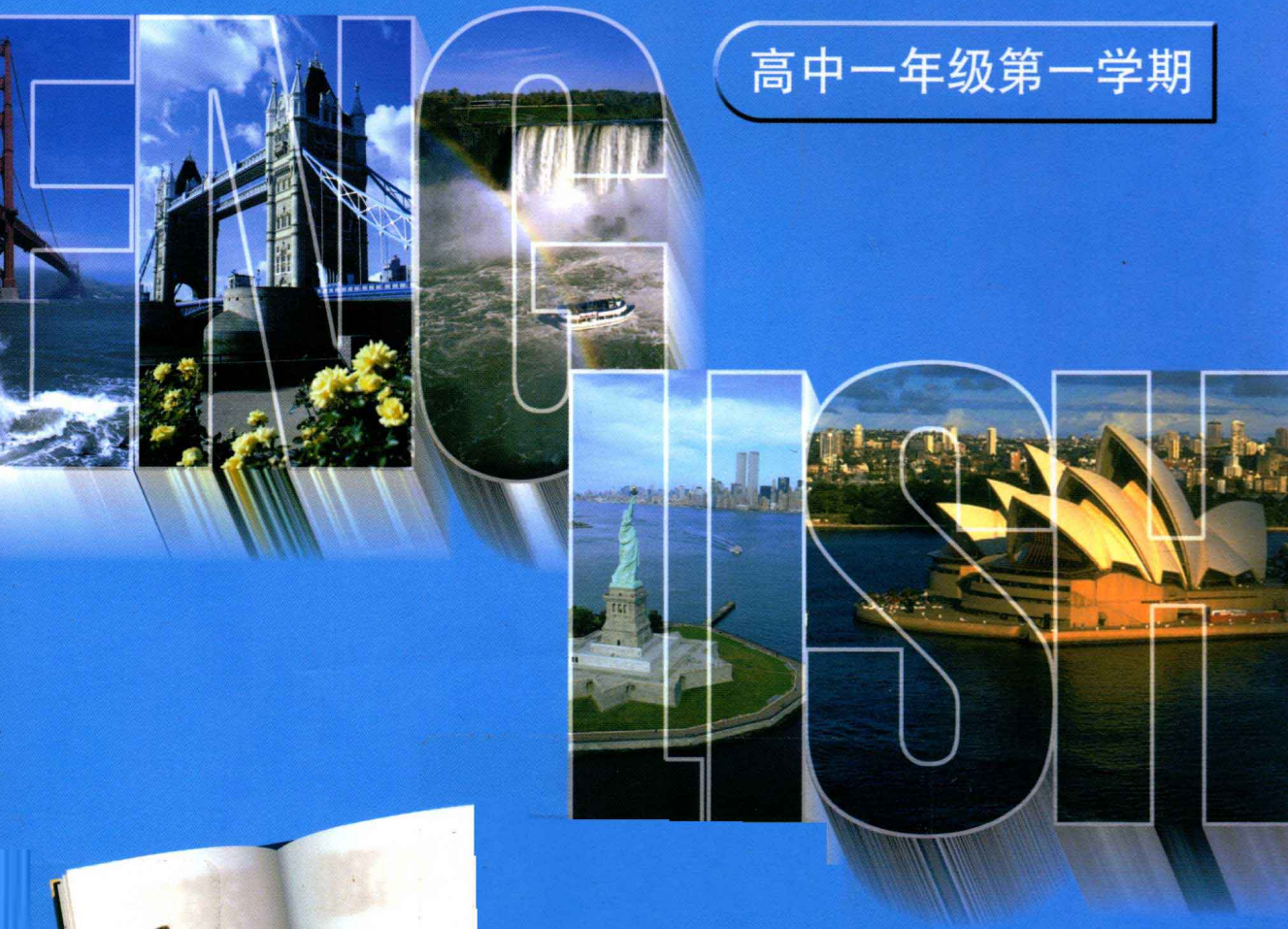


《英语(新世纪版)》阅读

NEW CENTURY ENGLISH READING

高中一年级第一学期



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New Century English Reading

(高中一年级第一学期)

