

领航英语
ENGLISH



主编 雷香兰
主审 张兴平

READING

扩充词汇 *strengthen*

高中版

高3

同步阅读 *accompany*



西安交通大学出版社

领航英语
ENGLISH

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本套书经西安交通大学附中资深教师审定通过

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内 容 提 要

本书为“领航英语——英语扩充词汇同步阅读”系列丛书中高中部分的第3分册,其主要面向高中三年级学生和具有同等程度的英语爱好者。在内容编排上,共设置了9个单元,根据高考试题模式,每个单元选取了5篇题材不同的文章,并在每篇文章的后面设置阅读理解题3~5个,每单元共计20小题,每题2分,满分40。文章篇首的小表格由读者本人填写,以此掌握和了解自己的阅读速度和理解能力,以便不断总结提高。

我们对每篇文章中生词或中学课本上有过而复现率较低的词进行了注释、讲解和举例以及疑难句的翻译和分析。我们建议在统计过阅读速度并打了分之后再对照阅读。

词汇扩充练习、语法结构练习,旨在将文中出现的生词、短语等进行巩固和考查,以使读者不断扩大词汇量。精点句型练习,我们建议读者在理解的基础上朗读、背诵这些句子。此外,本书还特别设置了为读者提供与文章内容相关的背景知识栏目。

每单元设置的单元练习,将本单元中的重点生词和句子结构再次考查和巩固。写作练习供读者写作之用,我们在书后所附的答案中提供了范文,读者可以进行模仿写作。

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前 言

纵观 2003 年高考英语试卷,北京市第四中学外语教研组长李俊和和中国人民大学附属中学外语教研组长赖丽燕两位老师在《高考大咨询》栏目中对此进行了详述的分析,感触颇深,归结为一句话:这个测试不是简单的语言测试,而是对学生全面的文化素质的测试。就拿阅读理解来说,它是高考试卷中的一个重头戏,也是学生丢分最多的部分。

今年的阅读理解部分与往年相比有以下特点:

第一,同样长度、篇数的文章,要求完成的时间缩短了,这意味着阅读的速度提快了;第二,文章的题材范围特别宽广,如广告、科普知识、新闻报道以及社会问题等,学生如果文化素质不行,做阅读题真是没门,这要求学生要多读各种题材、体裁的文章,学会分析、总结、深层理解及猜出作者的情感。

赖老师说得好:“今后在英语教学和学习中,要特别注意用语言去进行复习,用非应试的方法去应试,也就是说,摆脱过去那种从头至尾做大量题,以至后来语言的感觉都丧失了的状况,代之以开始就注意提高语言的综合素质,扩大知识面。”李俊和老师在总结时更强调:“应该充分注意听说读写,但是要有所侧重,还是侧重于多练阅读。应该以阅读为开砖,以阅读为主线,以阅读为重点,把阅读贯彻始终。只要把这个重点抓好了,就能带动其他各项能力的进步。我希望同学们在阅读上首先过关。”

要想提高阅读能力,就必须加强两个方面的训练:一是理解,二是速度。过去我们多采用分析型精读,而现在应该采用理解型速读,用大量的阅读来有目的、有计划、系统地培养理解能力,在理解的前提下,不断加快阅读速度,限时、计分、阶梯式循序渐进式地进行阅读,以达到扩大词汇量、拓展知识面、提高阅读速度及理解准确度的目标。

本书作者对近十年来高考阅读试题的取材类型、题型结构、考察方向、篇幅长短、生词比例、文章难易程度等各个方面进行了综合统计分析和详细的研究,通过研究发现:(一)高考阅读材料的取材非常新,绝大部分材料来自国外,基本上在国内各种报刊、杂志等各种媒体上从未出现过;(二)高考阅读材料的取材涵盖范围非常广,涉及人文、地理、科学、自然及社会、文化等各类题材的文章;(三)各类题材的文章在阅读考察中所占比例是不同的,说明高考导向在要求学生具有广泛知识的同时,对不同的知识领域又有不同的侧重;(四)高考阅读材料的考查方向和命题设置侧重于对阅读能力进行多角度考察,本书主要从七个方面进行了分析(详见阅读理解题的解题技巧综述);(五)每篇文章的生词量有一定限度且基本维持在 3%~5%之间;(六)每篇文章的长度一般在 200~400 字之间。

本书主要包含以下五大特点:

(一)选材新。书中所选文章全部为国外最新资料。材料新,针对性强,且最大限度地保留了外文资料的原汁原味。

(二)题材广泛,体裁多样。本系列书高中部分每册包含

45 篇文章,分为 9 个单元,每个单元选编了 5 篇题材类型不同的文章,涵盖范围较广。通过训练,不但可以横向地提高学生对各种题材文章的理解能力,全面地增加知识,同时,如果学生对某一类题材文章的阅读能力相对较弱,可以有针对性地对此类文章进行专门的阅读和训练,从而纵向地提高学生对某一知识领域材料的阅读理解能力。

(三) **练习编排独特、科学。**在题型设计、题干分析、试题结构、版面设置等方面大胆创新,细心编撰,力求全书编排既有独特性,又具科学性。由英语专家和重点中学名师共同校验、审定。

通过对近年来高考试卷中阅读试题的分析研究,设计七种题型:主旨大意题、推理判断题、数据推断题、识图解意题、时空顺序题、事实询问题、经验常识题。此外,将高考阅读试题中经常出现“典型题干句”提炼并加以总结,分为 5 种类型共计 67 条(详见阅读理解题典型题干),读者可在答题前浏览一下这些句子,先弄明白这些基本题干句的含义,为阅读后答题扫清障碍。

在试题结构上,除了阅读理解(Comprehension)题外,还增加了词汇(Vocabulary)、句型结构(Structure)、重点难点(Key Point)和背景知识(Background)等四部分内容,从而使读者能读一篇、精学一篇。此外,每单元一练是针对高考仿真第二部分第一节而编撰的,以期让读者进行全方位的高考考前热身训练。

需要说明的是,我们对每篇文章中生词或中学课本上有过而复现率较低的词有注释、讲解和例句,对文中涉及到的疑难句子有翻译和分析,建议读者在阅读时先不看这些内容,在统计过阅读速度并打了分之后复读时对照和参考,以加深对原文的理解。

(四) **限时训练,效果明显。**每个单元阅读和答题的时间为 35~40 分钟,每篇文章的阅读和答题时间应控制在 5~9 分钟之内。另外,每篇文章篇首的表格,标明了该篇文章的词汇数目和时间要求,表中预留的“对题数”和“得分”两项由读者本人填写,以便自我检查,自我测评。

(五) **难度适中。**根据高中英语课程标准,本书所选文章的生词量一般控制在 3%~5% 以内,学生在阅读中可以猜测这些生词的意思,但基本不影响学生对整篇文章的理解,这样,学生在提高阅读速度和阅读能力的同时,进一步提高了词汇量和对词汇的理解能力。

本系列书共分六册,读者对象分别为初、高中一、二、三年级学生以及同等程度的大中专学生,也可作为教师教学参考用书。

本系列书在编写过程中,国家有突出贡献的专家、原北京科技大学外语系主任、现旅居美国的王文才教授亲手筛选提供了大量极其珍贵的第一手资料。现工作于美国贝尔实验室的袁弋非博士和他的妻子谭志慧硕士对全套书进行了仔细的校验,提出了许多宝贵的意见。本系列书还承蒙西安交通大学附中、西北工业大学附中、陕西师范大学附中资深教师的大力支持和详加审阅,谨在此表示衷心的感谢。

最后,我们真诚地希望广大读者喜爱该系列书。如果您在使用中有什么感想、意见或建议,请来信告知,并欢迎投稿。

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阅读理解题的解题技巧综述

阅读理解的题型大体分为下列七种:

1. **主旨大意题**:这类题主要考查学生对文章主题和中心思想的领会和理解能力。题目可针对全文的主旨,也可针对段落的大意进行设问,要注意看清问题,找准主题句。主题句多在段首或段尾,是用以说明该段或该篇要讨论的总话题。注意要和细节描写句区分开来。中心思想是一个完整的观点,多由一个陈述句表达。

2. **推理判断题**:这类题主要考查学生对文章句与句、段与段之间的逻辑关系的理解、如何推测文章表面信息的深层含义、判断作者的意图、态度、观点、语气以及依据上下文判断词义。这类题涉及范围极广,如:作者的态度、情绪、目的或身份;事物的起因、结果、结论;文章可能的出处;事件中人物的关系;某句话是幽默、讽刺、夸张还是批评;某生词或短语在文中的含义等。解这类题要注意从文中所表达的事实发展的规律去判断,从作者的角度去判断,不要从自我或自己生活的小圈子出发,固执己见。

