

教育部“中小学英语学习成绩提升策略”项目研究成果  
普通高中课程标准实验教科书延伸与拓展

# Advance with English

## 高中英语读本

(模块11·高三下学期)

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Life after high school 后中学时代

总 主 编 鲁子问 张维友

审 稿 Christina Tsai

本册主编 余 波

本册编委 洪 松 余 波 方幸福



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(联系电话: 025-83658316)



## 前言

亲爱的同学们:

大家好!感谢你们阅读《高中英语读本》,阅读是国民素质建设的重要路径。正如笛卡尔所言之“我思故我在”,其实“我读故我在”也是非常正确的。我们读什么,就会成长为什么。因此,我们期待大家不仅仅阅读能提高语言能力的文本,更阅读可以塑造灵魂和素养的文本。

这一套《高中英语读本》,我们按照大阅读理论进行设计,旨在帮助你们实现语言学习、阅读技能培养、语感培养、图式建构、文化传播与传承、情感态度价值观养成、方法与过程养成、批判性思维能力建构等学习目标。

或许你觉得实现这些目标并非易事,的确如此,但只要你们坚持阅读,这些目标就有可能实现。

为帮助大家阅读,我们在这一套书中设计了三种不同的活动。

一是读前活动。这主要为三种活动:为你提供未知背景知识,给你提出问题让你关注图式或关键内容,引起你的阅读兴趣。

在开展读前活动时,依据我们的设计,你会时而潜入知识的海洋采撷珍珠,时而展开想象的翅膀翱翔苍穹,时而聚焦人文社会话题指点江山。

二是读中活动。我们专门设计了读中思考的简短问题,更编加了大量边注,帮助你顺利阅读。这些边注有词汇词义注释、复杂语句解释、背景知识补充、文化知识补充、值得模仿语句摘录(用蓝色下划线标注)。

在开展读中活动时,你可以先阅读正文,再猜测词义,最后再查看注释。如果你能同时积极思考,并在留白处写下感悟或疑惑,那你离“我读故我在”又近了一步。

三是读后活动。这个部分主要有阅读理解活动或者学习写作活动,讨论发展活动(引导你们批判性地分析、讨论问题)。其中“小贴士”提供了很好的知识铺垫。

这些读后活动很有特点,是促进一些重要的阅读目标实现的活动,能很好地启迪思维、提高能力、建构素养。

部分文章后面还有名家名句摘录或英文小笑话,帮助你们领略英语语言之美和写作之需。

《高中英语读本》共有11册,可配合高中英语教材1—11模块阅读,也可单独阅读。

大家在阅读中有什么想法、遇到什么问题,可随时与我们联系。我们为这一套书专门开设了博客“英语大阅读”(http://blog.sina.com.cn/macreading),期待大家前来交流思想、发表观点、热议天下,共同促进我们的阅读,从而促进我国的国民素质建设!

你们的朋友:鲁子问



## Module 11 Life after high school

# Contents

1 Where to look for a job? .....	1
去哪找工作呢?	
2 Vertical and lateral thinking .....	5
纵向和横向思维方式	
3 Summer job planning .....	9
暑期兼职计划	
4 The right career for you .....	13
适合你的职业	
5 Happiness at work .....	17
工作中的快乐	
6 I don't feel second-class .....	21
我不觉低人一等	
7 The trash man .....	24
环卫工人	
8 A wrong man in Workers' Paradise .....	27
误入劳动者天堂的人	
9 Make your own choice .....	32
自己做选择	
10 Speech of UK prime minister .....	36
英国首相演讲	
11 Working from home .....	40
在家工作	
12 All roads lead to Rome .....	44
条条大路通罗马	
13 Successful personalities .....	48
成功人格	
14 Good habits .....	52
良好的习惯	

15	Take control of your life .....	56
	主宰你的生活	
16	Let's talk .....	60
	让我们交谈吧	
17	Part-time jobs .....	64
	兼职	
18	Three stories behind Jobs' success .....	67
	乔布斯成功背后的三个故事	
19	Don't be a brewer .....	71
	不做酿酒人	
20	How I found my voice .....	75
	我如何找回自己的声音	
21	Nine things to learn .....	80
	要学会的九件事情	
22	Fresh start .....	84
	全新开始	
23	What do we go to college for? .....	88
	上大学的意义	



