

魔法英语同步阅读 (高二)

乔红等主编

郑州大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

魔法英语同步阅读/ 乔红等主编. — 郑州: 郑州大学出版社,
2003. 4

ISBN 7 - 81048 - 749 - 3

I . 魔 ... II . 乔 ... III . 英语—阅读教学—中学—自学参
考资料 IV . G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 030954 号

魔 法 英 语 同 步 阅 读

主创设计 / 魔法英语发展研究中心

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网 址 / [http: // www. magic 365. com. cn](http://www.magic365.com.cn)

出 版 / 郑州大学出版社
(郑州市大学路 40 号 邮政编码: 450052)

出 版 人 / 谷振清

行销企划 / 北京九恒文化发展有限公司
(服务热线: 010 - 88470013)

经 销 / 全国新华书店

印 刷 / 北京泰山兴业印务有限责任公司

开 本 / 880 × 1230 毫米 1/ 32

字 数 / 1450 千字

印 张 / 50 印张

版 次 / 2004 年 6 月第 2 版

印 次 / 2004 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 7 - 81048 - 749 - 3/ H · 20

全套定价 / 76. 20 元 (本册定价: 11. 80 元)

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UNIT

Making a difference

Passage 1

● 阅读理解一



Last year Stephen Hawking, the disabled author of *A Brief History of Time*, was making his second journey to China in Hangzhou of Zhejiang Province. His first visit was about 10 years ago. The great theoretical scientist was invited to a research institute opening ceremony at Zhejiang University. On Sunday morning, he made his debut at a press conference held at Shangri-La Hotel, Hangzhou. Hawking appeared at about 5:00 p.m. with his wife. The 50-year-old man answered a total of nine questions with the help of his computer.

“Experts in theoretical science are dispersed round the world, but we need communication. I am very glad that the world's first-class conference is being held in China this time,” he said. “I find the real universe much more interesting than the one in the film *Star Wars*,” Hawking joked. “I encouraged young people to study theoretical physics first if they are interested in it.”

Stephen Hawking has worked on the basic laws of the universe. According to Roger Penrose's theory, a famous American scientist, he implied space and time would have a beginning in the Big Bang and an end in black holes, which was the most important development for the Einstein's Theory of Relativity in the first half of the 20th century.

One consequence of the theory would be that black holes would not be completely black, but give off radiation and eventually evaporate and disappear. Another consequence is that the universe has no edge in imaginary time. This

Unit 1 Making a difference.....

would imply that the way the universe began was completely by the law of science .

But the talented man who has produced such rich work suffers serious Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis . He is one of the 35, 000 suffers in the world . The disease kills over 100, 000 people every year .

“ I like life and I love life, my family and music give me the greatest happiness, ” smiled Hawking, who can only move three fingers .

In the coming year, Hawking said that he intended to write a new edition of *A Brief History of Time* for young children .

“ *A Brief History of Time* is my first book for common people . But I later found it in a more simple way, ” he answered . “ So I decided to rewrite it so that all people can read it easily . ”

注释

1 . ceremony *n* . 仪式；典礼

2 . theoretical *adj* . 理论的

3 . debut *n* . 初次登场

4 . a press conference 一次记者招待会

5 . consequence *n* . 结果；[逻辑] 推理，判断

6 . evaporate *v* . 蒸发；消失

7 . imaginary *adj* . 想象的；虚构的；假想的

8 . Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) 肌肉萎缩性脊髓索硬化

根据短文内容选择正确答案



- () 1 It is obvious that Hawking _____.
A . comes to China for the first time
B . has never been to China
C . has been to China before
D . hopes to come to visit China one day
- () 2 What do the underlined words “are dispersed” in the second paragraph mean?
A . live together
B . live far away from
C . know each other better
D . have connection with each other

- () 3 What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
A . To explain what the black holes were .
B . To tell the universe has no edge .
C . To tell us Hawking's theory about space and time .
D . To imply that the theory is very complicated .
- () 4 From the passage we know the nature of Hawking's being _____.
A . determined and humorous
B . learned and humorous
C . learned and shy
D . disabled
- () 5 It can be inferred that Hawking _____.
A . greatly improves Einstein's Theory of Relativity
B . knows a little about Einstein's theory
C . has *A Brief History of Time* published recently
D . loves nothing but his study on universe

Passage 2



● 阅读理解二

American magician David Blaine left the glass box in which he has lived for 44 days without food on October 19. Hundreds of people came to watch the end of his starvation experiment, which has become one of London's main tourist attractions.