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序 言

阅读是学生有目的地、积极主动地通过视觉去感知语言符号、理解并获取书面信息的交际行为。它是人们运用英语书面语开展交流活动的一种基本形式。

随着经济全球化和信息时代的到来,国际交往日益频繁和密切。多媒体、互联网的广泛使用,极大地增强和加速了书面信息的传递和交流。由此,提高英语阅读能力对人们获取、处理跨文化信息起着越来越重要的作用。当今,为提高英语教育教学质量,我们迫切需要加大学生的英语输入量,使他们大量接触英语。然而,我国中学生缺乏习得英语的自然社会环境,因此,加强英语阅读训练无疑成为加大英语输入量的最重要途径。需要强调的是,加强英语阅读训练除了能提高学生英语阅读理解能力以及用英语书面语交流信息的能力、巩固和拓展英语语言知识、改善英语阅读策略方法、发展英语素养以外,还能锻炼学生的思维能力、发展智慧,更有利于增强学生跨语言、跨文化思辨的意识,陶冶人文精神。

诚然,国内高中英语阅读教学还存在较多问题,其中主要有:一、英语阅读材料量不足,由此导致英语阅读训练效果很不理想;二、对学生英语阅读心理的内在规律性把握不足,在语言认知加工过程中,不是脱离或忽视语言知识、技能和能力训练而过分强调分析语篇的结构和内容,就是只关注语言知识、技能和能力训练而忽视把握篇章框架和内容的内在逻辑性,二者均破坏了语言形式与语言内容及其框架的动态平衡发展;三、语篇的主题拓展脱离课文的语言材料,或内容与结构离散,两者丧失了内在的有机联系;四、过分关注导入环节,花时过多,以致不能获得足量的语篇阅读时间;五、阅读过程缺乏策略方法的指导,流于形式,效率欠佳。

阅读能力只有通过阅读一定量的语言材料并伴随有指导、充分的阅读训练才能得到培养。因此,英语阅读教学除了组织课内阅读以外,更需加强课外英语阅读训练。此外,还必须对供阅读语篇的内容作精当的选择,使内容既结合学生所学的英语教材的文本主题,又联系学生的日常生活和社会实际,与他们的社会生活息息相关,同时还需配有一定量、多种形式的用以巩固英语知识、训练阅读技能并发展语言能力的练习题目和活动。只有这样的英语阅读材料才能真正提高学生英语阅读理解能力,巩固和拓展英语知识,训练阅读技能,改善阅读策略和方法,并最终激发学生英语阅读兴趣,使其享受阅读乐趣并养成良好的英语阅读习惯。由特级教师张英老师名师工作室主编、供高中学生阅读的《英语(新世纪版)阅读》系列正是这样一套优秀的英语阅读材料。

华东师范大学 章兼中

2011年7月

《英语(新世纪版)》是一套由上海外语教育出版社出版的适合基础教育年龄段使用的主干英语教材,在使用该教材进行阅读教学的过程中,教师们非常希望能为学生提供一些与教材中课文话题一致或相近的阅读材料,来帮助学生激活已有知识、拓展相关文化背景知识并补充新知识。为满足师生的这种需求,也为了减轻教师的备课负担,我们策划并编写了《〈英语(新世纪版)〉阅读》。

我们以《英语(新世纪版)》教材的单元话题为依据,收集了与单元话题相关的阅读材料,并按照上海市高考英语最新题型编写了各种类型的检测题以方便学生阅读后检测自己的阅读技巧和能力,同时也可作为教师的备课参考。

我们在教学中了解到目前国内英语阅读教学普遍存在以下几个问题:

1、学生缺乏对相关西方文化背景知识的了解。中西方文化存在着较大差异,学生若因缺乏对这些差异的了解而不能透彻理解英语阅读材料,则势必影响到他们对英语语言知识的理解和掌握;

2、学生的英语阅读范围不够广泛。学生在学习本国语时会接触和阅读大量的课外读物,并通过不间断的语言刺激习得母语。然而,学生的英语课外阅读普遍说来阅读量少且阅读范围狭窄,不利于英语语言的习得;

3、英语阅读教学内容欠丰富。仅仅教学英语课本已远远满足不了新课标对学生英语阅读量的要求,更难以培养出适应当今全球化形势的复合型人才;

4、现有部分英语阅读材料内容更新不够快、部分重点词汇的复现率不够高、语言难度与学生已有知识水平不符,从而造成学生英语阅读兴趣和水平无法提高等问题。

我们对上述问题作了深入思考,并最终把为学生们提供优质的、针对性强的阅读材料作为这套《〈英语(新世纪版)〉阅读》应达到的目标。概括起来,本书具有以下几个特点:

1、配合《英语(新世纪版)》教材的使用,但又不拘泥于仅为这套教材服务,它同时也可作为辅助同等水平其他教材使用的英语泛读材料;

2、为学生提供大量原汁原味且情趣高雅的西方文化背景知识材料;

3、部分内容配图片,能有效激发学生的阅读动机和兴趣,同时培养他们根据图片等信息揣摩文章主要内容的技巧,也利于深化理解、拓展思维;

4、设计了适量的阅读理解和词汇题,能帮助学生巩固课堂学习成果,培养自主学习能力,有效运用阅读策略,并最终提高阅读能力。

我们相信这套书一定能给它的使用者带去美好的体验,让学生在掌握英语语言知识的同时获得最充分的英语阅读享受。

编者

2011年7月

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Unit One

Occupations

Background Knowledge

Choosing a career is an involved process that is based on a number of things, including your interests, skills, work-related values and personality. You might want to meet with a career development professional, i.e. career counselor or career development facilitator. A career development professional will use various tools to help you evaluate your interests, personality, skills and values. This is called a self assessment. He or she will then show you how all these things, combined, play a role in choosing a career.

If finances are an issue, don't let that keep you from getting the help you need. Check with your public library since some offer career-planning help. Also check with local colleges and universities. Most have career development offices which may offer services to members of the community. Programs that train career counselors often have students work with members of the community in order to gain experience. There are self assessment tools you can use for free online.

What you should end up with is a list of suitable careers based on your self assessment. Obviously you can't do everything on your list, nor will you want to. Here's where you need to do some research. You should begin to gather information about these careers which will include a job description, outlook for the field (Will you be able to find a job?), and required training and education. When you have narrowed down your choices to just a few, then you should investigate even further, perhaps conducting some informational interviews with those working in the field. You can now make an educated decision about what career to pursue.

Word Bank

counselor /'kaunsələ/ n. 顾问, 辅导老师

career development facilitator 职业发展辅导员

self assessment 自我评估

pursue /pə'sju:/ v. 从事



I. Vocabulary

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| A. include | B. expenses | C. preferred | D. flights | E. hold |
| F. currently | G. completely | H. talented | I. activity | J. held |

A day job is a form of occupation taken by a person in order to make ends meet (量入为出) while working another low-paying (or non-paying) job in their 1_____ career track. While many people do 2_____ a full-time occupation, the term “day job” is specific to those who hold the position simply to pay their living 3_____. Examples of this can be a woman who is working as a waitress for her “day job”, while she tries to become an actress, and a professional athlete who must work as a laborer in the off season because he is 4_____ only able to make the membership of a semi-professional team (半职业队).

Famous figures who have worked in this way 5_____ the Wright brothers, who 6_____ full-time employment as bicycle repairmen while they experimented on powered 7_____.

The phrase “don’t quit your day job” is used as a humorous response to a poor performance. The phrase implies that the performer is not 8_____ enough in that 9_____ to be able to make a career out of it.



II. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Do you have any difficulty at an interview? Actually, success often depends on your performance. For those who 1_____ prepared, it can be a positive experience but for others it can be a (an) 2_____ time. Your job prospects (前景) are largely dependent 3_____ your interview skills, whether you love them or hate them.

Usually companies give you 4 _____ a day's notice of an interview, so use that time to prepare yourself well. Read 5 _____ the job description and any other information which has been sent to you, and prepare answers to as many questions as you can 6 _____.

At the interview, try to present a "7 _____" version (版本) of yourself. You need to make the employer believe that you can do the job, 8 _____ you mustn't appear over-confident. Being pleasant, however, doesn't mean that you should 9 _____ with everything that the employer says. Most companies want to select someone with his or her own 10 _____.

It's also important to make sure that you really listen to what is being 11 _____. In your 12 _____ you will have rehearsed answers to 13 _____ imaginary questions; but you must tailor your response to suit the questions.

It's worthwhile 14 _____ a few moments after the interview analyzing your performance. You can do this best 15 _____ you know the result. What aspects of the interview went well? What do you need to improve? What would you do differently next time?