3. **数据推算题**:这类题主要考查学生对文中提供的数据与文中其他信息的关系的理解及加工整理的能力。做这类题时,首先要正确理解数字与文字的关系,找出众多信息中与数据有关的信息,然后将多个数字间的关系理清后进行推断和计算,得出正确答案,且忌孤立的看待数据,进行简单的照搬。

4. **识图解意题**:这类题主要考查学生的识图能力以及对图表与文字信息关系的理解能力。地图、插图、图表等形象化地表现了信息,有助于考生理解文字信息。做这类题时,要注意图文参照、相互验证,尤其关注介词、副词。平时也应注意积累一些最基本的识图经验。

5. **时空顺序题** 这类题主要考查学生依据事物某一特征进行空间排序或按事件发展的顺序进行时间的排序的能力。按事件发生的时间顺序排列,先注意起始时间和终止时间,这样准确率高,也可大大缩短解题时间。按空间位置排序,如自西向东,从南往北,某人物所经之地顺序排列等,关注介词、副词和连词。

6. **事实询问题**:这类题多以 wh-词引导提问,主要考查学生对词、句的理解及捕捉信息的能力。做这类题时,要先看清、明确问题是什么,然后顺藤摸瓜,有的放矢。注意此类问题几乎没有可直接找到答案的,一般要进行“同义互释”的变换。即:文中有这个词,题干中用同义或否定式反义词;文中有了这个短语,题干中另换一同义短语或句型对其设置问题。

7. **经验常识题**:这类题主要考查学生应有的综合知识。如:社会、法制、天文史地、科技、生活等常识的主观掌握程度等。一般来看,这类题无法直接从文中找到答案,要考生凭常识进行判断。但要注意:不要以个人的、具体的、特例为依据,应从符合社会道德、法律准则、自然规律、科学常规、生活常识的视角出发,做出正确的推断和选择。

阅读理解题典型题干

一、主旨：

1. This article mainly tells us about _____.
2. The text is mainly about _____.
3. The main idea of the article is _____.
4. What is the general topic / possible title / the subject of the paragraph ?
5. The passage mainly deals with _____.
6. From the text we learn / know that _____.
7. Which of the following could be the title for the paragraph?
8. The key point of the passage is that _____.
9. The best headline for the newspaper article would be _____.
10. The main purpose of the announcement is about _____.
11. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?
12. Which of the following may best summarize paragraph 1?
13. In this passage the author argues that _____.
14. From the passage, we can infer that the writer clearly aims at _____.
15. We may infer that the author argues that _____.
16. The author's purpose in writing this paragraph is most probably to _____.
17. The purpose that the writer wrote this article for is to _____.
18. In the first two paragraphs the writer wanted to make it clear that _____.

二、猜测词义：

1. The word “...” in the fourth paragraph means _____.
2. The underlined word “...” in the article most probably means _____.
3. The word “...” in the first paragraph refers to _____.
4. The phrase “...” in the article stands for _____.
5. Which of the following is similar in meaning to “...” in the second paragraph?
6. The word “...” in the third paragraph. is used in the sense of _____.
7. In line 7, the word “...” could best be replaced by _____.

三、顺序：

1. Which of the following shows the right order of what happened to...?
2. In which order did the writer do the following things?
3. In what order did the following events happen?

四、识别语气：

1. What's the writer's attitude towards...?
2. The writer probably thinks / believes / insists / suggests _____?
3. Which of the following statements best describes the writer's view?

4. According to the writer, which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
5. What kind of atmosphere does the writer want to create in the paragraph?
6. The tone of the selection seems to be informal largely because _____.
7. The mood of the passage is one of _____.
8. In reference to ..., the writer feels regret / sympathy
9. The writer is critical of _____.

