



新课标高中英语选修课教程

ENGLISH

高中英语阅读技能

Real Reading

主 编：鲁子问

副主编：梁 清

素材提供：www.reallyenglish.com



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高中课改区及非课改区均适用

(高二下)

中国电力出版社
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CENTURY
ORIENTAL



世纪东方



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前言

《高中英语阅读技能》严格依据《英语课程标准》和“高考”对高中学生英语阅读能力和阅读话题的要求编写而成，是一套强调英语阅读技能培养和策略学习的教材。在策划和编写过程中，中、外作者注重了以下五个方面的结合：1. 阅读能力提升和基础知识学习巩固相结合；2. 优化学习方式和提高自主学习能力相结合；3. 阅读技能和其他技能综合发展相结合；4. 阅读能力提升和考试能力提升相结合；5. 必修综合教程和选修单项技能教程相结合。

本套教材适用于课改地区高中一、二年级英语选修课，非课改地区高中一、二年级英语专项训练，或者具有同等英语程度的学习者自学使用。在课改区，本套教材高一上、下册对应模块1—4的学习，高二的上、下册对应模块5—8的学习。

本套教材所有的阅读篇章来自 www.reallyenglish.com 的英语阅读技能网络课程 *Effective Reading*。这套课程是为了帮助非英语国家学生科学、全面、系统地培养英语阅读技能设计的，共包括12项技能。这些技能恰恰是《英语课程标准》所要求训练的阅读技能，也是“高考”的“考纲”中对阅读所要求的必考技能。为了帮助中国的高中生更好地掌握这些技能，中方作者又按照中国学生的学习习惯和认知方式及具体考试要求，对12项阅读技能的学习顺序进行了调整、细化，并增加了相关的词汇训练技能和学习策略。

在选材上，本套教材尽可能紧密联系学生的生活实际，提供活的、真实的、有趣的阅读素材。本套教材高一上、下册的内容共涉及《英语课程标准》中规定的24个话题，如家庭、朋友、日常活动、学校生活、兴趣与爱好等，高二上和高二下册则再现了这些话题。另外，本套教材的体裁涉及记叙、议论、描述、新闻、故事，以及广告、信函、菜单、节目单等真实阅读材料。

高一上、下册每篇文章250词左右，高二上、下册每篇350词左右。长度逐渐递增，与高考篇章长度完全吻合。每册分为12个单元。每个单元设一个主题，含两篇阅读文章。每个单元由策略和技能学习、导入、主课文、副课文和回顾五部分组成。

本书的编写从内容到形式都有不少新的尝试，以期为高中英语阅读教学探索新的路径。因编者水平有限，不妥之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

使用说明

建议每个学时完成一个单元。老师在课堂上主要讲授和操练每个单元的第1—3部分。首先从Understanding Strategies and Skills入手，使学生了解本单元重点学习的阅读策略。之后，进入课文学习。在这一过程中学生要按照要求对文章进行预测，阅读，并完成Skill Check中的练习。老师要刻意要求学生运用所学的阅读技能与策略，以达到学以致用为目的。第4—5部分可根据具体情况灵活掌握，安排学生课外自学，老师只需要做适当的检查和指导。

书末附有练习答案、词汇表和阅读进步卡，供学生参考和使用。

每个单元由五个部分组成。这五部分的使用要点分别为：

第1部分Understanding Strategies and Skills为每单元提供了重点学习的阅读策略与技能，其中包括阅读策略(Comprehension Strategy)和词汇策略(Vocabulary Strategy)。学生首先要了解学习策略与技能，然后在阅读过程和理解过程中运用这些策略和技能，以便更好地完成阅读任务。

第2部分Getting Started要求学生以小组为单位通过提问与回答的方式对本单元所谈话题有所了解。这一活动旨在激活学生已有的知识图示，引导学生进入主题并为课文学习做好准备。

第3部分Reading 1由准备(Prepare)，阅读(Read)，练习(Comprehend)，讨论(Discuss)和写作(Write)五个部分组成。Prepare部分要求学生在阅读之前完成。学生按照要求对课文进行预测，并完成相应的预测练习。这是检测学生学习阅读技巧的一部分。Read部分要求学生按照指令阅读。另外，这一部分还为学生提供了有关的文化背景知识和超标词汇。再者，这一部分提供了文章字数和计时表，方便学生计算阅读速度。Comprehend部分主要包括三方面的练习：