Looking thinner and darker, 30-year-old Blaine was taken out of his box over the River Thames and immediately sent to hospital. He was then slowly reintroduced to food, a process which doctors say could be life threatening. He had been drinking only water since September 5.

A native of Brooklyn, New York, Blaine first became known as a street magician in the early 1990s. He soon found himself doing magic tricks in bars for the likes of American actor Leonardo DiCaprio and his super model friends.

Over the last ten years Blaine has become famous with a combining of breathtaking magic and clever tricks aimed at getting a lot of attention.

In 1999, he was buried in a coffin for one week and, in 2000, he spent 62 hours in a giant block of ice. Last year he stood on top of a 25-meter pillar in the center of New York for 35 hours before jumping into a pile of boxes.

"I think a lot of people are unable to accept that they're able to do what they can do." He said, "They don't realize we can survive. The human being is an amazing creation."

But he seemed to have suffered from spending so long in the glass box. He said that at times he was unable to see, had serious back pains and lost his sense of taste.

注释

1. magician *n.* 魔术师

2. starvation *n.* 饥饿

3. reintroduce *v.* 再引入

4. like *n.* 爱好

5. breathtaking *adj.* 惊人的, 惊险的

6. coffin *n.* 棺材

7. survive *v.* 幸存, 生还

根据短文内容选择正确答案



- () 1 It is _____ for David Blaine to eat food after such a long starvation .
A . pleasant B . delicious C . dangerous D . important
- () 2 Having spent such a long time in the glass box, he suffered the following EXCEPT that _____ .
A . he had become blind B . he had serious back pains
C . he lost his sense of taste D . he was in weak health
- () 3 Which of the following can best describe David Blaine ?
A . Serious . B . Adventurous . C . Mad . D . Crazy .
- () 4 Which of the following is NOT true of David Blaine ?
A . Blaine was immediately sent to hospital because of his dangerous condition .
B . Blaine was born and brought up in England .
C . In Blaine's opinion, people can create a wonder .
D . Blaine didn't have any food for 44 days .

Passage 3

完形填空



Today many people are starving to death . Recently, a man who wanted to understand the conditions of such people 1 an experiment . He only ate 2 a day for a month but continued to work as he normally did .

During the first five days he was 3 at his regular mealtime, but after he had drunk a glass of water, his hunger 4 . In the morning, when he ate his one meal, he ate 5 and had a 6 amount . During the next few days, he was not hungry during the day, but when he 7 a food stall, the 8 of food caught his 9 . During the third and the fourth weeks, he had hunger pains and 10 physical strength . He 11 his one meal and ate it slowly ,

Unit 1 Making a difference.....

enjoying every bite . Without it, he knew he would have hardly enough 12 to work .

This 13 changed his attitude about some things . Having a cup of tea was not 14 a pastime . It also gave him strength . He more 15 noticed overweight people and people who 16 leftover food . He 17 the importance of 18 for the very hungry persons . He could no longer easily 19 a hungry beggar on the street . But most 20 he could now sympathize in a similar way with the hungry people of the world .

注释

1 . tarve to death 饿死

2 . regular *adj.* 规律的; 经常的

3 . stall *n.* 出售摊, 货摊

4 . leftover *adj.* 剩余的

n. 残留物, 剩余物

5 . sympathize *vi.* 同情

通读短文选出一个最佳答案

- () 1 A . took along B . carried out C . put on D . brought in
- () 2 A . some water B . some cakes C . one meal D . two meals
- () 3 A . hungry B . angry C . happy D . excited
- () 4 A . came about B . broke out C . set off D . went away
- () 5 A . slowly B . quickly C . devotedly D . carefully
- () 6 A . small B . ordinary C . large D . common
- () 7 A . noticed B . watched C . recognized D . glanced
- () 8 A . taste B . smell C . thought D . shape
- () 9 A . interest B . eyes C . imagination D . attention
- () 10 A . lacked B . needed C . reduced D . kept
- () 11 A . took part in B . got down to C . pulled through D . looked forward to
- () 12 A . power B . spirit C . energy D . feeling
- () 13 A . performance B . experiment C . movement D . action
- () 14 A . just B . still C . yet D . exactly

- () 15 A . generally B . fortunately C . carefully D . frequently
- () 16 A . took out B . picked out C . threw away D . brought back
- () 17 A . admitted B . realized C . remembered D . valued
- () 18 A . food B . money C . energy D . strength
- () 19 A . worry about B . take care of C . pass by D . pay attention to
- () 20 A . seriously B . luckily C . necessary D . important

Passage 4

短文改错



The first thing you listen when you pick up the phone is “ Hello ”. Thomas Edison is believing to be the first person to use “ Hello ” at the late 1800s soon before the invention of telephone . At first people greeted each other in the phone “ Are you there ? ” They were not sure the new thing could really carry voices . Edison was a man of few words . He wasted not time . The first time he picked up the phone , he didn t ask for if anyone was there . He was sure someone was there and simply say “ Hello ”.