五、判断：

1. What did the author / writer mean by saying “...” ?
2. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
3. What does the passage imply about ...?
4. The writer implied that _____.
5. Which of the following implications is NOT true?
6. What is the writer’ s main purpose in the passage / story?
7. It seems that the writer agrees that _____.
8. What is the writer’ s overall attitude toward _____.
9. From the passage we can see that the writer probably takes the side of _____.
10. According to the writer, what does the first natural paragraph suggest?
11. Which paragraph does the following diagram show?
12. Which of the following pictures shows the correct...?
13. According to the passage, which of the following is the cause / reason / result of...?
14. Which of the following best suggests the fact that _____?
15. According to the writer, the belief / fact that “...” was supported by _____.
16. From the information given here, ...appears to be
17. All of the following are the “facts / causes / ...” except that _____.
18. From the story we can draw a conclusion that _____.
19. Which of the following statements is true / false / not true according to the article?
20. What’ s the relationship between ... and ...?
21. This paragraph is most probably taken from a _____.
22. It is an obvious trend that _____.
23. Which of the following led to _____?
24. What is implied but not stated?
25. The author is very likely _____, (a professional writer / an economic adviser / ...)
26. Where does this story probably take place?
27. The passage is probably written for _____, (newspaper / students / ...)
28. Which of the following question is NOT answered by the information in the passage?
29. Which of the following remarks gives the reader a clear insight into the character of ...?
30. Which of the following states the author’ s opinion about _____?

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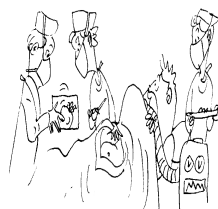
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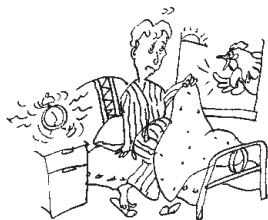


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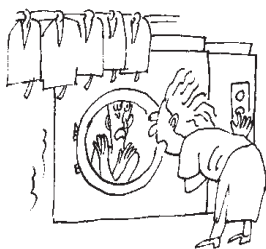
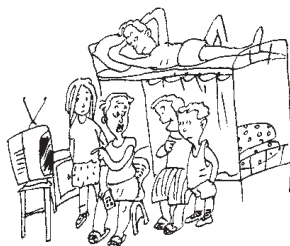


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Keys



总词数	规定阅读时间	对题数	得分
390	9 分钟		



The Organ Transplant

器官移植

According to the United Network of Organ Sharing (UNOS), which works with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, more than 75 000 patients are waiting for a transplant. Everyday, some 15 of them will die because an organ isn't available.

“The **magnitude** of the organ shortage is **sobering**. Of those 75 000 people, probably less than a third will get the transplant they need this year. And each year, that gap widens,” says UNOS president Patricia Adams, MD.

Yet seemingly, this is an avoidable **tragedy**. People die everyday. Why can't their organs be harvested to treat those who have no other alternative?

The answers are complex (复杂的) and, experts say, have as much to do with **superstition** as science. For instance, organ **donation** doesn't **disfigure** the body and won't interfere with your funeral, although many fear that.

In addition, organs aren't as abundant as one might think. Most people are either too sick or old when they die. The “ideal” **candidate** is a young person who is brain dead, in other words, the victim of a **traumatic** injury. But there are fewer of those thanks to seat belts or motorcycle helmet laws.

“The solution is clearly to try to increase the number of people who donate since we already know on the donation side...only about half the people who are in a position to donate choose to do so when asked,” Jon Nelson, director of the Office of Special Programs at the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration, said.

Part of the problem, Nelson says is that getting people to agree to donation is a



delicate matter. **Ultimately**, the donor, if he or she is **deceased**, may not have a thing to say about it. That means the person trying to get the organ generally must work with the grieving family, a situation requiring great tact and patience.

One relatively new way around the shortage is state registries, which contain information about a donor's wishes and would, in theory, reduce the need to depend on the family or a driver's license, which might get separated from the body. Some 16 states have these programs, including Louisiana and Illinois.



magnitude: *n.* 大小, 数量, 巨大, 广大, 量级
 sobering: *adj.* 使清醒的, 使冷静的
 tragedy: *n.* 悲剧, 惨案, 悲惨, 灾难
 superstition: *n.* 迷信
 donation: *n.* 捐赠品, 捐款, 贡献
 disfigure: *v.* 损伤外貌, 使变丑
 candidate: *n.* 候选人, 候补者
 traumatic: *adj.* 外伤的, 创伤的
 delicate: *adj.* 精巧的, 精致的
 ultimately: *adv.* 最后, 终于, 根本, 基本上
 decease: *n.vi.* 死亡



I. Reading Comprehension

- Those who are willing to donate organs are about _____ of those who can donate.
 A. 1/3 B. 50% C. 90% D. 16%
- The shortage of organs mentioned is the following except _____.
 A. many Americans are superstitious
 B. most people are either too sick or old when they die to be viable donors
 C. many families of the dead in the U. S. fear that donation will misshape the body
 D. medical science itself has become a problem
- Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
 A. State registries would help organ transplantation by providing information about a donor's.
 B. Family wishes are dominant in deciding whether to donate or not in the U. S.
 C. The author seems to be worried about the organ shortage.
 D. Many ways have been found to solve the shortage problem according to the passage.
- The passage may not possibly be chosen from _____.

