



名家英语阅读大讲堂

总主编 杨 枫

The Wild Side

英语 万象 捷进

3 义不容辞



吉林出版集团有限责任公司

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捷进名家英语阅读大讲堂系列

The

Wild Side

捷进万象英语 3

—— 义不容辞

总主编 杨 枫

主 编 Henry Billings Melissa Billings, 牛卫英

译 者 麻 欣

改 编 戚东辉 胡妍莉

朱志恒 张 丹

吉林出版集团有限责任公司

一本书一个世界

捷进可一

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

捷进万象英语. 3/杨枫, (美)比林斯(Billings, H.), (美)比林斯(Billings, M.)主编.

长春:吉林出版集团有限责任公司, 2005.12

(捷进名家英语阅读大讲堂)

ISBN 7-80720-462-1

I.捷... II.①杨... ②比... ③比... III. 英语—阅读教学—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 153419 号

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This authorized adapted edition is jointly published by McGraw-Hill Education (Asia) Co. and Jilin Publishing Group. This edition is authorized for sale in the People's Republic of China only, excluding Hong Kong, Macao SAR and Taiwan.

本书由吉林出版集团和美国麦格劳-希尔教育(亚洲)出版公司合作出版。未经出版者预先书面许可,不得用任何方式复制或抄袭本书的任何内容。此版本仅限在中华人民共和国境内(不包括香港、澳门特别行政区及台湾)销售。

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EXPRESSKEY ENGLISH READING CLASSROOM SERIES-THE WILD SIDE

捷进万象英语 3 一义不容辞

总 主 编: 杨 枫

责任编辑: 于 鑫

版式设计: 胡 丹

出 版: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司

地 址: 长春市人民大街 4646 号

印 张: 14.75

版 次: 2006 年 2 月第 1 版

2006 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

主 编: Henry Billings Melissa Billings, 牛卫英

封面设计: 宋宇航

印刷单位: 长春市利源彩印有限公司

发 行: 吉林出版集团捷进可一图书经营有限公司

开 本: 720 毫米×960 毫米 1/16

字 数: 289 千字

定 价: 23.00 元

书 号: ISBN 7-80720-462-1

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龚亚夫:中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会理事长,人民教育出版社外语分社社长,国家《英语课程标准》研制组核心成员

Anne Whelan:吉林出版集团外语教育中心英语顾问

总序

凡是学过或正在学习英语的人,书架上总会有几套教材,捷进国际英语学校丛书就推出了《捷进聪明宝贝英语教程》、《朗文大赢家小学英语教程》、《朗文新发现初中英语教程》、《朗文放眼世界英语教程》、《朗文畅通英语教程》等编写理念先进、教学策略实用的国际化、权威化优秀教材。然而,只凭一套或几套教材是学不好英语的,英语学习必须依靠广泛、系统、长期、大量的阅读。基于此,我们推出了这套“捷进名家英语阅读大讲堂”系列,第一辑包括《朗文文化交际英语》、《朗文精读美国名篇故事》、《朗文讲透美国经典名著》、《朗文神奇世界英语》、《朗文精彩人生英语》、《朗文中学英语智趣故事集》、《捷进万象英语》。该系列丛书从语言知识、语言技能、文化意识和学习策略等方面保证了阅读材料的系统性和组织性;从篇幅、内容、对象的控制和选择上保证了阅读材料的连续性和广泛性;从而丰富了课堂英语教学的内容和形式,特别是为社会各类英语培训机构的阅读课堂提供了广阔的天地,此外读者也可以通过个体阅读来激发兴趣、开阔视野、提升英语水平。

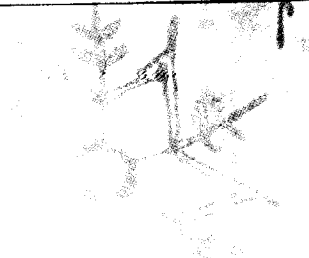
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1. 原汁榨出,原味呈现

