

MOFANG YINGYU TUOZHAN XUNLIAN

魔方英语



魔方英语

拓展训练

自我把脉定位
名师指点迷津
选材精泛结合
品味拓展魔力

阅读
高三分册

机械工业出版社
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丛书主编 段惠彬
本册主编 亚飞

魔方英语拓展训练

阅 读

高三分册

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机械工业出版社

本书注重对阅读技巧的培养,体现了英语学习中的大阅读观。书中设计了“读能诊断”、“阅读指南”、“难篇精练”、“难题精练”、“阅读欣赏”、“拓展任务”六个模块。其中“读能诊断”、“拓展任务”栏目设置了主观试题,从而有利于提高学生的英语能力,“阅读指南”栏目具体全面剖析了阅读及应试的技巧。

书中每单元的“读能诊断”“阅读欣赏”和“拓展任务”是供学生自主学习使用的,以培养学习兴趣和拓展学生课外知识为目的。而“难篇精练”和“难题精练”是供教师控制使用的,并设计了答题卡,以方便教师批改。

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前言

英语阅读能力的重要性,相信每个学习英语的人都知道。但不少同学认为阅读就是“阅读理解”,这种观点有点儿狭隘。学英语要有大阅读观。广义的英语阅读包括阅读理解、完形填空、短文改错、阅读英文报刊、看英文影视、听英文广播等。

一、大阅读观在本丛书中体现在以下几个方面:

1. 阅读形式多样:丛书包括快速阅读(读能诊断)、高考题型阅读(包括阅读指南、难题阅读、难篇阅读)、阅读欣赏和应用阅读(拓展任务)六个模块,是对多种阅读形式有效的立体组合。

2. 多种测试题型:市场上的拓展阅读绝大多数局限于阅读理解,而实际上的阅读概念包括的范围远远大于阅读理解,从高考试题对篇章阅读概念的限定来讲,篇章阅读至少包括完形填空、阅读理解和短文改错,这种大阅读概念在本丛书中得到了完全的体现。

3. 多种题目类型:市场上同类图书中的阅读理解试题题目的设置多为客观题,这种题型并不利于培养学生的英语能力。因此,本丛书在读能诊断、拓展任务等部分设置了主观试题(本部分可供学生自主学习),而在高考题型阅读部分则设置了客观题型,以培养学生应试的能力(本部分可供教师控制使用)。

二、大阅读观还体现在对阅读材料的深度挖掘。在本丛书的“阅读指南”中,对部分语篇进行了深度挖掘,设置了拓展讲解栏目,讲解文章中的重点词语、重点句子。

三、本丛书注重对阅读技巧的培养。书中设计了“阅读指南”栏目,具体、全面剖析了阅读及应试的技巧。整套丛书共讲解了75个阅读理解的技巧,建议同学们对三册书中的“阅读指南”进行系统地学习。

四、学生自主学习和教师控制测试相结合

每单元的读能诊断、阅读欣赏和拓展任务是供学生自主学习使用的,以培养学习兴趣和拓展学生课外知识为目的。读能诊断部分还标明了答题参考时间和阅读速度,以帮助同学们学习时进行自我监督。高考题型阅读是供教师控制使用的,设计了答题卡,以方便教师批改。本部分以培养学生的应试能力为目的。

每单元以话题(TOPIC)为中心组织材料,这完全符合英语拓展阅读的要求。所

谓英语拓展阅读,就是就某一主题搜寻更多的材料加以整理和阅读。话题的选择结合了课本话题、高考试题体现的话题、学生实际生活以及当代社会热点话题。在话题的选定上,浙江省台州市路桥区蓬街私立中学英语组的老师们协助进行了“学生最关注的话题”调查,为本丛书话题的确定提供了第一手的材料。

在本丛书的编写过程中,倪炳山、刘丽峰等老师协助搜集材料、校对文稿,在此对他们表示诚挚的感谢。

对于书中的疏漏之处,恳请各位读者不吝指正。

段惠彬

2005年6月

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Unit 1 Energy



Section 1 读能诊断

有哪些问题需要解决



A

Words: 323 Time: 4. 5 minutes

In about 1815, when many Americans from the East Coast had already moved towards the west, trade routes from the ports to the central regions of the country began to be a serious problem. The slow wagons (马车) of that time, drawn by horses or oxen, were too expensive for moving heavy freight (货物) very far. In New York State a canal seemed to be the best solution to the transportation problem. From the eastern end of Lake Erie all the way across the state to the Hudson River there is a long strip (条形地带) of low land. Here the Erie Canal was constructed.