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- A. magazines
 - B. textbooks
 - C. newspapers
 - D. medical books
5. The underlined word "alternative" in Line 12 means _____.
- A. disease
 - B. choice
 - C. replacement
 - D. relatives



II. Vocabulary

Make words from the other words on the same line.

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB
_____	short	
	wide	_____
_____	patient	
donation		_____
_____		direct



III. Structure

The answers are complex, and, experts say, have as much to do with superstition as science.

这个问题的答案是很复杂的,而且专家们说,正如它与科学的联系一样,它同迷信也有很大的关系。

1. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese given.

- a. His success _____ his attitude to it _____ hard work.

他的成功正如与勤奋工作有关系一样,也与他对此的态度有很大的关系。

- b. The accident _____ the worker's responsibility _____ poor management.

这次事故的发生正如它与经营不善有关一样,也与工人们责任心有很大的关系。

2. Make up a sentence using the structure "have as much to do with ...as..."



IV. Key point

One relatively new way around the shortage is state registries, which contain information about a donor's wishes and would, in theory, reduce the need to depend on the family or a driver's license, which might get separated from the body.

精点: 本句中含两个定语从句, 第一个 "which contain information...and would, (in theory), reduce..." 用于修饰先行词 state registries. 在这个定语从句中, 关系代词 which 在从句中作主语, 动词 contain 和 would reduce 并列作谓语。介词短语 "in theory" 是个插入语, 用于补充说明。

例如: The kind of problem, in general, should be solved immediately. 第二个定语从句“which might get...”修饰先行词 a driver' s license.



V. Background

将某一个体的器官(部分、一个或几个)用手术的方法移植到其自体体内或另一个体的某一部位称为器官移植。器官移植的特点是保留移植器官的部分或全部外形轮廓以及内部解剖结构,带有主要的血供和管道主干,通过吻合技术实现血流再通;移植器官从切取到植入期间始终保持活力;同种异体移植时,术后如无足够的免疫抑制则不可避免地会出现排斥反应。

器官移植从理想变为现实经历了漫长的阶段,随着血管吻合技术的成熟、低温保存技术以及免疫抑制剂的开发利用,器官移植方步入当今的临床应用阶段。



总词数	规定阅读时间	对题数	得分
289	7 分钟		



Tim Berners-Lee and WWW

万维网

Tim Berners-Lee is the man who wrote the software program that led to the **foundation** of the World Wide Web. Britain played an important part in developing the first generation of computers. The parents of Tim Berners-Lee both worked on one of the earliest commercial (商业的) computers and talked about their work at home. As a child he would build models of computers from packaging material. After graduating from Oxford University he went on to the real thing. In the 1980' s scientists were already communicating using a **primitive** (原始的) **version** of e-mail. While working at a laboratory in Switzerland Tim Berners-Lee wrote a program which let him store these message. This gave him



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another idea: Write a program that will let people from across the world share information on a single site. In 1990 he wrote the HTTP and HTML programs which form the basis of the World Wide Web.

The next year his programs were placed onto the Internet. Everyone was welcome to use them and improve them if they could. Programmers used his codes to work with different operating systems. New things like web browsers (浏览器) and search engines (搜索引擎) were developed. Between 1991 and 1994 the number of web pages rose from 10 to 100,000.