-
- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. is good | B. are good | C. are well | D. is well |
| () 2. A. terrible | B. agreeable | C. convenient | D. pleasing |
| () 3. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. for |
| () 4. A. at last | B. at least | C. for the most | D. for all |
| () 5. A. through | B. down | C. across | D. up |
| () 6. A. worry about | B. think of | C. refer to | D. ask for |
| () 7. A. modern | B. dramatic | C. different | D. pleasant |
| () 8. A. and | B. so | C. but | D. therefore |
| () 9. A. do | B. go through | C. agree | D. be satisfied |
| () 10. A. opinion | B. belief | C. character | D. personality |
| () 11. A. done | B. made | C. prepared | D. asked |
| () 12. A. interview | B. questions | C. performance | D. preparation |
| () 13. A. huge amounts of | B. the number of | C. large number of | D. a number of |
| () 14. A. making | B. taking | C. spending | D. having |
| () 15. A. until | B. before | C. when | D. unless |

Section B

Directions: Read the passage and choose the best answer for each of the questions or statements that follow.

Enjoy Your Career

—— 2004 全国卷

Like many lovers of books, Mary and her husband, Richard Goldman, seldom walked past a bookstore without stopping to look inside. They often talked of opening their own store one day.

When Mary was hospitalized with heart trouble in 1989, they decided it was time to get serious. Richard, who worked for a business company, was eager to work for himself, and Mary needed to slow down from her demanding job.

They started by talking to bookstore owners and researching the industry. "We knew it had to be a specialty store because we couldn't match the big chains dollar for dollar," says Mary. One figure caught her attention. She'd read somewhere that roughly 20 percent of books sold were mysteries (推理小说), and many buyers spent more than \$300 a year on books. She and Richard were themselves mystery readers.

On Halloween 1992, they opened the Mystery Lovers Bookshop and Café near their home. With three children in college, the couple could not spend all the family's money to start a shop. To cover the \$100,000 cost, they drew some of their savings, borrowed from relatives and from a bank.

The store merely broke even in its first year, with only \$ 120, 000 in sales. But Mary was always coming up with new ways to attract customers. The shop had a coffee bar and it offered gifts to mystery lovers and served dinners for book clubs that met in the store. She also invited dozens of writers to discuss their stories.

Today Mystery Lovers makes sales of about \$420,000 a year. After paying taxes, business costs and the six part-time sales clerks, Richard and Mary together earn about \$34,000.

"The job you love may not go hand in hand with a million-dollar income," says Richard. "This has always been about an enjoyable life for ourselves, not about making a lot of money."

-
- () 1. When Mary was in hospital, the couple realized that _____.
A. they had to put their plan into practice
B. health was more important than wealth
C. heart trouble was a serious illness
D. they both needed to stop working

- () 2. After Mary got well from her illness they began _____.
 A. to study industrial management
 B. to buy and read more mystery books
 C. to do market research on book business
 D. to work harder to save money for a bookstore
- () 3. How did their bookstore do in the first year?
 A. They had to borrow money to keep it going.
 B. They made just enough to cover all the costs.
 C. They succeeded in earning a lot of money.
 D. They failed though they worked hard.
- () 4. According to Richard, the main purpose of running the bookstore is _____.
 A. to pay for their children's education B. to get to know more writers
 C. to set up more bookstores D. to do what they like to do

Section C

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A-F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. A sport calling for high skills
 B. A sport challenging human power against natural forces
 C. A sport for adults of all ages
 D. A sport for brave people
 E. A sport without set rules
 F. A sport of teamwork

1. _____

Those who like to climb high and difficult mountains are often looked upon with astonishment. Why are men and women willing to suffer cold and hardship, and to take risks on high mountains? This astonishment is caused probably by the difference between mountaineering and other forms of activity to which men give their leisure.

2. _____

Mountaineering is a sport and not a game. There are no man-made rules, as there are for such games as golf and football. There are, of course, rules of a different

kind which it would be dangerous to ignore, but it is this freedom from man-made rules that makes mountaineering attractive to many people. Those who climb mountains are free to use their own methods.

3. _____

If we compare mountaineering with other sports, we might think that one big difference is that mountaineering is not a “team game”. We should be mistaken in this. There are no “matches” between “teams” of climbers, but when climbers are on a rock face linked by a rope on which their lives may depend, there is obviously teamwork.