The Canal produced an immediate effect. Freight costs were cut to about one tenth of what they had been. New York City, which had been smaller than Philadelphia and Boston, quickly became the leading city of the coast. In the years that followed, transportation routes were soon developed on the Mississippi River. Then New York City became the end point of a great inland shipping system that extended from the Atlantic Ocean far up the western branches of the Mississippi.

The coming of the railroads made canal shipping less important, but it tied New York even more closely to the central regions of the country. It was easier for people in the central states to ship their goods to New York for export overseas.

Exports from New York were greater than imports.

Consequently (因此), shipping companies were eager to fill their ships with passengers on the return trip from Europe. Passengers could come from Europe very cheaply as a result.

Thus New York became the greatest port for receiving people from European countries. Many of these people remained in the city. Others stayed in New York for a few weeks, months, or years, and then moved to other parts of the United States. For these great numbers of new Americans, New York had to provide homes, goods and services. Their labor helped the city become great.

Answer the following questions.

1. Why was a canal in New York State necessary in the 19th century?

2. Why was it possible to construct a canal in New York?

3. Was the canal effective? How do you know?

4. What do you think is (are) the main factor(s) that made New York the greatest port for receiving people from European countries?

5. What is the passage mainly about?

B

Words: 240 Time: 3.5 minutes

Who are these people rushing by you on the street? More than 215 million people now call America home, but most of them can trace (追溯) their families back to other parts of the world. If you look at the names on shop windows, you will see that Americans come from many different lands. The idea that these people, who once were strangers to the United States, have lost the customs and cultures of their original countries and have become American is really not true. In fact, what exists in America is more often a kind of side-by-side living in which groups of people from other countries often have kept many of their own customs and habits. They join the general American society only in a certain areas of their lives—such as schools, businesses, and sports—but they keep many of their native customs and manners socially and at home. This living “side-by-side” has both advantages and disadvantages. Sometimes it may cause disagreements to develop between groups whose ways of life are very different from one another. However, there are also great advantages that come from the variety of cultures brought by settlers from other lands. There is great freedom of choice among ideas, dress, food, and social customs in America. Everyone can find some parts of his or her own familiar world in the United States, in churches, music, food, national groups or newspapers.

Unit 1 Energy

Answer the following questions.

6. Why do so many Americans call America "home"?

7. Why does the writer say these people were once strangers to the United States?

8. According to the writer, what does "They join the general American society only in a certain areas of their lives" mean?

9. What disadvantage(s) can this "side-by-side" living style bring?

10. Try to explain the "side-by-side" living style in USA in your own words.



同步档案

问题类型	读速(wpm)	理解率	难点	重点	其他问题
状况描述					
改正计划					



Section 2 阅读指南

专题指导，边讲边练



如何确定作者的观点和态度

【要点精讲】

一般来说,作者的总的态度和倾向,必须在通读全文、掌握了主题思想和主要事实后,方能作出判断。

做这类题目时,考生应仔细阅读,品味作者的意思,不可匆忙作出选择。考生应明确作者的观点和写作意图;分析文字信息,明确细节是如何说明、支持中心意思的;注意区分字面意思与隐含意思,尤其是作者虽未直言道出但强烈暗示的意思;推论必须是在原文的基础上作出的,绝对不能掺进文章以外的、考生个人的看法或臆断。

在判断作者观点态度时,我们尤其应注意以下两个问题:

(一)有时作者先介绍了某一种观点,却接着在后面提出了相反的观点,因此,

要正确判断作者的态度或观点，必须将上下文联系起来看。要注意文章中所陈述的内容并非都代表了作者的观点。例如：

Directions: Decide whether or not each of the following statements approves of the book written by Professor Baker.

1. Professor Baker's publisher has stated that this new book will soon take the place of all the old standard works in this field; in view, however, of both the style and content of Professor Baker's book, I find this claim most difficult to accept.

2. When I first opened the package containing a copy of Professor Baker's latest book and read its title, I must admit I felt a sudden sinking of the heart; yet once I had gathered courage to begin my reading, I found the work so far beyond my wildest hopes that I actually missed supper rather than put the volume down unfinished.

在文 1 中，作者在前面引用了出版者的赞扬之辞，而后接着表明难以接受此说法，说明他对此书持否定态度。

在文 2 中，作者先说刚看到此书书名时很失望，然后用 yet 表示转折，以至到最后爱不释手，表明他赞许此书。

(二)作者也可以通过使用词汇的手段暗示自己对文中某一具体问题所持的态度和观点。这时，我们要特别仔细琢磨文中所用词汇的特点，弄明白作者的态度是赞成还是反对，是肯定还是否定。例如：

Directions: Decide which of the following statements was written by a person in favor of small-town life.

