

EXTENSIVE READING



高二

# 中学英语 泛读

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## 前言

本套书是根据新大纲要求而编写的英语泛读教材,共6册,初中3册,高中3册。每册书内容基本与人教版新教材同步,又是人教版英语教材在学生阅读能力训练方面的有益补充和提高。编者根据中国学生学习的特点,通过分析现代英语教学理论、总结教学实践,试图在训练学生阅读能力方面摸索出一条新路,通过激发学生学习英语的兴趣,帮助他们全面了解英语语言文化,最终达到提高他们英语阅读能力和自如运用英语语言的目的。

本套书按单元编写,每单元包括4块:(1)选文;(2)注释;(3)知识点滴;(4)练习。具体内容介绍如下:

1. **选文(Texts)** 每单元都有2篇精心挑选的内容相关、体裁各异的阅读文。阅读文选材充分考虑到知识性、趣味性、时代感的统一,具有较强的可读性。为激发读者的阅读兴趣,几乎每篇都配有生动的图画。

2. **注释(Notes)** 既有对选文中生词、难句的注解,也有对文中难点(如:双关语、典故等)的点拨,更有对相关背景知识的简明介绍和图解(如文中城市在地图中的位置,人物的生平、画像等)。

3. **知识点滴(Useful knowledge)** 着重介绍与选文有关的文化背景知识。每篇中“知识点”串成一条条“知识链”。全书的知识链又织成一张张“知识网”,能有效地开阔读者视野,以便他们对英美语言文化有一个整体的了解。

4. **练习(Let's do)** 打破常规的阅读训练中采用的单一的“多项选择”题模式,题型设计根据选文特点灵活多变(如填图、看图补词、补句、排序等),大多数题不是要学生简单地在短文中“找”答案,而是要他们开动脑筋并灵活运用语言才能完成。书后另配参考答案,学生可以自测。

总之,本套书的编写既顾及到基本技能训练,又着重培养学生对英语语言文化的感悟,目的在于帮助学生更好地运用英语这门第二语言。本册主要编写人员大部分都参加了国家重点“关于英语人格性学习方法的研究”及“中学课程新结构”的研究和实践。他们中既有长期进行英语教育理论研究的教研员,也有在一线教学的优秀教师,这些都有力地保证了本书的质量。我们也希望读者对本套书提出宝贵意见。

编者

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# Unit 1

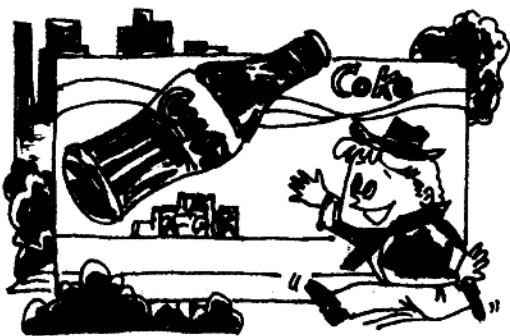
## Text A

### World business giant Coca Cola

导读: 可口可乐公司, 全球最大的饮料公司, 历史悠久, 分布广泛, 在全球饮料业中占有举足轻重的地位。

The pioneers who built this company could hardly have imagined it. Coca Cola has achieved a milestone—sales of Coca Cola and other company products have exceeded one billion servings (食物或饮料的一份) per day. It took 22 years for them to sell the first billion drinks a day. The Coca Cola Company people are now continuing building this business, finding more ways to bring Coca Cola and their other products to more people, recognizing their vast potential, and going after that next billion.

112 years ago, there came the creator of Coca Cola, John Pemberton. Later came Asa Candler, the originator of 20th century Coca Cola marketing; Robert Woodruff, for 60 years the architect of the company's success and father of company's international expansion. Among those pioneers, none



stood taller in creating value for share owners than Roberto C. Goizueta, who led the company for 16 years as chairman of **Board of Directors** and **chief executive officer**. He regarded the company's mission (使命)—creating value for the company over time—as **paramount**. The Coca Cola Company's mission is to create value for their share owners on a long-term basis by building a business that increases the Coca Cola Company's trademarks. This also is their ultimate (最

终的) **commitment**. In creating value, the company succeeds or fails based on their ability to perform as **stewards** of several key advantages of the following:

1. Coca Cola, the world's most powerful trademark, and other highly valuable trademarks.
2. The world's most effective and worldwide distribution system.
3. Satisfied customers, who make a good profit selling our products.
4. Coca Cola's people, who are ultimately responsible for building this enterprise.
5. Coca Cola's abundant resources, which must be intelligently allocated.
6. Coca Cola's strong global leadership in the **beverage** industry in particular and in the business world in general.