- **Skill Check:** 这部分练习专门针对本单元所学阅读策略而设计，是本教材的一大特色之一，以多项选择题、问答题、填空题等形式检测学生运用所学阅读策略的情况。

- **Comprehension Check:** 这部分练习围绕课文理解展开，检测形式多样，主要包括：多项选择题，正误判断题，回答问题，完成表格，内容总结等。特别值得一提的是，随着任务型阅读成为新的热点，本书编排了任务性阅读练习，以适应新形势下高中英语阅读教学的需要。

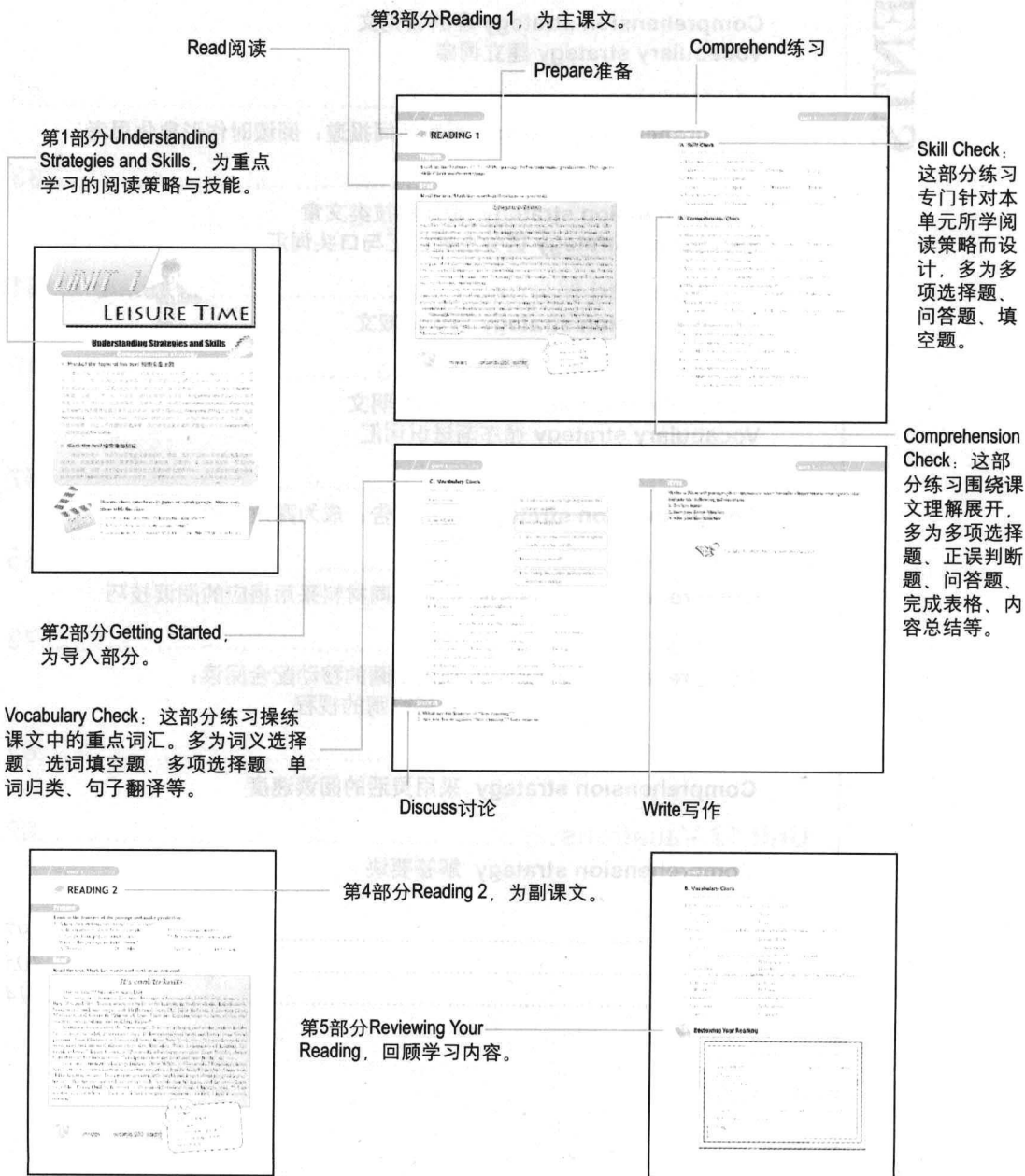
- **Vocabulary Check:** 这部分练习操练课文中的重点词汇，练习形式包括：词义选择，选词填空，多项选择，单词归类，句子翻译等。