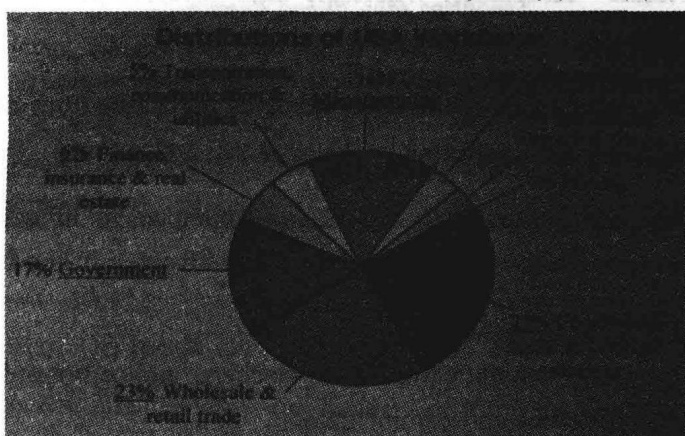
## Where to look for a job?

去哪找工作呢?

毕业后必然面临的问题

### Pre-reading 海阔天空

Read the following pie chart. Get familiar with the sector names and the percentage of the American workforce in each sector.



### While-reading 字里行间

Read the passage and underline the facts about the changes in the U.S. job market.

High school and college students in the United States today, as well as others who plan to work in this country, have one important question about their future: will they find a job? There is no easy answer, of course. But let's look at some of the recent changes in the U.S. job market and see if we can make some predictions<sup>①</sup> for future job hunters.

A good way to begin is to look at the American work force and how it's changing. The most important change has been the shift from a manufacturing economy<sup>②</sup> to a service economy. Let's define both of these terms. A service economy is one in which most workers provide



Notes

① prediction: 预测

② manufacturing

economy: 制造业经济





## Notes

③ utility: 公用事业

④ wholesale: 批发

⑤ retail: 零售

⑥ automobile dealership:  
汽车代理商

⑦ real estate: 房地产

⑧ property: 资产, 财产

⑨ 计算机编程和数据处  
理公司

services—that is, they do something, like pumping gas into people's cars, for example, instead of making something as in manufacturing economy. Generally, service jobs are grouped into six categories:

1. Transportation, communication and utility<sup>3</sup> companies. Transportation includes airlines, roads and railroads. Communication includes newspapers, magazines and books as well as TV, radio broadcasting, and Internet. Utility companies are those that provide us with gas, water, electricity and phone service. In the United States, these jobs are not part of government services as they are in many other countries and are provided by private companies.

2. Wholesale<sup>4</sup> companies. Wholesale trade involves purchases directly from producers.

3. Retail<sup>5</sup> companies. Retail trade involves purchases from department stores, supermarkets, automobile dealerships<sup>6</sup> and so on.

4. Finance, insurance, and real estate<sup>7</sup> companies, in other words, banks and the stock market, and companies involved in the buying and selling of property<sup>8</sup>.

5. Government, which consists of teachers, police, postal workers, government officials and administrators.

6. Community, social and personal services, such as private hospitals, hotels, car repair, medicine, computer programming, data processing companies<sup>9</sup>, restaurants, repair shops, engineering companies and private research facilities.

Examples of people who work in service industries include your doctor, your hair stylist, airline pilots, and salesclerks in department stores.

In contrast, people who actually produce things—like cars, furniture and clothing—are part of the manufacturing economy, which includes other sectors like construction, agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.

Now, the point here is that we have changed from a manufacturing economy to a service economy. The following figures will show you just how much our economy has changed. One hundred years ago, 80% of workers produced goods; today only about 30% do.

What has caused this change in our economy? Well, first, manufacturing industries are not growing for one simple reason: competition from Western Europe and Asia. Jobs in American automobile and steel production industries have especially decreased during the last decade.

The number of service industries, on the other hand, has increased for several reasons. Firstly, because of technological advances, especially in computers and telephone communications, advertising, accounting, and other businesses, services become important. Also, the growing number of married women who work outside the home has increased the need for restaurants and day-care centers. And, as the number of old people has grown, so have health-care services.

So now you know where the jobs will be, and you've decided to look for a job in a service industry. But wait, because some economists worry that the service-job explosion may create several problems. According to some studies, Americans' standard of living might decrease because half of service jobs pay low wages. For example, three out of five new jobs between 1979 and 1985 paid less than \$7,000 a year. The pay is low because many of these jobs don't require much education or training, and many of the workers are part-time or temporary employees. Companies save money by using temporary employees because they don't have to give them health insurance or vacation pay. Such jobs give a worker very little security.