### Notes:

1. Board of Directors 董事会
2. chief executive officer 首席执行官
3. paramount /ˈpeərəmaʊnt/ 至高无上的
4. commitment /kəˈmɪtmənt/ 保证, 承诺
5. steward /stjuəd/ 管理人员
6. beverage /ˈbevərɪdʒ/ 饮料

## Text B

### Walt Disney

导读: Walt Disney 是迪斯尼乐园的创办人, 他所创立的迪斯尼乐园是当今全球著名的娱乐场所。

Such English idioms “as poor as a church mouse” and “like a drowned (淹死的) rat” remind people of the unfavorable images of mice and rats. But with his efforts in the 20th century, an American young man Walt Disney changed people's view.

Born in 1901 Chicago, Walt Disney was a newspaper seller, and was fond of drawing pictures. Later he went to study arts in a Chicago institute.

As a child, Walt Disney liked drawing. His family had no money for pencils and paper. Walt Disney wanted to draw, so he found some tar— a dark, sticky substance often used to patch roofs. Then he picked up a stick, dipped it

in the tar, and drew a house— on the side of his own house! This drawing lasted a long time.

Walt received very little encouragement. His father **thought** drawing was a waste of time. And his teacher did not like it when Walt **put faces and arms on** the flowers he drew in a picture at school.

It was hard to make a living on the farm, 8-year-old Walt tried to make some money to help his family. For six years he got up at 3:30 each morning to deliver newspapers.

Walking home from school, Walt used to pass Fairmont Park, an amusement center. He never went inside because he didn't have money to pay for admission. Instead, he stood outside, listening to the music and watching other people have fun. He had no way of knowing that, 45 years later, he would open Disneyland in California, an amusement park bigger and better than any other at the time.

One day when he was thinking hard how to draw a picture in a building, several mice **crawled** on to drawing board. Walt fed them with **bread bits**, and they played happily.

Suddenly an idea struck Walt. He drew a mouse on the paper and named it Mickey. Then Walt began to make cartoon films based on Mickey. He also made use of the newest skill in **dubbing** in his cartoons so that Mickey was able to talk. In 1932 a Walt Disney cartoon film won the Oscar.

In mid 1950s, Walt planned a Disneyland in California, and within 10 years, Mickey, the little mouse, helped him to make 200 million dollars. Then another Disneyland was set up in Florida. Mickey Mouse seemed to become the symbol of American amusement.

In the Mickey Mouse films, when Mickey did anything wrong or foolish, letters of **protest** would soon be sent to Disney. He then created (创造) Donald Duck and Pluto to do the silly things so that Mickey was always pretty and honest. With Mickey Mouse, Walt Disney challenged (挑战) the worldly view that it was able to change the nature of anything born in dirty surrounding.

#### Notes:

1. put faces and arms on 全神贯注
2. crawl /kroʊl/ 爬行
3. bread bit (常用复数)吃剩的食物 bread bits 面包屑
4. dub /dʌb/ 为……配音





## Useful knowledge

### 1. 迪斯尼乐园 (Disneyland)

迪斯尼乐园创始地是 California。此后其迅速发展,现在其公司在许多国家设有分支机构。

### 2. 商标中的英语

- (1) 帝威斯(电视购物) TV's, 电视的
- (2) 雅戈尔(西服) Younger, 年轻的
- (3) 菲格·帕斯(胸垫) Figure plus, 增进体形
- (4) 护舒宝(卫生巾) Whisper, 私语; 耳语
- (5) 芙罗尔(面巾纸) Flower, 花
- (6) 纳爱丝(洗涤用品) Nice, 好的; 美的
- (7) 飘逸(洗发精) Feather, 羽毛
- (8) 维多利(牙膏) Victory, 胜利
- (9) 欧乐(牙刷) Oral, 口头的
- (10) 助强(降压灵) Strong, 强壮的
- (11) 龙氏(花生露) Long's, 长的
- (12) 嘉顿(脆饼) Garden, 花园
- (13) 格兰(雪糕系列) Grand, 极好的
- (14) 脱普(洗发精) Top, 最高点; 精华
- (15) 彼阳(壮骨粉) Be Young, 变年轻
- (16) 口宝(奶糖) Cow Boy, 牛仔
- (17) 德力士(雪糕) Delicious, 美味的; 可口的
- (18) 美登高(雪糕) Meadow Gold, 牧场的金子
- (19) 和路雪(雪糕) Walls, 墙
- (20) 雪碧(饮料) Sprite, 调皮捣蛋的人
- (21) 乐百氏(饮料) Robust, 有活力的; 健康的
- (22) 胃康(牙膏) Welcome, 受欢迎的
- (23) 舒肤佳(香皂) Safeguard, 保护者
- (24) 金利来(领带) Goldlion, 金狮子
- (25) 汰渍(洗衣粉) Tide, 潮流; 潮水
- (26) 司麦特(衬衫) Smart, 时髦的; 整洁的
- (27) 英克莱(自行车) Incline, 倾斜; 喜爱