1 . _____

2 . _____

3 . _____

4 . _____

5 . _____

6 . _____

7 . _____

8 . _____

9 . _____

10 . _____

参考答案

Passage 1

1. C 从文章第一段中的 making his second journey to China 和 His first visit was about 10 years ago . 我们知道, Hawking 是第二次来中国, 且第一次来中国是在 10 年前, 所以 A 项“第一次来中国”是不正确的; B 项“从来也没有来过中国”也不正确; 答案 D 的意思“希望有一天来中国访问”在文章中没有谈到; 故只有 C 项是正确的。
2. B 根据文章中的 Experts in theoretical science re dispersed round the world, but we need communication . 我们知道, 理论界的专家们是分散在世界各地的, 但他们需要交流, 而这一次会议给他们提供了一次很好的交流机会。所以可以猜测出 disperse 的意思为“使分散, 使散开”。
3. C 通读文章的第四段, 我们知道它主要说明了 Hawking 关于时间和空间的理论, 而他的理论可以从两个方面来阐述, 一个观点是宇宙空间的“黑洞 (black holes)”不完全是“黑”的, 而是不断地发出射线, 以后会慢慢消失的; 而另外一个观点是宇宙没有人们所想象的时间边界, 宇宙的产生完全是由科学的规律决定的。A 项和 B 项分别只说明了一个方面的理论知识, 而 D 项在文章中并没有论述到。故正确答案为 C。
4. B 根据文章中的 I find the real universe ... in the film *Star Wars*, Hawking joked, (Hawking 说真正的宇宙要比星球大战 (*Star Wars*) 这部电影中所描绘的要有趣得多,) 以及从全文内容我们知道, 他是一个博学且很幽默的人。

5. A 从文章中的 which was the most important development for the Einstein's Theory of Relativity in the first half of the 20th century 我们可以看出, 他的理论是对爱因斯坦相对论的进一步发展, 故 A 项正确; 而 B 选项“对爱因斯坦的理论只知道一点”是不可能的; 同时从文章中我们知道 he intended to write a new edition, 而最近是否出版新的版本在文章中没有谈到, 故 C 项错误; D 项“除了研究宇宙空间外, 他什么也不喜欢”与文章中的 my family and music give me the greatest happiness 是不相符的。

Passage 2

1. C 我们从文章中知道, 美国的魔术师 David Blaine 多次挑战生存极限, 这一次又进行了 44 天的饥饿实验。当他从 glass box 出来的时候, He was then slowly reintroduced to food, a process which doctors say could be life threatening. (进食对他来说是个威胁生命的过程), 故 dangerous 说明了这一点。
2. A 文章中的 at times he was unable to see 是说他有时候看不见东西, 但是并不是说他的眼睛瞎了, 故 A 的说法是不符合文章大意的; 而 B、C 项所表达的内容在文章最后一段都有说明, 表现在 ... had serious back pains and lost his sense of taste; 且从第二段可以知道他当时是很虚弱的, 故 D 项符合文章大意。
3. B 从 buried in a coffin for one week (在棺材里埋了一周), spent 62 hours in a giant block of ice (在一个巨大的冰块中呆了 62 个小时) 和 stood on top of a 25-meter pillar in the center of New York for 35 hours (在纽约市中心一个 25 米高的柱子上站了 35 个小时) 等细节的描写中我们可以知道, 他是一个富有冒险精神的人。故 B 项 Adventurous 符合题意。
4. B 从文章中的 a native of Brooklyn, New York 可知, Blaine 是一个地道道的美国人, 他到英国只是去进行表演, 故 B 项说法是错误的; 其它的选项内容在文章中都有说明。

Passage 3

1. B 从文章的意思可知, 此句是指一个人所做的实验, 故要用 carry out an experiment, 也可以用动词 do 和 make。而 take along 的意思为“随身携带”, put on 的意思为“穿上; 上演”等, bring in 的意思为“引进; 赚钱”, 均与文章的意思不符。