The good news is that the fastest growing service job categories are the better-paid ones, particularly in the technological and computer-related fields. But these jobs require a high degree of skills and many years of education. So if you decide to look for a job in the service industry and you want to be sure you'll make enough money, getting the right training and education first is the best way to prepare for the future job market.

## Post-reading 集思广益

### 1. Comprehension

- ① What is the best title for this passage?
  - A. The distribution of U.S. workforce.
  - B. The changing of U.S. job market.
  - C. Great job opportunities.
  - D. The importance of service industry.
- ② Which of the following job can be categorized into manufacturing sector?
  - A. Baby-sitter.
  - B. Mining worker.
  - C. Accountant.
  - D. Hair stylist.
- ③ What is the major reason for the down trend of manufacturing sector?
  - A. Technological advances.
  - B. The falling standard of living.
  - C. Competition with Western Europe and Asia.
  - D. Very little job security.

### 2. Critical thinking

From this passage, you know the current trend in the U.S. job market. What causes these changes in the U.S. job market? What are the negative results of the increased number of service jobs? Is it an ideal choice to look for a position in the service industry?

#### 小贴士:

美国邮政署 (United States Postal Service, USPS) 亦称美国邮政或美国邮政服务, 是美国联邦政府的独立机构。美国邮政署拥有 596,000 名雇员以及 218,684 辆汽车, 是全球最庞大的民用车队。每年美国邮政署要处理 177 亿封信件, 占全球数量的四成。美国邮政署是少数在美国宪法中提及设立的机构之一。

Key: 1-3 BBC





## 2 Vertical and lateral thinking

### 纵向和横向思维方式

你的思维方式属于纵向垂直型,还是横向水平型?

#### Pre-reading 海阔天空

What's your understanding of vertical and lateral thinking?

#### While-reading 字里行间

Read the passage and underline the answer to the riddle.

Most of us have been trained to think vertically<sup>①</sup> and believe this way of thinking to be the only effective form. However, there is another way of thinking called lateral<sup>②</sup> thinking. Here are some differences between vertical and lateral thinking.

First, vertical thinking selects what appears to be the best way of looking at a problem while lateral thinking creates many alternative approaches. There's an old riddle which could illustrate these different approaches to problem solving. When you are reading it, try to find the solution.

A man worked in a tall office building. Each morning he got into the lift on the ground floor and pressed the lift button to the 11th floor. Then he got out of the lift and walked up to the 16th floor. At night he would get into the lift on the 16th floor, and get out on the ground floor. What was the reason for this?

The man was a dwarf<sup>③</sup> and could not reach higher than the 11th floor button. The natural assumption<sup>④</sup> is that the man is normal and his behavior is abnormal. In fact, it is just the opposite.

Let us continue with other contrasts<sup>⑤</sup>. When we think vertically, we move in sequential steps<sup>⑥</sup>, rather like an old man climbing a ladder. In lateral thinking, it is possible to jump ahead and fill in the gaps later,



#### Notes

- ① vertically: 纵向地, 垂直地
- ② lateral: 横向的, 水平的
- ③ dwarf: 矮个儿的人, 侏儒
- ④ natural assumption: 通常的假设
- ⑤ contrast: 对比
- ⑥ sequential steps: 连续的步骤



## Notes

⑦ fixed category: 固定类别

⑧ botanically: 从植物学角度来说

⑨ ubiquitous: 所有的, 普通的, 无所不在的

⑩ career perspective: 职业前景

⑪ 从摇篮到坟墓的雇用方式, 终身雇佣制

⑫ 随着二十世纪八十年代的经济繁荣, 个人生活被暂时搁下, 取而代之的是公司生活。

rather like playing the chess board game. The solution may make sense, even though the pathway is not vertical. It is certainly true that scientific research is often based on vertical thinking. However, many discoveries were the results of lateral thinking.

Another difference is that vertical thinking indicates that each problem-solving step must be correct before the next can be continued. Think back to the way you learned mathematics: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division. Were you asked to show the process even when the result was correct? Indeed mathematics could not function without this principle. Lateral thinking is possible to generate a range of potential solutions without providing the steps of the process.

Finally, another distinctive difference is that vertical thinking examines the obvious approach and excludes what seems to be irrelevant, which by its nature is in search of one final answer. Lateral thinkers are aware that there may be many answers or no answer at all. For example, is the tomato a fruit or a vegetable? In vertical thinking, we use fixed categories<sup>7</sup>, whereas in lateral thinking, labels may change according to our experience and point of view. Botanically<sup>8</sup> the tomato is a fruit. Do you expect to find tomatoes in a fruit salad? Most probably not. But the ubiquitous<sup>9</sup> tomato will appear in every vegetable salad.