- (28) 雷达(电蚊香) Raid, 袭击  
 (29) 四通(打字机) Stone, 石头  
 (30) 天方(螺旋霉素片) Topfond, 最喜欢的



**Let's do**

### I. Choose the best answer

- Coca Cola Company was founded in about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 112                      B. 1800                      C. 1889                      D. 1950
- Among those pioneers, \_\_\_\_\_ was the most important in creating value for share owners.  
 A. John Pemberton                      B. Asa Candler  
 C. Robert Woodruff                      D. Roberto C. Goizueta
- Which of the following is the symbol of American amusement? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Mickey Mouse    B. Donald Duck    C. Pluto                      D. Walt Disney
- According to the passage, which of the following is right?  
 A. Not all that live in bad surrounding have a bad character.  
 B. The surrounding decides one's nature; bad for bad, good for good.  
 C. Man can conquer (征服) nature.  
 D. None of the above.
- The Coca Cola Company mainly produces \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. toys                      B. machines                      C. drinks                      D. weapons

### II. Tell "True" or "False"

- The phrase "as poor as church mouse" can make people think of the lovely Mickey Mouse. (    )
- Under the pressure from his family, Disney created Mickey Mouse. (    )
- Walt Disney's family supported his drawing. (    )
- The figure, Mickey, brought Disney a lot of money. (    )
- Besides Mickey Mouse films, Disney built some Disneylands. (    )

### III. Answer the following questions

- How are the Coca Cola Company people continuing building this business?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the company's mission according to Roberto C. Goizueta?

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3. What is the advantage of the company?

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4. Why did Disney create Donald Duck and Pluto?

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5. Why did Disney stand outside of Fairmont Park when he was a schoolboy?

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## Unit 2

### Text A

#### Less TV reduces kids' weight

导读:肥胖正在困扰着越来越多的人们,减肥正成为人们所关注的话题。儿童肥胖也成为一个为社会广泛关注的问题。而美国的科学家研究发现:儿童少看电视可以减肥。

Palo Alto, California—Turning off the television may help prevent children from getting fatter—even if they do not change their **diet** or increase the amount they exercise, US researchers said last week.

A study of 192 third and fourth graders, generally aged eight and nine, found that children who cut the number of hours spent watching television gained nearly two pounds (0.91kg) less over a one-year period than those who did not change their television diet.

The findings are important because they show that weight loss can only be the result of a reduction in television viewing and not any other activity, said Thomas Robinson, a **pediatrician** at Stanford University.

American children spend an average of more than four hours per day watching television and videos or playing video games,



and the rates of childhood **obesity** have doubled over the past 20 years, Robinson said.

In the study, presented this week to the Pediatric Academic Societies' annual meeting in San Francisco, the researchers persuaded about 100 of the students to reduce their television viewing by one-quarter to one-third.

Children watching fewer hours of television showed a **significantly** smaller increase in waist size and had less body fat than other students who continued their normal television viewing, even though neither group ate a special diet or took part in any extra exercise.

One explanation for the weight loss could be that the children unstuck to the television may simply have been moving around more and burning off calories, Robinson said.

Another reason might be **due to** eating fewer meals in front of the television. Some studies have suggested that eating in front of the TV encourages people to eat more, Robinson said.

### Notes:

1. diet /daɪət/ 饮食, 食物
2. pediatrician /ˌpiːdiətriˈʃn/ 儿童专家
3. obesity /əʊbɪsəti/ 肥胖
4. significantly /ˌsɪgnɪfɪkəntli/ 重大地, 有意义地
5. due to 由于, 因为

## Text B

### On reading

导读: “开卷有益”是条古训, 对于英语学习者来说也尤为重要。本文作者介绍了自己在求学和执教生涯中勤于阅读英文原著的方法和过程, 并由衷感叹: 阅读是自己学习和实践英语的主要途径。

Reading any book can be beneficial. I had a firm belief in this ancient instruction. Reading extensively will open up our fields of vision. I had such an admiration for a refined literary work that I could hardly put it down before I finished it. And I was also often **engrossed** by a popular reader. As a schoolboy, I had to widen a range of interest that I thumbed a large quantity of books related to history, literature, biography, travel, and even popular science. Sometimes, I bought a book at my own expense; but in more cases, I would read a

newly-arrived book while standing at the counter of a bookstore, or borrow an old book from the library.