2. C 从下文的 he ate his one meal 可知，他一天只吃一顿饭，但是他还要像往常一样去上班。故要 ate one meal。
3. A 根据文章的意思我们可知，开始的五天，他在正常的吃饭时间都有饿的感觉，但是喝上一杯水以后，饥饿感也就消失了。
4. D 短语 go away 的意思为“消失；离开”，符合文章的意思。而 come about 的意思为“发生”，break out 的意思为“爆发”，set off 的意思为“动身离开”，均不能够完整清楚地表达文章的意思。
5. B 由于实验者每天只有一顿饭，所以每顿饭都会迫不及待地、很快地吃完。
6. C 根据上句的意思，他的饭量也是很大的。
7. A 选项 A 的意思为“注意到”，文中的意思是指，只要他一注意到食品摊上的东西，他就会被食品的美味所吸引。而 watch 表示“看”，没有 notice 所表达的那么生动，recognize 是“认出”之意，glance 指“瞥一眼”。
8. B 这里指的是食品的美味。
9. D 短语 catch one's attention 的意思为“引起某人的注意”。
10. A 因为肚子饿得痛，所以他也就没有了体力。
11. D 在接下来的几天，他开始意识到仅有的这一顿饭的珍惜性，并且开始慢慢地吃，享受着每一口。
12. C energy 在这里强调人的“精力，干劲”，而 power 的意思为“能力”，spirit 为“精神”，feeling 为“感情”，不符合句子的意思。
13. B 从上文的叙述中我们已经知道，这里指的是他的这次实验。
14. A 此处 just 的意思为 only，即“仅仅”的意思。
15. D frequently 的意思为“常常地”。通过这个实验，他改变了对待一些事情的态度，并且更加仔细观察超重的人和随意丢弃食物的人。
16. C 此句的意思为：在实验之前，他对于那些超重的人和那些把剩余的食品扔掉的人似乎没有什么特殊的感受，而在完成这个实验之后，他更加注意观察这些人了。throw away 的意思为“扔掉”。
17. B 根据上文的意思，他已经意识到食物对饥饿者的重要性，而 admit 的意思为“承认”，remember 的意思为“记住”，value 的意思为“评价”。

- 18 . A 这是他实验的结论：食物对于那些饥饿者的重要性。
- 19 . C 说明实验者在体会过饿的感觉后，当他在街道上遇到饥饿的乞丐的时候，不再轻易地从他身边走开，而是对他表示一种理解和同情。
- 20 . D most important 的意思为“更为重要的是”。

Passage 4

- 1 . listen 改为 hear。listen 为不及物动词，表示的是动作，hear 则表示结果。you hear 为省略关系代词的定语从句。
- 2 . believing 改为 believed。短语 be believed to 意思为“被相信，被认为……”。
- 3 . at 改为 in。表示“在某个世纪或年代”要用介词 in。
- 4 . before 改为 after。由上文的内容我们知道，指的是“不久以后”。
- 5 . on 改为 on。“通过电话”应该用 on the phone。
- 6 . 在 sure 后加 if 或 whether。were sure 后面的从句缺少连词，意思为“他们不能确信这个新东西能否传送声音”。
- 7 .
- 8 . at 改为 no。修饰名词要用形容词 no。
- 9 . 去掉 for。短语 ask for 的意思为“要……”，而 ask 作为“问”的意思讲时，其后不加介词 for。
- 10 . say 改为 said。and 连接两个并列的谓语动词，由 was 可以知道应该用 say 的过去式。

UNIT

News media

Passage 1

● 阅读理解一



Sometime in the next century, the familiar early morning newspaper on the front porch will disappear . And instead of reading your newspapers, it will read to you . You ll get up and turn on the computer newspaper just like switching on the TV . An electric voice will tell you the latest stories, which are guided by a program . You ll even get to choose the kind of voice you want to hear . If you want more information on the brief story, a simple touch makes the entire text appear . Save it in your own personal computer file if you like . These are among the predictions from communication experts working on the newspapers of the future . At the same time, computer newspapers would unite printing and broadcast reporting, offering news and analysis of new events .

Most of the technology is available now, but the next step is to persuade more people not to read a printing newspaper . But resistance to computer newspapers may be stronger from within journalism . Since it is such a cultural change, it may be that the present generation of journalists and publishers will have to disappear before the next generation realizes that the newspaper industry is no longer a newspaper industry . New technology is making the end of traditional newspaper unavoidable .

Because of the technological advances, it has taken decades to take the place of newsprint with computer screens . It might take 30 to 40 years to complete the change because people need to buy computers and because newspapers

have established firm financial interests in the paper industry .

注释

- 1 . porch *n* . 门廊；走廊
- 2 . entire *adj* . 全部的
- 3 . file *n* . 文件；文件夹
- 4 . prediction *n* . 预言

- 5 . available *adj* . 有用的；可利用的
- 6 . resistance *n* . 阻力
- 7 . unavoidable *adj* . 不可避免的

根据短文内容选择正确答案