Discuss部分要求学生在课文学习的基础上展开讨论。学生发表对该主题的看法，一方面检测学生是否真正理解课文；另一方面联系实际，从阅读中受益；Write部分是在课文学习和Discuss的基础上，要求学生写出一篇50—100词的文章。写作的形式除了传统的命题作文、自命题作文以外，本书设计了任务性写作练习，希望学生能把从阅读中所学到的知识运用到实际中去。这也是本书的特色之一。

第4部分Reading 2由准备(Prepare)、阅读(Read)和练习(Comprehend)三部分组成，要求与第3部分基本相同，只是在练习部分没有专门设计Skill Check练习，而是

把策略检查融入到阅读理解中，更符合测试的形式。

第5部分Reviewing Your Reading要求学生完成两项任务。第一，回顾本单元所学习的两篇文章，记录文章的难易程度。第二，回顾本单元要求学习的阅读策略与技能，总结在阅读过程中使用所学策略的情况。至此，一个单元的学习圆满完成。



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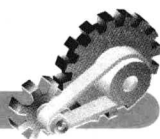
UNIT



HOTELS

Understanding Strategies and Skills

Comprehension strategy



■ Use tones to aid comprehension 利用语气帮助理解

作者在写文章时会使用不同的语气 (Tone) 表达自己的情感和态度。了解Tones对于我们正确理解文章很有帮助。常用的Tones有8种:

1. 严肃或中性语气(Serious or Neutral): 这种语气以重要问题为中心, 对所谈主题直言不讳。教科书中的文章以及报刊的时文多为此种语气。Neutral有时用来表明作者在陈述正反两方面的观点时立场是客观的。

2. 庄重语气(Solemn): 作者的态度极其严肃庄重, 语言规范。一般而言, 像官员演讲、葬礼悼词等会采用这种语气。

3. 批评语气(Critical): 作者对事物的好坏表达自己的意见。进行批评时, 作者可能会直言自己赞同与否。有时批评语气中也会伴有讽刺甚至是愤世嫉俗的语气。

4. 愤世嫉俗语气(Cynical): 采用这种语气时, 作者不但进行否定的批评, 而且对人类行为或动机的优点甚至主题本身的价值表示怀疑, 所用的词语也常是愤怒、悲观的。

5. 讽刺语气(Sarcastic): 讽刺语气也用来进行否定的批评, 使用的词语经常是无情、刻薄的, 与Cynical相近。两者的区别在于: Cynical试图表明人类的自私, 而Sarcastic试图表明人类的愚蠢。

6. 反讽语气(Ironic): 使用反讽语气时, 作者所说的同其真实感觉、想法或意思相反, 而且是含蓄或间接地表明态度。作者希望读者能看出这一点, 而不要只停留在字面意思上。

7. 幽默诙谐语气(Humorous and Witty): 采用幽默的语气是为了制造欢笑, 娱乐读者。有时, Humorous也能以一种柔和的方式指出人类的弱点。当Humorous与Ironic或Sarcastic共用时, 其目的通常是讥笑。既老练又幽默的写作手法被称为Witty。

8. 挖苦语气(Satiric): 挖苦语气通常是Sarcastic, Ironic, Humorous和Witty的混合物。作者的真实感情并不明显。有时, 作者看起来好像是在开玩笑, 可是如果仔细体味其言外之意, 我们会发现作者在表达某种不快。

Discuss these questions in pairs or small groups. Share your ideas with the class.

1. Look at the unit title. What is this unit about?
2. Have you ever stayed in a hotel? What is your impression of it? What services need improving?