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2. 主题广泛,视野宽阔

丛书题材广泛,包括人间万象、神奇世界、精彩人生、名著经典、文化交际、智趣幽默、政治经济、教育科学无所不包,充分体现了知识性、信息性、



趣味性、经典性和时代性,让读者在英语学习中始终与世界同步,与时代并行。

3. 练习丰富,测试科学

在设计练习栏目时,充分考虑到激发学生阅读兴趣和提高阅读技巧的需要,并且测试形式与各级各类主流英语阅读考试接轨,充分体现应用与应试的和谐统一。

4. 英汉对照,无师自通

阅读与翻译既是英语学习的重要技能,也是许多考试的测试项目,基于读者的需要与利益,我们对材料进行了准确翻译,方便大家学习与参考。

5. 快捷学习,精进人生

吉林出版集团外语教育中心拥有中国英语教育界的权威作者,并以“快捷学习,精进人生”为目标,以“一本书一个世界”为理念,整合了世界英语教育资源和中国英语教学策略。捷进英语教育品牌,既是世界的,更是中国的,“捷进”永远代表着进步、超越和成功。

我们希望读者能用英语去探求新知,去拓展视野,实现学以致用;我们希望读者能用英语汲取信息、品味文化,去享受丰盈人生;我们希望读者能用英语纵览云飞,感受万象,去开启世界之门。

吉林出版集团外语教育中心

前言

阅读历来被许多英语专家和学者认为是英语学习中最重要的能力和学习方法,它可以使人获取信息,增长知识,开拓视野,并陶冶情操。但长期以来中国英语教学中存在的功利主义思想导致学生养成了错误的阅读习惯和阅读方法,为了提高应试成绩而把主要精力放在了句子结构、语法成分的分析 and 单个生词的词义解析上,而且在阅读时往往出现回读、默读和查字典等不良习惯。如此,不仅使学生在阅读过程中体会不到任何乐趣,而且也不利于阅读速度和阅读技巧的提高。

《英语课程标准》和《大学英语课程教学要求》都对阅读能力做出了新的界定和要求,摒弃了传统教学中单纯重视知识传授的做法,而强调培养学生的英语综合运用能力,尤其是将英语作为交际工具的能力。在阅读过程中,为了理解作者的意图和字里行间隐含的意义,读者不但必须具备理解词汇和语法结构的知识和能力,还需要了解语篇结构的含义、社会文化背景,特别是要有分析、综合、评价作品,乃至品味作者写作风格的能力。与此同时,各级英语考试体系也正在发生重大变革,尤其是高考、大学英语四、六级考试和研究生入学考试,其中重要的一项便是阅读项目的指导原则和测试手段的变化。

基于此,吉林出版集团外语教育中心与世界著名英语教育出版机构——麦格劳-希尔教育集团合作,并邀请国内著名的英语教学专家学者,共同开发了这套《捷进万象英语》,旨在改善中国学生的阅读习惯,提高其阅读技巧和思考方法,从根本上快速有效地提高阅读能力。整套丛书共分九册,按照不同主题分类,各自独立成篇。所选文章均为真人真事,绝无杜撰;包罗万象,妙趣横生;虽有些耸人听闻,却又在情理之中。让人一旦展卷,便不忍释手,必一气读完而后快,从主题上保证了阅读的知识性和趣味性。而本套教材最大的亮点更在于其习题的设置,不仅形式新颖,而且几乎完全符合国内各个级别英语考试的测试重点和测试手段。

1. 主旨题 归纳文章主旨大意,考察学生整体把握文章的能力。

2. 细节题 考查学生对文章细节的把握,检验学生的阅读效果,符合阅读理解的最基本要求。

3. **推理题** 则考察学生的推理判断能力,让学生根据阅读后所理解的信息,并结合个人的背景知识,来做出进一步的推断。
4. **语义题** 不单纯检验学生对单词意义的理解和掌握,而是采取模糊原理,要求学生对于划线单词进行相近或相反意义的判断。
5. **态度题** 检验学生对作者态度的理解和把握。
6. **诠释题** 考查学生诠释文章核心内容的能力或对其中某一句话理解程度。
7. **逻辑题** 多角度培养学生逻辑思维的能力。