4. _____

The mountain climber knows that he may have to fight forces that are stronger and more powerful than man. He has to fight the forces of nature. His sport requires high mental and physical qualities.

5. _____

A mountain climber continues to improve in skill year after year. Most international tennis champions are in their early twenties. But it is not unusual for a man of fifty or sixty to climb the highest mountains in the Alps. They may take more time than younger men, but they probably climb with more skill, and they certainly experience equal enjoyment.

Section D

Directions: Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

There was a story many years ago of a school teacher — Mrs. Thompson. She told the children on the first day that she loved them all the same. But that was a lie. There in the front row was a little boy named Teddy Stoddard. He didn’t play well with the other children and he always needed a bath. She did not like him.

Then Mrs. Thompson got to know that Teddy was actually a very good boy before the death of his mother. Mrs. Thompson was ashamed of herself. She felt even worse when, like all her other students, Teddy brought her a Christmas present, too. It was his mother’s perfume (香水).

Teddy said, “Mrs. Thompson, today you smell just like my Mom used to.” After the children left, she cried for at least an hour. On that very day, she stopped teaching reading, writing and math. Instead, she began to teach children.

Mrs. Thompson paid particular attention to Teddy. The boy's mind seemed to come alive. The more she encouraged him, the faster he improved. By the end of the sixth grade, Teddy had become one of the smartest children in the class.

Six years went by before she got a note from Teddy. He wrote that he had finished high school, third in his class, and she was still the best teacher he ever had in his whole life. He went to college. Mrs. Thompson got two more letters from him with the last one signed, "Theodore F. Stoddard, M. D. (医学博士)".

The story doesn't end there. On his wedding day, Dr. Stoddard whispered in Mrs. Thompson's ear, "Thank you, Mrs. Thompson, for believing in me. You made me feel important and showed me I could make a difference."

Mrs. Thompson, with tears in her eyes, whispered back, "Teddy, you have it all wrong. You were the one who taught me that I could make a difference. I didn't know how to teach until I met you."

(Note: Answer the questions or complete the statements in **NO MORE THAN 20 WORDS.**)

1. What did Mrs. Thompson do on the first day of school?

2. _____, which made Mrs. Thompson feel touched.
3. Why did Teddy say "thank you" to Mrs. Thompson on his wedding day?

4. It was Teddy who made Mrs. Thompson learn that _____
_____.

Unit Two

Success Stories

Word Bank

Renaissance /rɪˈneɪsəns/ *n.* 文艺复兴, 文艺复兴时期

versatility /ˌvɜːsəˈtɪlɪti/ *n.* 多才多艺

contender /kənˈtendə/ *n.* (冠军) 争夺者; 竞争者

correspondence /ˌkɒrɪˈspɒndəns/ *n.* 来往信件, 往来书信

reminiscence /ˌremɪˈnɪsəns/ *n.* 旧事, 回忆

Mannerist /ˈmænərɪst/ *n.* 风格主义(或体裁主义)画家

succeed /səkˈsiːd/ *v.* 继……之后

demonstration /ˌdemənˈstreɪʃən/ *n.* 证明; 示范

biography /baɪˈɒɡrəfi/ *n.* 传记

pinnacle /ˈpɪnəkl/ *n.* 顶峰, 尖顶

awe /ɔː/ *n.* 敬畏

grandeur /ˈɡrændʒə/ *n.* 壮观, 宏伟

Background Knowledge

Michelangelo



Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (6 March 1475 – 18 February 1564), commonly known as Michelangelo, was an Italian Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, poet and engineer. Despite making few forays beyond the arts, his versatility in the disciplines he took up was of such a high order that he is often considered a contender for the title of the classic Renaissance man, along with his rival and fellow Italian, Leonardo da Vinci.

Michelangelo's output in every field during his long life was huge; when the sheer volume of correspondence, sketches and reminiscences that survive is also taken into account, he is the best-documented artist of the 16th century. Two of his best-known works, the *Pietà* and *David*, were sculpted before he turned thirty. Despite his low opinion of painting, Michelangelo also created two of the most influential works in fresco in the history of Western art: the scenes from Genesis on the ceiling and *The Last Judgment* on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. As an architect, Michelangelo pioneered the Mannerist style at the Laurentian Library. At 74 he succeeded Antonio da Sangallo the Younger as the architect of Saint Peter's Basilica. Michelangelo transformed the plan, the western end being finished to Michelangelo's design, the dome being completed after his death with some modification.