READING 1

Prepare

1. Look at the features of the passage below and make predictions. Go to Questions 1–2 of Skill Check.
2. Read Question 3 of Skill Check and the questions in Comprehension Check and form a general idea.

Read

Read the text. Mark possible answers to the questions and key words as you read.

Couch surfing

When you are traveling on a budget, the cheapest places to stay are budget hotels and youth hostels. But now there is an even cheaper option: “couch surfing”. The Couch Surfing Project lets you connect with people around the world who are willing to let you sleep on their sofa for free—as long as you are willing to let people sleep on your sofa, too. For \$25, you simply register online, click on the place on the world map where you want to go, and a list will come up of all the available couches in that area.

The Couch Surfing Project was started by 26-year-old Casey Fenton from Alaska, who had the idea when he took a weekend trip to Iceland. He found a really cheap flight, but had very little money for lodging, so he emailed over a thousand students on the University of Iceland’s website, asking if he could sleep at their place. In 24 hours, he had over 50 replies from people inviting him to stay. The idea grew from there, and in January 2004, he launched *couchsurfing.com*.

The website already has over 7,000 members from 125 countries. Most couch surfers are college students, but there are also older, professional people (the oldest member is 78). Members are encouraged to send in a photo of themselves and a description of their hobbies, dreams, etc. You email the people you are interested in staying with and if they like the sound of you too, they tell you their address.

As well as saving people money, couch surfing gives travelers the chance to meet “real people”. When you stay in a hotel, you have little more interaction with the local people than a “Good Morning” from the doorman or the maid. But when you couch surf, you make new friends and get a real taste of the lifestyle and culture of the place you are visiting. “You get to hang out with the locals, go eat where they eat, visit spots that tourists will never know about, and learn about cultural differences,” says Jocelyn Ray from Canada.

Of course, it may not be a couch you are offered. “One time I had a huge room to myself with its own bathroom and my own private balcony,” said Martin Van der Koop from the Netherlands. “The next night I was on a floor in a one-room apartment.”



_____ minutes _____ seconds (401 words)

Comprehend

A. Skill Check

Answer questions.

1. What is this passage probably about? _____
2. Who will be interested in reading this passage? _____
3. What is the tone of this article? _____

B. Comprehension Check

1. _____ the cheapest places to stay when you are traveling.
A. Budget hotels are
B. Youth hostels are
C. Couch surfing provides
D. None of above
2. Casey Fenton from Alaska had the idea to start the Couch Surfing because _____.
A. he wanted somewhere really cheap to stay
B. he wanted to stay in a five-star luxury hotel
C. he was going to stay with his brother
D. he was going to stay with a stranger
3. Casey emailed over 1,000 students asking if he could sleep at their place, _____.
A. but he stayed in the cheapest youth hotel he could find
B. then he became a student of the University of Iceland
C. and he got replies from over 7,000 members
D. and he got lots of replies from people inviting him to stay
4. Most couch surfers are _____.
A. professional people
B. young people
C. old people
D. college professors
5. When you stay in a hotel, _____.
A. you make new friends
B. you get to hang out with the locals
C. you don't have chance to meet "real people"
D. you will visit spots that tourists will never know about

Complete the sentences with "to go couch surfing" or "to stay in a hotel".

1. You will allow someone else to stay on your sofa if you want _____.
2. If you arrange _____, you may not meet "real people".
3. _____ will let you spend very little money for lodging.
4. It's better _____, if you'd like to visit spots that tourists will never know about.
5. _____, you have little interaction with the local people.

C. Vocabulary Check

Match the words/phrases with their meanings.

1. budget hotel

A. a place where you can stand just outside an upper window

2. available

B. somewhere to stay when you are away from home

3. lodging

C. to spend time with people for pleasure, doing nothing in particular

4. hang out with

D. a cheap hotel that offers basic lodging

5. balcony

E. can be used, bought, or taken

Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. A double room at the _____ was only \$ 60 a night.
A. sea B. daytime C. budget hotel D. lodging
2. All the hotel rooms have a private bathroom, a _____, and Internet access.
A. reservation B. cafe C. lodging D. balcony
3. It is very difficult to find _____ in Seville during the festival.
A. lodging B. balcony C. reservation D. private bathroom
4. Room service is _____ between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m.
A. good B. transferred C. available D. poor
5. I _____ with friends at the beach most mornings.
A. reserve in advance B. hang out C. call D. sleep



READING 2

Prepare

1. Look at the features of the passage and make predictions. What is the tone of the text?
2. Read the questions in Comprehension Check and form a general idea.

