FOR
MIDDLE-SCHOOL-STUDENTS

# 中学英语阅读

## 同步扩展

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#### 前言

现行的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》明确指出:语言是文化的重要载体,语言与文化密切联系。掌握语法知识有助于语句结构正确,而熟悉有关文化知识则有助于理解和表情达意。通过英语教学使学生了解英语国家的文化和社会风俗习惯,这不仅可以帮助他们学好英语,扩大他们的视野,还有助于他们理解本民族的文化。

現行的高中英语教材(人教版)中,几乎每个单元都涉及了一个英语文化背景主题。毋庸置疑,对于从未跨出过 国门的广大中学生来讲,这也只是杯水车薪。

签于此,为了丰富中学生的英语文化背景知识,加深他 们对英语的理解和掌握,作者以现行数材中每个单元的文 化背景为主题,以阅读短文为载体,对课文中涉及的文化背 景知识作了相应的补充。

本书的每个单元与教材同步,包括如下三个部分:

1. 相关文化背景知识阅读。本部分对每个单元课文中涉及的相关的中外文化背景知识作了相应的补充和提示,读者通过此部分的阅读,能获取大量的文化背景知识信息。

- 2. 同步扩展阅读练习。本部分有 4-5 篇阅读短文,通过此部分的阅读,读者不仅能够直接获得更感性的文化背景知识,而且能进一步拓展和丰富此方面的知识信息。同时,在每篇短文后面还配有阅读理解练习题,以检验读者的阅读理解能力;而且保证了读者能够获得足够的课外阅读量,这也正是《大纲》所要求和倡导的。真是一举多得呀!
- 3. 课本知识复现。本部分对在课本中出现过的重要和常见的知识点进行了复现(阅读短文中的黑体字部分即是)。目的在于让读者在获得文化背景知识、提高阅读能力的同时巩固课本中已学过的知识,使读者真正得到知识和能力的双丰收。这也是本书所独具的特色!

本书可与现行教材配套使用。其读者对象为中学英语教师、中学生及广大英语爱好者。我们期望它成为广大中学英语教师必备的案头资料、广大中学生及英语爱好者增长英语知识和提高阅读能力的得力助手。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,错漏之处在所难免。敬请广 大读者及同仁批评指正。

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#### Unit 1 Madame Curie

#### 一、相关文化背景知识阅读

玛丽·居里是法籍波兰人。1867年11月7日出生于波兰华沙的一个知识分子家庭。玛丽从小热爱学习,1881年考进巴黎大学理学院开始深造。玛丽像许多穷苦学生一样生活十分清苦,到了冬天,在冷得无法人睡时,就爬起来把所有衣服都穿上,有时甚至把椅子压在被子上抵寒。她成绩出色,获得博士学位。1903年她和丈夫因发现了放射性而获得诺贝尔物理学奖。1906年丈夫不幸死于车祸,她坚强地挑起全部工作和生活重担,1910年她提炼出纯镅元素,并测出了其各种特性,完成了名著《论放射性》。1911年她再次获得诺贝尔化学奖。

#### 二、同步扩展阅读练习

#### Passage 1

Few countries have had such a troubled history as Poland; it has had the misfortune to be a buffer (缓冲) state between Russia and Germany, and as a result parts of it have, at various times, belonged to Austria, Germany and Russia. Too often Poland has been a battlefield for foreign powers. In spite of their great sufferings the Poles have always been a courageous and artistic people. From Poland came the musician Chopin and scientist Marie Curie. From Poland also came dances like the mazurka and polonaise and many folk songs.

Lying as it does in the centre of Europe (it is actually halfway between the Atlantic Ocean and the Ural Mountains), Poland is something of mixture. In some ways it is similar to Germany and in others to Russia. This applies (对……适用) not only to its people but also to its geography.

1.	Poland was in the history.
	A. troubled by the civil problem
	B. a very weak state
	C. ruled by the foreign countries
	D. a very small country
2.	Foreign countries often in Poland.
	A. fought wars
	B. carried out researches
	C. had drills
	D. opened up fields
3.	Though it suffered greatly, Poland was a country with
	•
	A. a long history
	B. developed culture
	C. a strong power
	D. wide land
4.	Poland has deep relations with
	A. England and France
	B. Austria and Russia
	C. France and Austria
	D. Germany and Russia

#### 参考答案: 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D

#### Passage 2

Fame troubled Marie Curie and also her husband, because science was their world and in this world of science fame and honour to persons had no value. One day when a writer for a newspaper tried to ask Marie about herself and her thoughts and her beliefs. She answered him: "In science we must be interested in things, not in persons." Much of the real character and spirit of this unusual woman is found in these few words, which she was later often to repeat. One evening, at a big party, a friend asked her if she would like to meet the King of Greece, who was also a guest. She answered in her simple manner: "I don't see the value of it." Then, seeing that she had hurt the feelings of her friend, she quickly added: "But...but...of course, I shall do whatever you please. Just as you please."

- 1. What was valuable to Marie Curie?
  - A. Science and research. B. Fame and honour.