本套书从语篇结构、作者观点、写作风格、思维方法等方面多角度、全方位地提高学生的阅读技巧和思辨能力,同时符合科学的认知规律。为了对阅读效果进行综合全面的检验,每道习题后面都有相应的分值计算方法,每单元后还附有单元评测表,学生可以进行自测自评。

它既授人以鱼,又授人以渔,不仅从知识的角度,更是从思维技能的角度出发,从根本上改善中国学习者的阅读方法和技巧,综合提高阅读能力。因此本套教材可以是快读,也可以是泛读,更可以是精读,关键在于读者及各级各类学校的选择。

编 者

使用说明

阅读理解

主旨题 理解文章大意,归纳中心思想

细节题 细致研究文章,推敲文中细节

推理题 运用所学知识,推敲判断正误

语义题 参考语言环境,正确理解语义

态度题 根据作者态度,选择正确答案

诠释题 总结段落意义,诠释句子意思

逻辑题 全面理解文章,培养逻辑思维

图片说明

读者可以先浏览文章的标题、图片和图片说明文字,估计一下文章的内容,然后再阅读正文。

限时阅读

每篇课文后面都附有时间填写表,读者可以把阅读课文所用的时间填写在上面。

单元总结

(每单元总结包括五个部分)

文章内容对比表

根据要求填写每单元后的内容对比表。完成此表有助于学生进一步了解文章内容,总结本单元的学习情况。

每分钟阅读词量参照表

读者可以根据每篇课后记录的时间,参照此表查阅自己每分钟阅读单词数量。

阅读速度进步程度表

读者可以根据每分钟阅读单词的数量记录填写下表,然后读者把单元标号连接起来。看看自己的阅读速度进步程度。

阅读理解进步程度表 1 (主旨题,细节题,推理题,语义题)

读者按要求填写此表,该表可以反映出读者对这些题型的理解程度和进步情况。

阅读理解进步程度表 2 (态度题,诠释题,逻辑题)

读者按要求填写此表,可以反映出读者对这一部分题目的理解程度和进步情况。

单元总结

练习译成中文,旨在帮助学习更好地理解文章、习题。

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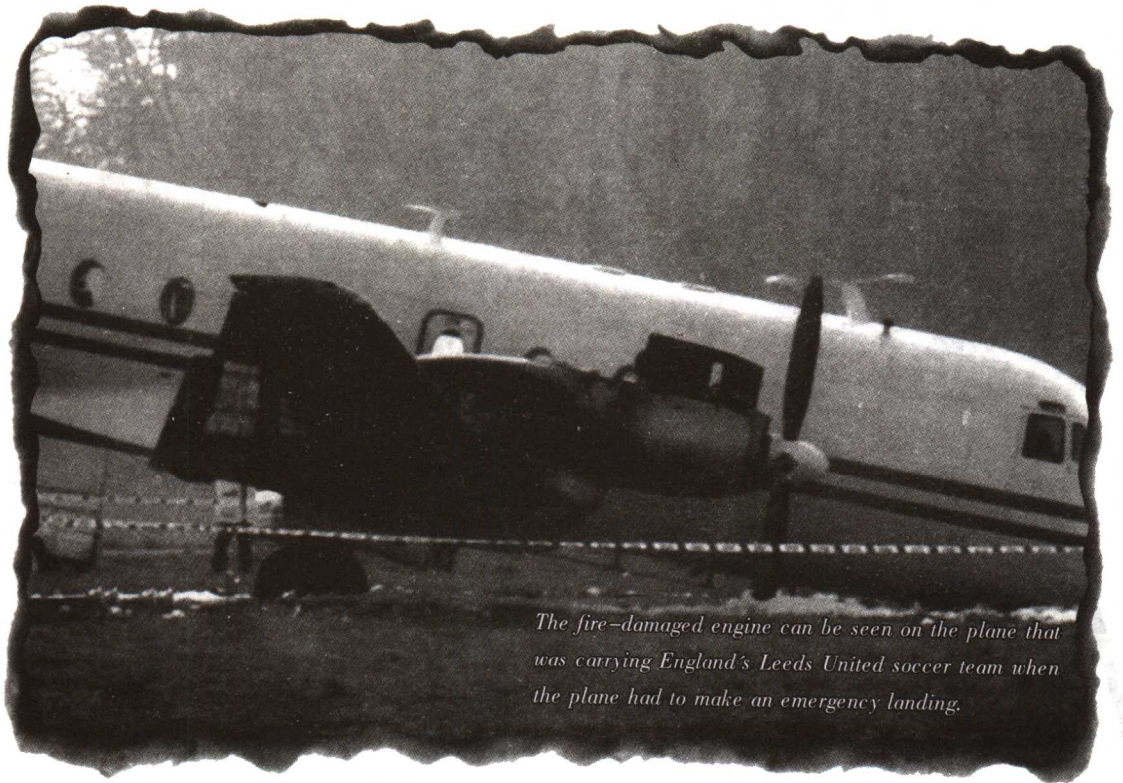
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UNIT 1