In 1994 Tim Berners-Lee formed the newly formed World Wide Web Consortium, or W3C (环球网协). More than 200 leading companies and laboratories are **represented** by W3C. Together they make sure that everyone can **participate** equally on the Web. "The Web can help people to understand the way that others live and love the work. It helps us understand the **humanity** of people," he says.



foundation: *n.* 基础, 根本, 建立, 创立, 地基, 基金, 基金会
 primitive: *adj.* 原始的, 远古的, 粗糙的, 简单的
 version: *n.* 译文, 翻译
 consortium: *n.* 社团, 协会, 联盟, (国际)财团, <美>大学联盟协定
 represent: *vt.* 表现, 描绘, 声称, 象征, 扮演, 回忆 *vi.* 提出异议
 participate: *vi.* 参与, 参加, 分享,
 humanity: *n.* 人性, 人类, 博爱, 仁慈



I. Reading Comprehension

- We can infer from the passage that Tim Berners-Lee is _____.
 A. British B. American C. Swiss D. French
- The main idea of this passage is _____.
 A. when the Internet came into being B. how Tim Berners-Lee formed W3C
 C. why computers develop so rapidly D. how the World Wide Web started
- Scientists began to communicate using e-mail _____.
 A. in 1980 B. after the 1980' s C. before 1990 D. in the 1960' s
- He made up his mind to write a program that would let people all over the world share information on a single site when _____.
 A. he was a child B. he studied in Oxford University



- C. he formed W3C
 D. he worked at a lab in Switzerland
5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. The number of web pages rose very rapidly in the 1990' s.
 B. Tim' s programs were placed onto the Internet in 1990.
 C. The World Wide Web will have an effect on social development.
 D. Tim made a great contribution to the computer science.



II. Vocabulary

Finish the following sentences with the given words in the box in their proper forms:

lead to	work on	be welcome to	play an important part in
---------	---------	---------------	---------------------------

1. They did much research, which _____ no result.
 2. Take these flowers home. You _____ more, for I' m growing a lot in my small garden.
 3. It is believed that she will _____ this musical.



III. Structure

As a child he would build models of computers from packaging material.

= When he was a child he would build models of computers from packaging material.

I. Change the following sentences according to the sentence above:

- a. As a young man Abraham Lincoln worked in a store and later in a post office.
 = _____ a young man Abraham Lincoln worked in a store and later in a post office.
- b. When she was a little girl she would sit on the hillside, hugging a lamb.
 = _____ she would sit on the hillside, hugging a lamb.

II. Make up a sentence with the structure:



IV. Key point

It helps us understand the humanity of people.

精点:help 后面可接多种结构。如: help sb. ..., help do ..., help sb. to do ..., help sb. do ... 。上句就有了多种表达:

It helps us understand the humanity of people.

It helps understand the humanity of people.

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It helps to understand the humanity of people.

It helps us to understand the humanity of people.



V. Background

蒂姆·伯纳斯·李(Tim Berners-Lee)1955年6月8日出生在伦敦,毫不夸张地讲,它是计算机时代的“产物”,他的父母都是数学家。他自小酷爱科学,20世纪70年代初毕业于牛津大学。1975年,业余电子学界流传着廉价微芯片——即现代计算机的电子脑——的消息。能够为自己组装一台计算机的希望让伯纳斯·李兴奋不已,他索购了一枚6800微芯片。1976年春天,他将这枚微芯片连接在一台家用显示器上,制成了他的第一台个人电脑。这一成就激励他追求儿时释放计算机潜在力量的梦想。蒂姆·伯纳斯·李并非一位普通的变革家,他谦虚、克己、平民化,他想用证据而不是吹嘘让人们接受他的观点。

1990年圣诞节,伯纳斯·李在他的信息网上设立了第一个计算机“服务器”。只有同办公室里另一台机器与之相连,它只能控制少数几个超文本文件,但它们一起组成了伯纳斯·李称之为万维网的第一部分。

1993年,当伊利诺伊大学一位叫马克·克德列森的青年计算机学家开发出马赛克浏览器时,这种情况发生了变化。这种浏览器便于在普通计算机上使用和操作——它对网络应用的影响力是巨大的。在1993年末,网络仅由500台服务器组成;不过一年,1001万人用上了网络。那时,正发生着500年以来最伟大的信息革命。

网络以爆炸式的速度继续增长,具备上网条件的人数每半年翻一番,目前已达到5亿人左右。有条件使用计算机和电话线的每个人现在都能进入几十亿个有关各种问题的超文本文件、图像和数据,内容从土豚到祖鲁战争。

万维网(World Wide Web)被誉为自15世纪中叶印刷机出现以来信息技术领域最大的进步。



单词数

313

规定阅读时间

8分钟

对题数

得分



Catching Cold

感冒

We almost always catch a cold because we touched something dirty with our hands and then touched our nose, mouth, or eyes. Here's what usually happens. A