲
16. exchange *v.* 交换

Comprehension Questions

1. The way the Mexican merchant runs his business is _____.
 A. faster than ours B. an old way
 C. a new way D. like a supermarket
2. While it is not directly stated, the article suggests that _____.
 A. one cannot be sure of the real price of some things.
 B. merchants in Mexico would rather talk than sell things.



C. tourists do not enjoy bargaining for silver earrings.

3. The town market was once the only place where

- A. people could visit with friends.
- B. people could find department stores.
- C. people could fight with enemies.

4. On the whole, the article tells about _____

- A. tourists who go to town markets.
- B. craftsmen who live in mountains.
- C. bargaining in villages in Mexico.

5. Which statement does this article lead you to believe?

- A. All jewelry in Mexico costs too much money.
- B. Tourists who travel in Mexico are never fair.
- C. This kind of shopping can be fun for tourists.

6. Why is bargaining often carried on in the villages?

- A. It helps the people see interesting sights.