LESSON I

Fire in Midair



The fire-damaged engine can be seen on the plane that was carrying England's Leeds United soccer team when the plane had to make an emergency landing.

On March 31, 1998, England's Leeds United soccer team lost a match by a score of 3-0. So the players weren't very happy as they rode in the bus to the airport. But soon they weren't thinking about the defeat at all. They were thinking about how grateful they were to be alive.

The team was 50 minutes late getting to the airport. It was after midnight before everyone was settled into his or her seat. Captain John Hackett and the rest of the flight crew were busy preparing the plane for flight. During this time, one of the passengers thought he smelled airplane fuel. He mentioned it to the person sitting in the seat beside him. No one else seemed to notice anything, however. Finally, at 12:20 A.M., Captain Hackett steered the plane down the runway. In a moment, the 67-foot turboprop plane, with 44 people on board, was airborne.

The plane climbed quickly. In just a few seconds it was 150 feet off the ground. Its speed was up to 140 miles per hour. Then, without any warning, the right engine caught fire. Before long, it was completely engulfed in flames.

Captain Hackett did not know about the fire right away. His instruments did not show any trouble. He found out only when a crew member entered the cabin and told him. Meanwhile, the flight attendants rushed to calm the passengers. They also told them to prepare for a crash landing.

When the passengers saw the flames, they screamed in terror.

"Fire!" yelled some. "There's a fire!"

Others hollered, "Stop! Stop!"

But this was a plane, not a car. Captain Hackett couldn't just put on the brakes. Still, Hackett had to find a way to land the plane in a hurry. The flaming right engine could explode at any moment.

Hackett knew what he was supposed to do. Safety rules stated clearly what should be done in such an emergency. He was supposed to circle the runway. Only then could he land. But Hackett didn't think he had enough time to do that. So he tried something bolder.

The runway at the airport was long. Looking down, Hackett saw that the plane was flying over the last part of it. He had to make a split-second decision. Hackett turned the nose of the plane toward the ground. He knew the only chance of anyone surviving this crash was if he could land the plane on whatever bit of runway was left.



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Hackett brought the plane down fast. When it landed, it bounced hard several times. Then it rolled off the end of the runway, its nose plowing into the grass. The plane skidded for 100 yards and stopped just before hitting a fence. The plane's nose was buried in the ground and its tail hung in the air.

The passengers were desperate to get off the plane. They knew it might still explode at any time. David O'Leary, the soccer team's assistant manager, was sitting near an exit door. He tried to open it, but it was stuck. O'Leary rammed the door with his shoulder. It flew open. Quickly, he helped people off the plane. Meanwhile the crew opened the two other exits. Because of the plane's awkward position, some people had to jump a long way to the ground. Some sprang from the wing, others from the tail.

Although it took about 30 seconds to get everyone off the plane safely, it probably seemed like hours. People were clamoring to get out, but those near the exits knew they should wait. They wanted to make sure they weren't going to leap into the flames.

After one player watched his teammates jump from the plane, it was his turn. "I thought for a moment I couldn't do it," he said. When he jumped and rolled over, everyone shouted to him to get away from the plane. No one knew whether or not the aircraft was going to blow up. "I'm lucky to be alive," he said.