Both ways of thinking are useful and necessary. Each alone is not complete. These two thinking patterns can affect your career perspective<sup>10</sup>.

What our parents knew all about may be lifetime loyalty. Back then the career path was: you devoted your working life to one employer; you started at the bottom of the career ladder and worked your way up in a straight vertical line slowly; you reached the top and you retired. End of the story. It sounds simple. Things were simple back then. Employers offered you a career structure and they virtually guaranteed you a job for life. They called it cradle-to-grave employment<sup>11</sup>. Then came the boom years of the 1980s. Personal life was put on hold while company life took over.<sup>12</sup> People worked longer hours at their workplace, and their jobs became more stressful. But it was all in a good cause, right? Money, promotion up the career ladder. That's what most people thought. For many people, however, things went wrong. Instead of

promotion, they lost their jobs. Those still with a job found that the stressful working environment left them feeling anxious about their career ladder. It also left them without time for private life. Many people felt drained<sup>13</sup> of creative energy and dissatisfied with their lives. It was time for a change.

Things are indeed changing, especially for young people just beginning their career. Instead of a vertical career ladder, think of a career laterally as a “chess board”.

New career planning is like playing chess. To move forward in chess, you sometimes have to move sideways, or even move back. The same could be now true of your career. You need to take a wider view of your career path. Examine your overall career strategy. Be a career chess player.

Are you dissatisfied with your job? You can't see a career future? Or do you feel anxious about your company's ability to provide you with the opportunities you need? If so, try to think laterally. The solution to your worries could be to step sideways into a related job in another industry, or even move a step back to a lower position in a totally different area of work. Once there, you can begin to move forward again. Use this “chess board strategy” to create a personal career path for yourself that matches exactly with your plans, dreams, values and with your life's passions.

## Post-reading 集思广益

### 1. Comprehension

- ① In lateral thinking, the tomato is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a kind of fruit
  - B. a kind of vegetable
  - C. both a fruit and a vegetable
  - D. neither a fruit nor a vegetable
- ② Which one of the following is NOT the cause of many people's unhappiness about their work?
  - A. The long hours of working time.
  - B. The stressful working environment.



## Notes

- ⑬ drained: 衰竭的, 失去活力的



C. The vertical thinking of promotion.

D. The lateral thinking of promotion.

③ How do young people think of their career path now?

A. They always move forward.

B. Career path is like climbing a ladder.

C. They might move to a lower position for their dreams.

D. They want to have a job for the whole life.

## 2. Critical thinking

What are the differences between vertical thinking and lateral thinking? What are the benefits of thinking laterally in planning one's career?

### 小贴士:

聚合思维(convergent thinking)是指把广阔的思路聚集成一个焦点的方法。它是一种有方向、有范围、有条理的收敛性思维方式,要从众多可能的结果中迅速做出判断,得出结论。例如,考试中常见的从多种答案中选择一个正确答案是聚合思维的运用。

发散思维(divergent thinking)又称为辐射思维,是指从一个目标出发,沿着各种不同的途径去思考,探求多种答案的思维方式。不少心理学家认为,发散思维是创造性思维最主要的特点。发散思维可以通过从不同方面思考同一个问题,如“一题多解”、“一物多用”等方式来培养。

### Is the cat there?

A man absolutely hated his wife's cat and one day decided to get rid of him by driving him 20 blocks from his home and leaving him in the park. As he was getting home, the cat was walking up the driveway.

The next day he decided to drive the cat 40 blocks away. He put the beast out and headed home. Driving back up his driveway, there was the cat! He kept taking the cat further and further and the cat would always beat him home. At last he decided to drive a few miles away, turn right, then left, past the bridge, then right again and another right until he reached what he thought was a safe distance from his home and left the cat there.

Hours later the man called home to his wife, "Jen, is the cat there?" "Yes," the wife answered, "Why do you ask?"

Frustrated, the man answered, "Put that son of a bitch on the phone; I'm lost and need directions."

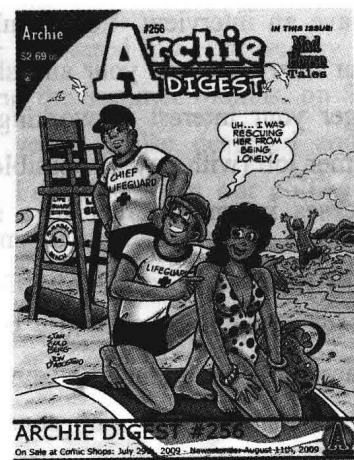
### ③ Summer job planning

## 暑期兼职计划

怎样将暑期兼职计划与未来的职业生活接轨?