	C. Character and spirit.	D. Persons and things.
2.	The writer for a newspaper wa	as interested in
	A. things	B. Marie Curie
	C. Marie Curie's husband	D. persons
3.	Why did Marie Curie's friend s	uggest she meet the King of
	Greece? Because her friend	·
	A. came from Greece	B. was an official
	C. enjoyed meeting great pers	ons
	D. knew the King of Greece v	well
4.	What do you think might has	e happened between Marie
	Curie and the King of Greece?	•
	A. The King was angry with	Marie Curie.
	B. For the sake of her friend,	Marie Curie met the King
	of Greece.	
	C. The King wrote a letter t	o invite Marie Curie to his
	country.	
	D. Marie Curie held another p	arty for the King.
5.	According to Marie's character	and spirit, we should
	A. fix our attention upon our	work and study
	B. always attend parties and r	neetings
	C. sing high praise for official	s and officers
	D. try hard to get fame and h	onour

#### 参考答案: 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A

#### Passage 3

The disaster at the Chernobyl (former USSR) power station happened swiftly and without warning. It was in the early hours of April 26, 1986 when the cooling system of the reactor failed. Minutes later, a violent explosion blew the top off the reactor and blasted a huge cloud of radioactive gas high into the atmosphere. Two people were killed immediately. Hundreds received massive radiation overdoses (过量). And more than 25, 000 had to be evacuated from their homes.

Days later, the radioactive cloud had spread as far as Scotland. Its radiation was weak, but all over Europe radioactive rain was falling. In some areas people were advised not to eat fresh vegetables, or drink fresh milk, and the sale of meat was forbidden.

The accident at Chernobyl was the world's worst nuclear accident. In Britain, it convinced many people that all nuclear power stations should be shut down for good. But the Cen-

tral Electricity Generating Board didn't agree. They claimed that:

- similar disasters could not happen in Britain because of safer designs.
- . fewer deaths are caused using nuclear fuel than by mining for coal or drilling for oil and gas.
- nuclear accidents are rare compared with other types of accidents-such as air crashers, fires or dam collapses.
- . more nuclear power stations are essential because the world's supplies of oil, coal and natural gas are running out.

In 1957 in Cumbria (Britain) a nuclear reactor overheated and **caught fire**. No one was killed but fourteen workers received radiation overdoses. **Small amounts of** gas and dust were released over the local countryside.

An official report said the accident was nearly a full-scale disaster. The Nuclear Authority wanted the report published but the Prime Minister at the time refused. He thought that it would make people less confident in Britain's nuclear industry. Thirty years later, the cabinet records of 1957 were released. **Only then did** the public discover what had really happened in Cumbria.

1. One result of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was that

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	A. 25, 000 people were killed
	B. fresh foods were contaminated
	C. people in Scotland were evacuated from their homes
	D. hundreds of houses in Chernobyl were destroyed
2.	According to the passage, nuclear accidents
	A. are most unlikely to cause death
	B. are always kept secret from the public
	C. can only happen in underdeveloped countries
	D. may happen in any country that has nuclear power sta-
	tions
3.	After the nuclear accident at Chernobyl many people in
	Britain
	A. still believed it could not happen in their country
	B. were not convinced that nuclear power stations could
	be safe
	C. accepted that there would be fewer deaths than in
	drilling for oil
	D. supported nuclear power stations because world fuel
	supplies were low
4.	The British Government refused to publish the report on
	the Cumbria accident because
	A. Britain's supplies of oil, coal and gas were running out

- B. it takes thirty years for the effects of radiation to appear
- C. fewer people died in that accident than in other types of accidents
- D. it was concerned that the British people would doubt their country's nuclear expertise.
- The people of Britain found out about their nuclear accident when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. informed by the Nuclear Authority
  - B. people began dying from radiation overdoses
  - C. it was reported by the Central Electricity Generating Board
  - D. papers that had been kept secret were released to the public
- 6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - A. Nuclear power stations are Britain's primary source of power.
  - B. Several workers died from radiation sickness within a week of the Chernobyl disaster.
  - C. The effects of the Chernobyl disaster were felt all over Europe.
  - D. The accidents at Chernobyl and Cumbria were discov-



ered to be of the same magnitude.

#### 参考答案: 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. C

#### Passage 4

The shed could not have been more uncomfortable. Few people would have been willing to work in such a place. In summer it was like a hot house. If it rained, the water fell drop by drop onto the table where they were working. If it froze, then the stove had to be lighted, but it produced so little heat that it was scarcely any improvement.

Marie sometimes worked in the courtyard in the midst of dust and smoke. Sometimes she passed the whole day stirring a boiling mass of the ore with an iron bar, almost as big as herself. Inside the shed, her husband was working on the most difficult experiments. Pierre and Marie knew that radium was there in the tiniest quantity mixed up with the ore; the difficulty was to isolate it. The days became months and years. The work went on.

The two scientists passed this time in a dream, seeing

very few people. They sometimes left their work in order to drink a cup of tea, then they would talk endlessly about their beloved radium.

"I wonder what it will be like, what it will look like," said Marie one day, with the curiosity of a child who had been promised a play thing. "Pierre, what form do you imagine it will take?"

"I don't know," the physicist answered gently, "I should like it to have a beautiful colour."

1.	From the passage we know that the shed where they
	worked was
	A. comfortable
	B. very small
	C. the most uncomfortable
	D. a little uncomfortable
2.	In freezing weather, the stove can
	A. make the room warm
	B. hardly make the room warm
	C. melt what was frozen in the room
	D. make them happy
3.	"The days became months and years." means
	A. they would finished the work within several days

中国生產基項問題同意共同

- B. it would take them months and even years to find radium
- C. the days became longer and longer
- D. if you work hard, a day can become a month and a year
- 4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A. The two scientists worked with their whole hearts in their research work.
  - B. If you want to get radium from the ore, you have to isolate it.
  - C. At that time Marie was still a pretty little girl.
  - D. Pierre wanted radium to have a beautiful colour.
- 5. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. Difficult as the work was, they enjoyed working in the shed.
  - B. Too much work made them lost heart.
  - C. There was plenty of radium mixed up with the ore.
  - D. It was not difficult to isolate the radium.

参考答案: 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A