With the plane's right engine still burning, the passengers scurried to the airport building. A fire crew, wearing special suits, worked quickly to put out the fire.

Both passengers and crew agreed that Captain Hackett was a hero. He had done the right thing in landing immediately. To circle the airport for a proper landing would have taken 8 or 10 minutes. There was a strong possibility that a wing would have caught fire. Or fuel leaking from the engine could have caused another explosion. That would have meant certain death for every person on board.

Thanks to the quick thinking of Captain Hackett, everything turned out all right. To Hackett himself, however, it was all in the line of duty. He didn't see himself as a hero. "I think any other pilot would have reacted the same way," he said.

Reading Time: Lesson 1

Minutes _____

Seconds _____



Comprehension

Check 阅读理解

(总分=100分 每题=25分)



主旨题

M= 符合中心思想 15分 B= 涉及范围过广 10分 N= 表达不全面 10分

M—Main Idea B—Too Broad N—Too Narrow

- _____ 1. Airline pilots may break the rules and land when they want to if they think it is necessary. [This statement is too broad. The article is about a particular incident. It does not mention why the crash landing was necessary.]
- _____ 2. In March 1998 a turboprop plane carrying 44 people caught fire. [This statement is too narrow. It tells only one part of the story.]
- _____ 3. An airline pilot made a split-second decision to attempt a crash landing when he discovered his plane was on fire. [This is the main idea. It tells what happened in the article. It also tells why it happened.]



细节题(每小题 =5 分)

本文中的细节你记住了多少? 选出正确的答案。

1. The right engine of the plane caught fire as the plane _____.
a. climbed to 150 feet. b. descended to 150 feet. c. leveled out at 150 feet.
2. Captain Hackett didn't know about the fire right away because _____.
a. no one told him. b. his instruments did not show any trouble.
c. he did not hear the shouting.
3. Captain Hackett did not circle the runway before landing because he _____.
a. had lost control of the plane. b. was following the safety rule for emergencies.
c. did not think he had enough time.
4. Captain Hackett's plan was to bring the plane down _____.
a. on the last section of runway. b. on the roof of the airport.
c. in an open field.
5. After pushing the door open, O'Leary _____.
a. jumped from the wing and ran to the airport building.
b. shouted at people near the exits to wait.
c. helped people off the plane.

In the Line of Duty



The Wild Side

推理题(总分=25分 每小题=5分)

将个人意见与文中所提供的信息结合起来,判断下列句子是否正确。

(C= 正确推理

F= 错误推理)

C-Correct Inference

F-Faulty Inference

- _____ 1. Turboprop planes are more likely than other planes to have an emergency.
[This is a faulty inference. There is nothing to indicate that the emergency was related to the style of the plane.]
- _____ 2. Captain Hackett's emergency landing was dangerous and could have killed everyone on board.[This is a correct inference. The article states that the landing did not follow standard safety procedures.]
- _____ 3. There is no need to learn emergency rules because every emergency situation is different.[This is a faulty inference. The fact that the emergency rules were not followed in this case does not imply that they are not generally useful.]
- _____ 4. If Captain Hackett had circled the runway before landing, the plane would have crashed.[This is a faulty inference. We do not know what would have happened if Captain Hackett had circled the runway.]
- _____ 5. If the passenger that smelled fuel had alerted the flight attendant, the emergency probably would have been avoided.[This is a correct inference. You can infer that if Captain Hackett had know about the fuel smell, he would not have taken off.]



语义题(总分=25分,正确表明 C=3分,正确表明 O=2分)

选出与文中单词或短语意思相近或相反的一项。

(C= 意思相近

O= 意思相反或接近相反)

C-Closest

O-Opposite or Nearly Opposite

1. Before long, it was completely engulfed in flames.
_____ a. melted _____ b. swallowed up _____ c. barely burned
2. Because of the plane's awkward position, some people had to jump a long way to the ground.
_____ a. good _____ b. final _____ c. hard to manage
3. The passengers were desperate to get off.
_____ a. needing greatly _____ b. calmly waiting _____ c. sorry