### Pre-reading 海阔天空

Look at the following picture. Can you figure out what is happening? Do you think a lifeguard may be a romantic and cool summer job?



### While-reading 字里行间

Read the passage and find out the possible summer jobs suggested by the author.

You should start thinking about a job even before you graduate. Actually, you will be considered shortsighted if you have not picked a career by the time you enter college. Which companies or organizations have the job you want? Let's say you major in English or history and you want to write a great novel. You need a job to support and educate you. You have to select from a list of several possibilities, like choosing an option from the "menu" on the screen of a personal



## Notes

① personnel director: 人事主管

② internship: 实习

③ stipend: 薪金

④ enhance: 提升

⑤ be weighed against: 与(其他事物)比较权衡

⑥ resume: 求职简历

⑦ career-oriented: 与职业相关的

⑧ 使你的简历更吸引人。

⑨ Rutgers University: 罗格斯大学, 新泽西州州立大学, 是美国新泽西州最大的高等学府。

computer. Your options might include:

- A. Working for a publishing company
- B. Writing for a scientific company
- C. Working for a public relation firm
- D. Going to graduate school to postpone decision
- E. None of these above

If you select Option A, for example, it would be a good idea to write letters while you are in college to a dozen or more publishing houses and ask for an interview with the personnel director <sup>1</sup>. If you happen to have contact with an editor who might be willing to meet with you, so much the better.

Make every effort to have an interview. You should be familiar with the company before your interview, and your aim should be to express to the personnel manager your interest in working for the company. You might ask if a summer job (with pay, if possible) or an internship <sup>2</sup> is available. In many cases interns do receive a small stipend <sup>3</sup>; in others no pay is offered.

It is important at this stage of your life to find a summer job that will enhance <sup>4</sup> your future career. If you cannot find one in your field, then the alternative is to take another type of summer job—lifeguard, housepainter, landscaper, waiter or waitress, or worker in a retail store or supermarket. These jobs tend to pay quite well, and you can save enough for many college expenses. That aspect has to be weighed against <sup>5</sup> the fact that they might not help with your career plans. Any summer job that requires hard work and a certain amount of responsibility is good for your resume <sup>6</sup>. Naturally if the job is career-oriented <sup>7</sup>, it makes your resume look better <sup>8</sup>.

One day on the commuter train, I was sitting in front of two high school girls, and one said to the other, "my college education won't cost my father a cent. At least I don't think so". She explained that she had been working weekends, summers, and Christmas and spring vacations as a waitress in a restaurant. Her tips were so good she had saved up to \$10,000. She planned to go to Rutgers University <sup>9</sup>. If she



continued working through college she figured she could graduate without debt and go to a graduate school.

When I started looking for a summer job in college I found that the only organization that would hire me (except restaurants) was Filene's, a big Boston department store that operated a summer branch in the Cape Cod<sup>⑩</sup>, where my family vacationed. During my freshman year at college I paid a visit to the Northampton, Massachusetts branch, a year-round<sup>⑪</sup> operation. I asked for a job on Saturdays and a job the following summer. I was hired on the spot<sup>⑫</sup>. The following summer the manager of the Northampton shop worked as the manager of the Cape Cod branch for the summer, and she asked me to come along as a salesgirl.

All through college I covered my expenses by working for Filene's in the Cape Cod during the summer months, on Saturdays and sale days during the college years. I also designed and wrote copies for the advertisements that Filene's had in our college newspaper during the winter, and an art-major student did the drawing based on my ideas. When I was in the fourth year of my college life, I knew that I did not want to go into retailing, but it was one of my choices in the future. I knew from conversations with the store manager that if I could not find a newspaper reporter job, I could find a job in the Filene's and use that as a step toward a writing job.

## Post-reading 集思广益

### 1. Comprehension

- ① The author cited the conversation she heard on the train, most likely because she wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. tell us that a waitress was well-paid and worth to be taken as a summer job
  - B. tell us that listening to people's conversation was interesting and helpful
  - C. express her admiration for the girl who has earned so much money
  - D. express her appreciation about what the girl did and persuade the readers to try a summer job



## Notes

⑩ Cape Cod: 鳕鱼角(又称科德角), 位于美国马塞诸塞州(即麻省)的一个半岛, 那里有美国的一个军事基地。

⑪ year-round: 全年营业的。

⑫ on the spot: 当场