1. Possibly there are those who derive (取得) pleasure from turning back the clock and seeking out the virtues we fondly imagine to have been associated with life in small towns in bygone (已往的) days. Yet the most superficial (肤浅的) reading of contemporary (当代的) accounts dealing with such an existence makes it quite clear that full enjoyment of life's true pleasures would be much more appreciated.

2. It is true that city-dwellers (居民) and suburbanites can enjoy certain facilities that may be denied to the inhabitants of small towns. What they miss, however, far outweighs such advantages, which, in any case, the vast majority rarely has the time or energy to take advantage of.

在文 1 中，作者在谈到喜欢小城镇生活的人时用了 Possibly there are... 来表示不肯定的语气，在谈到小城镇生活的长处时用了... we imagine to have been associated with... (据我们想像与……相联系) 来减弱其客观性，暗示未必真是如此。可见该作者不赞同小城镇的生活。

在文 2 中，作者在谈到城市生活方便时用了 certain 一词以表示其有限性；并用... may be denied to the inhabitants of small towns (小城镇的居民也许没有) 来表示

Unit 1 Energy

不肯定。然而在谈到城市生活所失去的东西时用了 far outweighs such advantages (大大超过了这些好处) 来加以强调。可见这篇文章的作者是赞同小城镇生活的。

【考例精析】

Television is now playing a very important part in our lives. But television, like other things, has both advantages and disadvantages. Does the former outweigh the latter?

In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively^① cheap one. For a family of four, for example, it is more convenient as well as cheaper to sit comfortably at home, with almost unlimited entertainment available, than to go out in search of amusement elsewhere. They do not have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre, the cinema, or the opera, only to discover, perhaps, that the show is disappointing. All they have to do is to press a button, and they can see plays, films, operas, and shows of every kind, not to mention political discussions and the

latest exciting football match. Some people, however, think that this is right where the danger lies. The television viewer takes no initiative (主动). He makes no choice and exercises, no judgment. He is completely passive and has everything presented to him without any effort on his part.

Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics, and offers an endless series of programs, which are both instructive and entertaining.^② The most distant countries and the strangest customs are brought right into one's sitting room. It could be argued that the radio performs this service just as well; but on television everything is much more living, much more real. Yet here again there is a danger. We get used to looking at it, so dependent on its flickering (闪烁的) pictures, that it begins to dominate (支配) our lives.

There are many other arguments for and against television. The poor quality of its programs is often criticized. But it is undoubtedly a great comfort to many lonely elderly peo-

拓展讲解

① comparatively adv. 比较地, 相当地。我们学过 compare, 它可作名词和动词, 意为“相比, 比较, 比喻”。根据构词法知识, 我们也可大概猜出 comparatively 的意思。

② Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics, and offers an endless series of programs, which are both instructive and entertaining. 这个句子较长, 有 35 个单词, 其语序可调整为 It is often said that television keeps... that 从句是个简单句, 其三个并列的谓语 keeps..., allows... 和 offers... 由 and 连接。

ple. And does it corrupt(使……变坏)or instruct our children? I think we must realize that television in itself is neither good nor bad. It is the uses to which it is put that determine its value to society.

Question: Which of the following can best describe the view of the author?

- A. Television has not only advantages but also disadvantages.
- B. The advantages of television outweigh its disadvantages.
- C. Television has neither advantages nor disadvantages.
- D. It is not clearly seen in the passage.

分析:从全文来看,虽然作者既提到优点也提到缺点,但是主要倾向是肯定优点,在谈到缺点时用了 some people,表示了持这种看法的人有限。因此 B 符合题意。

【妙题精练】

A

I find it takes the young writer a long time to become aware of what language really is as a medium of communication. He thinks he should be able to put down his meaning at once and be done with it, and he puts it down and releases his feeling for it in language that is meaningless to anyone else. He has to learn he can load almost any form of words with his meaning and be expressing himself but communicating nothing. He has to learn that language has grown naturally out of the human need to communicate, that it belongs to all those who use it, and its communicative capacities(能力)have developed to meet the general need, that it is most alive when the language is spoken, supported as it always is by the look and action of the speaker. He must come to see that speech is filled with cliches(陈词滥调)which are the common counters best serving the general need. Words and phrases that come off his tongue made alive by the living presence of himself become on paper dead transcriptions(抄写). Somehow he must overcome the capacity of words to remain dead symbols of meaning as they are in the dictionary. He must breathe life into them as he sets them on paper.

1. The author implies that young writers are _____.

- A. in too much a hurry to have their say
- B. lacking in confidence
- C. too critical in analyzing their own work
- D. lacking in the ability to find topics

B

I am always amazed when I hear people saying that sport creates goodwill between the nations, and that if only the common people of the world could meet one another at football or cricket(板球)they would have no inclination(倾向)to meet on the battlefield. Even if