In a demonstration of Michelangelo's unique standing, he was the first Western artist whose biogra-

phy was published while he was alive. Two biographies were published of him during his lifetime; one of them, by Giorgio Vasari, proposed that he was the pinnacle of all artistic achievement since the beginning of the Renaissance, a viewpoint that continued to have currency in art history for centuries. In his lifetime he was also often called Il Divino (“the divine one”). One of the qualities most admired by his contemporaries was his *terribilità* (= <英> *terribility* 可畏), a sense of awe-inspiring grandeur, and it was the attempts of subsequent artists to imitate Michelangelo’s impassioned and highly personal style that resulted in Mannerism, the next major movement in Western art after the High Renaissance.

Works of Michelangelo

Michelangelo’s *Pietà* (《圣母哀子像》), a depiction of the body of Jesus on the lap of his mother Mary after the Crucifixion, was carved in 1499, when the sculptor was 24 years old.



The *Statue of David*, completed by Michelangelo in 1504, is one of the most renowned works of the Renaissance.

Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel; the work took approximately four years to complete (1508–1512).



Michelangelo’s *The Last Judgment*. Saint Bartholomew is shown holding the knife of his martyrdom and his flayed skin. The face of the skin is recognizable as Michelangelo.



I. Vocabulary

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| A. broke | B. success | C. artist | D. still | E. including |
| F. final | G. famous | H. shown | I. first | J. quit |

James Cameron always struggled between art and science. When he was a child, his engineer father asked him to study engineering, while his 1 _____ mother encouraged him to draw and paint. When he studied at college, he dropped out because he was 2 _____ not sure what to choose to do in his life. Then he drove a truck for the local school.

The film *Star Wars* reminded Cameron of his love for film-making. He 3 _____ his job and studied film-making by himself in a library. Then he borrowed some money to make his 4 _____ short film. Two years later, Cameron went to Rome. While in Rome he made the film that was to make him 5 _____, *The Terminator* (终结者). From then on, he developed his skills in film-making. Among the films he made, *Titanic* was a great success that 6 _____ box office records all over the world. *Avatar*, which took him four years to make, was 7 _____ in 2009. In this film, he used revolutionary (彻底变革的) camera technology that he developed himself. Within a few months, *Avatar*'s box office ticket sales topped those of any other film ever made, 8 _____ Cameron's own *Titanic*.

Now, Cameron has been named as the "Da Vinci of Film-making". He encourages young film-makers, telling them that "the film industry is about saying 'no' to people, and you cannot take 'no' for answer." When he was asked about his 9 _____ he said, "You will never know what you can do unless you try with your whole heart." Whatever future surprises James Cameron has in store for us, he has caused a great revolution in film-making.



II. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Most people believe that successful people always succeed easily or are just lucky. People like them for what they have or for what they have achieved, and 1 _____ wish they were just like them. However, success is often very 2 _____ what people think. People might be surprised to find that these successful people had to 3 _____ a lot of different obstacles. The truth is that successful people are shaped by the obstacles they overcome.

Albert Einstein is one of the best scientists in human 4 _____. He changed the way people saw the world. 5 _____, he had a type of learning disability. He was not able to speak in whole sentences between the age of two and three, and he 6 _____ the college entrance exam the first time he took it. Winston Churchill was one of the greatest 7 _____ leaders of the twentieth century. He was famous for his 8 _____, but he suffered from a type of stuttering (口吃). The reason why they became successful lies in the 9 _____ that both of them overcame their obstacles in life. Websites and the Internet would not exist if Alexander Graham Bell 10 _____ in the face of dyslexia (诵读困难). Thomas Edison was 11 _____ school at the age of 12 because he was considered to be slow-minded. There wouldn't be any electric light bulbs today 12 _____ he didn't overcome this disadvantage.

Sometimes successful people are more than just 13 _____. It is not 14 _____ for them to succeed. They have tried very hard to overcome the obstacles in their lives. These obstacles have shaped the careers and 15 _____ of most famous people in the world. So if you have some obstacles but you still want to succeed, you should overcome them.

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- () 1. A. even B. never C. seldom D. still
- () 2. A. the same as B. similar to
 C. sure about D. different from
- () 3. A. meet B. challenge C. overcome D. face