

高中英语教科书

# 同步阅读

第三册

## Senior English for China

PEP Reading

人民教育出版社外语室英语组审定



教育科学出版社

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Book 3

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主编 蔡亚夫 刘文渊 刘兆义

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主编 龚亚夫 刘文渊 刘兆义

编委 (按姓氏笔划排列)

严文藻	张 达	肖传剑	宋玉昆
张明高	吴振明	庞金鳌	周桂良
姜云芳	胡承晖	姚瑞兰	翁明伦
铁景铉	陶纯恭	黄 虹	贾一飞

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谭宗立 黄 刚 周德辉 杨桂生  
吴明佑 刘大武 尤进国 朱腾斌  
王家勇 田爱华 程建平 万传学  
刘玉琦

## 编写说明

培养学生的阅读能力是中学英语教学的一个主要目的。国家教委颁布的英语教学大纲明确规定,英语教学的目的是:“培养学生口头上和书面上初步运用英语进行交际的能力,侧重培养阅读能力。”

然而,多年来,中学英语教学往往只把阅读作为教授语法、词汇、句型的一种途径,以为只要掌握了语法知识、一定的词汇量和句子结构,就等于具备了阅读能力。另一方面,许多师生提出疑问:为什么没有超越中学语法项目、没有生词的短文,学生却不能正确理解呢?

可见,阅读能力的培养一方面要靠学习教科书提供的,为学生获得主动而准确地运用语言而设计的语言材料;另一方面还要靠大量阅读各种读物,而且后者更为重要。也就是说,只有通过广泛的阅读,大量的阅读和快速的阅读,学生才能获得阅读的能力。

鉴于此,我们特地组织国内的部分专家和一些有丰富教学经验的教师共同编写了这套同步阅读丛书。全套书共分八册,初一(全一册)、初二(全一册)、初三(全一册)、高一(上)、高一(下)、高二(上)、高二(下)、高三(全一册)。所选文章语言地道,题材和体裁多样又与教科书紧密配合。考虑到考试的要求,在文后附有几种形式的阅读理解题。

提供一套权威又实用有效的阅读丛书,是我们教科书编

者，也是本套丛书编者的初衷，能否达到这一目的，还有待检验。由于编者水平有限，时间又仓促，书中难免有纰漏之处，敬请广大读者不吝指正。

编者

1998年1月·北京

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# Unit 1

1

Two men were travelling in a very wild part of America for four days. They had not even seen a house, only a few huts or tents. Then one day they met an old Indian who made his living by hunting. They found that he knew their language and they talked for a while. One of them asked him if he could tell them what the weather would be like within the next few days.

"Oh, yes," he said. "Rain is coming, and wind. Then there will be snow for two days, but after that there will be bright sunshine."

"Isn't that wonderful?" said one man to his friend. "These old Indians know more of the secrets of nature than we do with all our science." Then he turned to the old Indian.

"Tell me," he said, "how you knew all that?"

The Indian replied, "I heard it on the radio."

Starting time: \_\_\_\_\_ Finishing time: \_\_\_\_\_

Total words: 150 Rate: \_\_\_\_\_ wpm

1. How many people were living in the wild part of America where the two men were travelling? **A**  
A. Few B. Only one C. Many D. Quite a few
2. What was the old Indian? **B**  
A. A traveller B. A hunter  
C. A scientist D. A weatherman
3. The old Indian could tell what the weather would be like

within the next few days because C.

- A. he knew the secrets of nature  
B. he had lived there for many years  
C. the broadcast said so  
D. his friends told him so
4. What season do you think the story most likely happened in?  
A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn. D. Winter.
5. Which is true according to the text?  
A. The two men had planned to travel for four days in that part of America.  
B. The old Indian couldn't understand the two travellers.  
C. The two travellers had a short talk with the old Indian.  
D. The old Indian was a strange man.

2

How important can a fifteen-year-old boy's work be? Well, Louis Braille's work changed the world.

Braille was born in 1809. When he was three, a sharp tool (工具) struck him in the eyes. He became completely blind. He wanted to go to school, but in his small town there was no school for him. At that time, most blind people did not get any schooling. Braille went to Paris to study, but there were few books for the blind.

Louis knew that books were the key to learning. He struggled with ideas for three years. Finally, at fifteen, he invented an alphabet made with raised dots (点). The dots were arranged in a certain pattern (格局) for each letter. Blind

people could then “read” by feeling the patterns of the dots.

Starting time: \_\_\_\_\_ Finishing time: \_\_\_\_\_

Total words: 136 Rate: \_\_\_\_\_ wpm

6. What does the word “key” in the third paragraph mean?
- A. Something for unlocking doors.  
B. A list of answers to exercises.  
C. A deciding thing that leads to success.  
D. The thing that everybody must have.
7. The Braille alphabet was invented in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 1812 B. 1809 C. 1827 D. 1824
8. In Braille’s day, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. blind children could “read” by feeling the books  
B. none of the blind could go to school  
C. there were few books for the blind  
D. there was a school for blind children in his town
9. How many years did it take Braille to invent the alphabet of dots?
- A. Fifteen B. Twelve C. Three D. Many

3

Every year scientists open more doors that lead to the secrets of new beneficial drugs.

There is bacitracin (杆菌肽素), which was discovered by two scientists at medical university.