Read

Read the text. Mark possible answers to the questions and key words as you read.

Treetops Lodge Hotel

When you stay at a hotel, you usually hope that you won't be disturbed by any noise and that you'll get a good night's sleep. But at the Treetops Lodge in Kenya, Africa, guests actually want to be woken up! Built on legs in Aberdare National Park, Treetops overlooks two watering holes, where all kinds of wild animals come to drink at night. Each bed has a buzzer above it which wakes guests up when a particularly interesting animal comes along: one buzz for a leopard, lion, or buffalo; two for a rhinoceros; and three for an elephant.

The watering holes are lit by floodlights, and salt is spread around them to attract the animals, which guests can view from the balconies, the roof terrace, or in the comfort of the observation lounges. On a good night, you might see an elephant protecting her baby calf, or a family of lions kill and eat an antelope. Other nights, there may only be hyenas, warthogs, antelope, and monkeys—guests used to be refunded half their money if they didn't see a rhinoceros or an elephant, but the hotel no longer does this!

The hotel began in 1932 as a two-room tree house, but today it has 52 (tiny) single and double rooms with shared bathrooms. There is still a tree growing through the middle of the hotel, though! There is a bar and a restaurant, serving coffee, tea, and cookies all night, along with blankets for guests to wrap around themselves while they watch the animals. You have to reserve in advance, and you cannot travel to the hotel by yourself: check-in is at a hotel in town, where you leave most of your baggage, and then transfer to Treetops by private bus. However, it is tradition to travel the last 250 yards to the hotel on foot—accompanied by a ranger with a gun to protect you from any dangerous animals!

The hotel is most famous because of Queen Elizabeth II's visit in 1952. When she arrived at the hotel, she was a princess, but her father, King George VI of England, died during the night, so she left the hotel as the Queen of England. It seems that Elizabeth thoroughly enjoyed watching the animals. When she was told that afternoon tea was ready, she responded, "Oh, please, may I have it here (on the balcony)? I don't want to miss one moment of this."

DO YOU KNOW

Queen Elizabeth II

伊丽莎白二世女王陛下 (1926—), 全名伊丽莎白·亚历山德拉·玛丽·温莎 (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor), 现任英国君主, 是英国和英联邦 15 个成员国的国家元首, 同时也是英格兰教会的最高首领。



_____ minutes _____ seconds (414 words)

Comprehend**A. Comprehension Check**

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the main reason why guests stay at Treetops Lodge?
 - A. For the fun of staying in a treehouse.
 - B. To watch wildlife in its natural environment.
 - C. Because Queen Elizabeth II stayed there.
 - D. To be accompanied by a ranger with a gun.
2. Which is NOT a reason why Treetops Lodge is built on legs?
 - A. The ground is very wet.
 - B. It gives guests a good view.
 - C. It keeps guests safe from the animals.
 - D. It is very hot during the day.
3. Why do the animals come close to the hotel?
 - A. The hotel feeds them.
 - B. To get shelter.
 - C. The hotel protects them against danger.
 - D. To get water and salt.
4. Which of these statements is true?
 - A. You get a 50% discount if you do not see an elephant or a rhinoceros.
 - B. You can watch the animals inside and outside.
 - C. It is difficult to see the animals when it is dark.
 - D. It is easy to see the animals when it is dark.
5. Why is the hotel famous?
 - A. Because Queen Elizabeth II became the Queen of England there.
 - B. Because King George VI died there.
 - C. Because Queen Elizabeth II often visits it.
 - D. Because King George VI often visits it.

Mark each statement true (T) or false (F).

1. () Guests must check in at a place 250 yards away from the hotel.
2. () You have to check in before you arrive at the hotel.
3. () The hotel also offers bus tours to see the animals.
4. () The rooms are much bigger than they used to be.
5. () Elizabeth II became the Queen of England when King George VI visited the hotel.