During the five years when I was a university student and the following three years when I worked as a teacher, I concentrated myself on reading the famous English classic literary works. Our university library and departmental library had a rich collection of English and American novels, and mainly classic ones. Soon after I entered the university, one of my teachers told us his experience in reading one thousand literary masterpieces. And I was highly enlightened by his remarks. So I was determined to follow his example and read one thousand books in quite a long period of time. I first spent one year and more reading some literary masterpieces in simplified versions. When I became a second-year student, I transferred to **delve** into one after another thick volume of literary works in the original. At first I was hindered by many new words and had to read very slowly. But I never lost heart, but persisted in reading. After one or two years, I enlarged my scope of vocabulary and also could read faster. While going over the text, I copied down the passages which were well written or the sentences which were with special language points. After seven or eight years, I accumulated tens of thousands of cards which served as the first-hand data for me to edit textbooks or **compile** dictionaries in the later time. Besides, every time I finished reading a book, I would write a brief report. There were few foreign experts when I studied at the university. As China was isolated from the West then, there were few tourists from the United States or Britain. The main channel for me to study and practice English was to read.

### Notes:

1. engross /'ɪŋɡrɒs/ 占用(时间),吸引(注意)
2. delve /dɛlv/ 钻研,探究
3. compile /kəm'paɪl/ 编辑



### Useful knowledge

#### Francis Bacon(弗朗西斯·培根)

弗朗西斯·培根(1561~1626),英国哲学家,“英国唯物主义和整个现代实验科学的真

正始祖”(马克思语),曾任掌玺大臣,升大法官,授子爵。他反对经院哲学的唯心主义,认为经院哲学使人与自然隔绝,束缚于教条和权威之下,不能获得真正的知识;主张打破“偶像”,铲除各种幻想和偏见;强调发展自然科学的重要,提出知识就是力量,指出自然界是物质的,物质是多种多样的、能动的;认为一切知识来源于感觉,这些都是他作为哲学家所做出的历史贡献。

除了在哲学方面的贡献外,弗·培根还是散文、历史、法学、教育学、心理学等方面都有所建树的著名学者。他的散文被认为“与莎士比亚的诗歌并负盛名”,他的历史著作被誉为“富有哲学意味的史学著作的楷模”,他的教育思想开近代教育的先声,他还被称为近代心理学的鼻祖。



**Let's do**

### I. Choose the best answer

- What's the meaning of "switching off" in the sentence "Switching off the TV may help prevent children from getting fatter."?  
A. Turning off.    B. Turning on.    C. Opening.    D. Locking.
- According to the passage, what reason causes the weight loss? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Less sleep    B. Less food  
C. More movement    D. Less TV watching
- In one annual meeting, the researchers advised students to reduce TV viewing to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a half    B. one third    C. one fourth    D. three fourths
- It takes American \_\_\_\_\_ per day on average to watch TV and videos, or play video games.  
A. 3 hours    B. 4 hours    C. 5 hours    D. 6 hours

### II. Tell "True" or "False"

- From some students, we learn that watching TV with eating can make people to eat less. (    )
- During the three years as a university student and the following 5 years as a teacher, I mainly read the famous English classic literary works. (    )
- Every time I finished reading a book, I would make a conclusion. (    )
- I could study English and the West through many ways because there were many foreigners who spoke English. (    )
- One explanation for the weight loss might be that the children who reduced the TV

viewing may do more exercises. (      )

### III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese

1. A study of 192 third and fourth graders, generally aged eight and nine, found that children who cut the number of hours spent watching television gained nearly two pounds (0.91kg) less over a one-year period than those who did not change their television diet.  

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2. One explanation for the weight loss could be that the children unstuck to the television may simply have been moving around more and burning off calories, Robinson said.  

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3. In the study, presented this week to the Pediatric Academic Societies' annual meeting in San Francisco, the researchers persuaded about 100 of the students to reduce their television viewing by one-quarter to one-third.  

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4. During the five years when I was a university student and the following three years when I worked as a teacher, I concentrated myself on reading the famous English classic literary works.  

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5. Sometimes, I bought a book at my own expense; but in more cases, I would read a newly-arrived book while standing at the counter of a bookstore, or borrow an old book from the library.  

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## Unit 3

### Text A

#### The Internet

导读:因特网的发展大大缩短了人们之间距离,它究竟是怎样运行的呢?

##### 1. What is the Internet?

You've probably heard a lot about the Internet, but what's it?

The Internet is a computer network that uses the telephone system to link together millions of computers around the world.

Maybe that doesn't sound **incredibly** exciting but once you're connected to the Internet, there are lots and lots of different things you can do. You can send electronic messages or "e-mail" to your friends (as long as they're on the Internet, too), or you can sort through all sorts of information on something called the World Wide Web.

You don't need to know how the Internet works in order to use it, but if you understand the basics, it may help you solve some technical problems you have—and of course you can impress your friends with your Net knowledge!

##### 2. How does it work?

You may think that your telephone is just for talking. But as long as you have the right equipment, you can use a telephone line to **transmit** computer **data** as well as sounds. If you plug your computer into the telephone system it can receive information from, and send information to other computer (as long as they are plugged into the telephone system, too).



##### 3. Transmitting computer data