These two people, Dr Frank Meleney and Miss Babina Johnson, knowing that the human body had some kind of action in itself with which to fight infections (感染), began to search for the chemicals. In the hospital they examined badly

~~他~~  
infected wounds of people who had been hurt in accidents and made tests of the blood and the infected tissue (组织).

Finally, in the wounds of a girl who had broken a leg bone, they found the useful germs (细菌) which seemed to be fighting the poisonous infection. They took some of these into the laboratory and from them developed cultures (培养物); that is, larger masses of the germs with which to experiment. At last, after long and painstaking work, they were able to draw from these germs a substance (matter) which is a germ destroyer. Dr Melency and Miss Johnson named it bacitracin-baci because the germ is, in scientific language, a bacillus and trace for Margaret Tracy, whose broken leg supplied the germ.

Bacitracin at first was used only locally (局部地); later the drug was developed into a solution (溶液) that can be used to fight germs through the blood stream.

Starting time: \_\_\_\_\_ Finishing time: \_\_\_\_\_

Total words: 239 Rate: \_\_\_\_\_ wpm

10. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Dr Melency and Miss Johnson were among the best scientists.
- B. The author wants to encourage medical students to be great scientists.
- C. Two scientists discovered a new medicine after hard work.
- D. A girl who had broken a leg bone provided the two scientists with some useful germs.

- C 11. The first sentence of this passage means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. scientists open more doors for others to come in and see the secrets of new drugs all the year round
  - B. scientists no longer keep the secrets of new beneficial drugs
  - C. more and more new drugs are discovered by scientists with each passing year
  - D. there are no secrets of new drugs if you look into them in a close way

- R 12. The word "them" in the fourth paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. germs B. wounds C. infections D. scientists

- Q 13. The drug bacitracin was named after \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a germ B. a person
  - C. an infection D. both A and B

- D 14. In the early days of bacitracin, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it was used in some local towns and cities only
  - B. it was a solution
  - C. it can be used through the blood stream
  - D. it was possibly powder(粉末) and was put on particular parts of the body

4 Japanese students work very hard but many are desperately unhappy. They feel unbearable pressure from their parents to do well in school and in college. Most students are always being told by their parents to study harder so that they can have successful careers. Although this may be

good advice for those students who are very bright, it can have disastrous results for many students who are not so gifted.

Tragically, a number of students actually commit suicide. Others seek comfort in sniffing glue or pain-thinner. Some students, however, join gangs and turn to crime. Many of them have tried very hard at school but, in spite of all their efforts, have failed in certain examinations and have disappointed their parents. Such students feel that they are inferior to everyone else they meet and become dropouts. It is surprising that although most Japanese parents are anxious for their children to do well at school, they do not help them in any way. Many parents feel that they are capable of helping their children academically and that in any case it is the teachers' job to help their children.

To make matters worse, a lot of parents send their children to special schools called juku-cram schools. These schools are open during the evenings and on weekends, and their purpose is to prepare students to pass exams; they are not intended to educate students in any real sense of the word. It thus comes as a shock to realize that almost three quarters of the junior high school population attend these cram schools.

Ordinary Japanese schools usually have rules about everything from the length of students' hair to their underwear and the contents of their school bags. Child psychologists now think that such strict rules often lead to a feeling of insecurity and an inability to fit into society. They regard this kind of discipline as being harmful to the development of the

individual.

They argue that no sense of moral values is developed and that students are given neither guidance nor training in becoming responsible citizens.

The results of a survey carried out by the Japan Youth Research Institute support this view. Almost 40 percent of the students questioned in the survey said that no one had taught them anything about justice, patience, love for others, generosity or individual responsibility.

### Words and expressions

desperately adv. 极端地

disastrous adj. 灾难性的, 造成惨重损失的

suicide n. 自杀

sniff glue 吸胶状毒

inferior adj. 下等的, 差的

dropout n. 中途退学者

academically adv. 学术地

psychologist n. 心理学家

insecurity n. 不安全, 不可靠

survey n. 调查

### Answer the following questions.

15. Are a lot of Japanese students happy at school? N
16. Do their parents encourage them to study very hard? Y
17. Is this good advice for students of above average ability? N

18. Do some students kill themselves? Y
19. Do others begin to sniff glue? Y
20. Do some students become criminals because of their failure at school? Y
21. Do a lot of parents in Japan help their children with their studies? N
22. Do many parents feel that teachers should help rather than parents? Y
23. Do cram schools provide a good education for students?
24. Do students usually attend cram schools in the evenings and on weekends? Y



## Unit 2

5

We are used to the idea of aging (变老) ourselves. We are so used to this that it comes as a surprise to find anemones (海葵) are an unusual example. Some have been kept for nearly a century without showing any mark of losing vigour (活力). Some kinds of worms living in the sea can even "grow backwards". If starved and kept in the dark, they get steadily (不断地) smaller. They finally end as a small ball looking like the egg from which they came. Under favourable conditions the ball will turn back to a worm and start growing again. One could probably keep them growing and "ungrowing" for a long time, perhaps for ever.

Starting time \_\_\_\_\_ Finishing time \_\_\_\_\_

Total words: 130 Rate \_\_\_\_\_ wpm

- We think it natural \_\_\_\_\_.
  - for us to grow older and older
  - that some animals would grow younger and younger
  - for somebody to grow backwards
  - that some of us will grow younger
- The sea anemone is probably a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - plant
  - animal
  - mammal (哺乳动物)
  - material
- Which of the following is NOT true?
  - If you starve any worm living in the sea, it will die.
  - Some sea worms can't be starved to death.