B. Vocabulary Check

Match the words/phrases with their meanings.

1. disturb

A. to move from one place, person or position to a different one

2. refund

B. to stop someone from continuing what they were doing

3. shared bathroom

C. to arrange something like a hotel room, a table in a restaurant, or tickets before you go there

4. reserve in advance

D. to give money back to someone

5. transfer

E. a bathroom in a hotel that guests from more than one room use

Complete the sentences with the words above.

1. We will _____ your money in full if you are not completely satisfied.
2. To get your tickets at this special price, you need to _____.
3. When you arrive at the airport, you should find the bus that will _____ you to your hotel.
4. Her sleep was _____ by a loud knock on the door.
5. There was a line of people waiting to use the _____.



Reviewing Your Reading

1. Look at the two readings in this unit. Check the column that shows how easy or difficult the material was for you.

Name of Reading

Easy

Average

Difficult

1. Couch surfing

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2. Treetops Lodge Hotel

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2. Read the following list of strategies that you have practiced in this unit. Review the readings. Check which strategies you used, and how you used them.

Strategy

Always

Often

Sometimes

Never

Make predictions about the text

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Use tones to aid comprehension

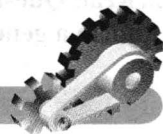
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UNIT 2

JOBS

Understanding Strategies and skills

Comprehension strategy



■ Identify the writer's purpose 了解作者的写作目的

写作目的(Purpose)与语气(Tone)密切相关。当我们考察作者的语气时,也就能了解到作者的目的。常见的写作目的有:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. 告知(Inform) | ● 解释观点、过程、概念 | ● 澄清事实, 解释问题 |
| | ● 说明观点、经历或事件 | |
| 2. 说服(Persuade) | ● 影响读者的信念、感情或行为 | ● 抒发作者的观点或价值判断 |
| | ● 激励读者付诸行动 | |
| 3. 娱乐(Entertain) | ● 使读者发笑 | ● 讲故事 |
| | | ● 激发想象力 |
| 4. 综合(Combine) | ● 告知+说服 | ● 告知+娱乐 |
| | | ● 说服+娱乐 |

通常情况下,作者不会直接告诉我们他的写作目的。发现、推断作者的用意是读者的任务。我们必须研究文章的语言以确定作者是打算Inform, Persuade, Entertain还是有Combine的用意。在阅读时,我们可以思考这样的问题:

1. 作者这样表述出于什么原因?
2. 作者为什么使用这些特别的词语?
3. 作者对主题的态度是什么?
4. 作者试图让我们相信什么? 作者在向我们证明什么?

Discuss these questions in pairs or small groups. Share your ideas with the class.

1. Look at the unit title. What is this unit about?
2. What kind of job do you like to do? Give reasons.
3. What do you think are the important things when you apply for a job?





READING 1

Prepare

1. Look at the features of the passage below and make predictions. Go to Questions 1–3 of Skill Check.
2. Read Questions 4–5 of Skill Check and the questions in Comprehension Check and form a general idea.

Read

Read the text. Mark possible answers to the questions and key words as you read.

Apply for the post of junior manager

Dear Mr. Stuckey,

I am writing to apply for the post of junior manager, as advertised in *The Seattle Press* on May 8.

As you can see from my résumé, I will graduate from Seattle Pacific University in June with a bachelor's degree in business and management studies. For my senior-year program, I chose to specialize in retail management, with training in marketing, buying and supply, consumer behavior, and personnel management.

Last summer, as part of my senior honors program, I spent ten weeks working at the Top Notch Clothing Company and got direct experience in retail management. I helped with the success of the opening of their new branch in Redmond. I have also worked part-time in the retail industry since tenth grade as a sales assistant at Dillans Department Store.

I have excellent communication and leadership skills. I am a good team worker and I understand the importance of customer service in the retail business. I would love the opportunity to work for a company that has your excellent reputation.

I would welcome the chance to talk some more with you about the position. If you are interested in my application, please contact me at (604) 555-0119 any morning before 11:00 a.m. or leave a message. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Julia Rennick

reputation 名声, 名誉
retail 零售, 零卖



_____ minutes _____ seconds (226 words)