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主编 程中锐

# 英语 高分阅读

## 九年级

Reading Comprehension for Higher Score 9

南京出版社



# KKT

★课课通课外拓展系列★

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## 本书编委会

主编: 程中锐

编委: 王 生 孙祖洁 周世东

严小玲 杨广斌 蔡 辉

## 本书编写组

主 编: 程中锐

副 主 编: 杨广斌

编写人员: 程中锐 杨广斌 陆建新 杨春霞

林维华 房银祥 王 洁 胡晓明

杨 荔 蔡丽巍 孙 科

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主 编: 程中锐

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网址: <http://www.njpbs.com>

联系电话: 025-83283871(营销) 025-83283883(编务)

电子信箱: njpbs1988@163.com

责任编辑: 赵育春

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# Preface 前言

新的《英语课程标准》对初中学生的英语阅读能力提出了较高的要求。在英语考试中,阅读理解是最重要的一种题型,它是对初中学生英语阅读能力的一个综合检测,考查学生多方面的阅读能力。

作为一名奋战在外语教学战线数十年的老兵,一个专门研究英语语言测试的教授,我在此郑重说明:要学好英语,千万不要相信“速成英语的神话”,一定要在听、说、读、写、译五个方面狠下功夫,来不得半点虚假;其中,“读”尤为重要。在学习的过程中,阅读是一种输入。只有通过输入过程,我们的大脑才能积累许许多多用来表述的语言素材、语言知识以及文化知识。阅读又是语言输出的主要来源,只有通过大量阅读,我们才能培养语感,更好地用英文听、说、写和译。所以,阅读理解能力的培养和提高被放在了首位。因此,我们根据《英语课程标准》的要求,紧扣最新的中考考试题型,编写了这套《课课通课外拓展系列》丛书之《英语高分阅读》。

《英语高分阅读》分为七年级、八年级和九年级,共三本。每本书选文 100 篇:80 篇客观题和 20 篇主观题。选文以贴近学生生活、围绕教材相关话题为标准。阅读材料、词汇、注释、理解题、参考译文和答案构成了每一篇的内容,既方便老师教学,也方便学生自测自检。客观题为四选一的单选题,主观题包括问答题和首字母填空。

本书的编写目的非常明确:训练学生的阅读技巧,培养阅读的良好习惯,加强猜词悟意能力,提高英语阅读水平,在英语测试中取得高分。学英语,不仅要学好英语语言,还要了解英语系国家的文化。本书选材广泛,内容丰富,阅读材料均选自最新出版的外文书刊。包括小说故事、幽默小品、名人轶事、自然奥秘、科普常识、史地文化、体育卫生等等,多种文风、文体可供学生学习、比较及

欣赏。本套书时代气息强,贴近学生生活。球星姚明、帅哥裴勇俊均在书中闪亮登场,你要认识克隆羊 Dolly 吗?你知道如何用英语在网上求职、购物吗?可视电话、火场逃生、计算机病毒、南北极探险、吉尼斯大全、“酷”字的不同含义,甚至解读课程表、到麦当劳 order 简餐等内容均被收入本套书中。

古人云:“有志者,事竟成”,“天道酬勤”。只要你踏踏实实,一步一个脚印,锲而不舍地学习,相信你一定能在本书中找到学习的乐趣,发现你的进步,获得在英语学习上的腾飞。让我们马上跃入英语阅读的海洋中,在阅读实践中获得高分。让我们开始广泛阅读吧!

程中锁

2008 年 4 月

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## Passage 1

Remember your home phone number? Forget it!

Can't remember life before mobiles? Chances are you'll also struggle to recall your home phone number and family birthdays.

According to a survey released on Friday, the boom in mobiles and portable devices that store reams of personal information has created a generation incapable of memorizing simple things.

A quarter of those polled said they couldn't remember their landline number, while two-thirds couldn't recall the birthdays of more than three friends or family members.

The tech-savvy young fared worse than older people. The under-30s could remember fewer birthdays and numbers than the over-50s, according to the survey.

Two-thirds said they relied on their phone or electronic organizer to remember key dates.

"People have more to remember these days and they are relying on technology more for their memory," said Ian Robertson, professor of psychology at Trinity College, Dublin.

Researchers polled 3,000 people over the last two weeks in the survey for Puzzler Brain Trainer magazine.

(162 words)

### Words and Expressions:

release [rɪ'liːs] *v.* 表明; 发布, 公布

boom [buːm] *n.* (市面等)突然兴隆, 繁荣

portable ['pɔːtəbl] *adj.* 可搬运的; 便于携带的; 手提式的, 轻便的

reams [riːmz] *n.* [*pl.*] (口语)大量的纸[著述]

incapable [ɪn'keɪpəbl] *adj.* 无能的, 没有用的

rely [rɪ'laɪ] *vi.* 倚赖, 依靠, 仗恃

fare [feə] *v.* (事)进行得(好, 坏), 处境(好, 坏), 结果(如何)

### Notes:

1. The tech-savvy young “精通科技”的年轻人
2. electronic organizer 电子记事本
3. Puzzler Brain Trainer magazine 《智力训练》杂志

### Reading Comprehension:

1. Why can't people remember some simple things?
  - A. Because people are getting older now.
  - B. Because people's memories are getting worse.
  - C. Because of the boom in mobiles and portable devices that store reams of person-

al information.

D. Because they're not important.

2. According to the survey, \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't remember their landline numbers.

A. a quarter      B. two-thirds      C. three quarters      D. one third

3. What do most people rely on to remember key dates?

A. Memories.      B. Their phones or electronic organizers.  
C. Computers.      D. Notebooks.

4. People have more to remember these days. People \_\_\_\_\_ these days.

A. have many things to remember      B. have many ways to remember  
C. only use technology to remember      D. only young people rely on technology

5. This is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a letter      B. an advertisement  
C. a piece of news      D. a diary

#### 参考译文:

还记得家里的电话号码吗? 忘了吧!

不记得没有手机的日子了? 可能你也记不清家里的电话号码和家人的生日了。

据上周五公布的一项调查,随着可存储大量私人信息的移动产品和便携设备的兴起,如今的人连最简单的事也记不住了。

1/4 的受访者自称不记得家里的电话号码;2/3 的人最多能记得三个亲戚或朋友的生日。

“精通科技”的年轻人在这方面可不如年龄较大的人。调查显示,30 岁以下的年轻人中能记得的生日和电话号码的比 50 岁以上的人少。

2/3 的受访者称,他们主要靠手机或电子记事本来帮助自己记一些重要的日子。

都柏林圣三一学院的心理学教授伊恩·罗伯茨顿说:“如今人们记这些日子的手段越来越多,而且他们的记忆更加依赖科技手段。”

此项为《智力训练》杂志开展的调查于上两周进行,共有 3000 人参与。

Answers: 1. C    2. A    3. B    4. B    5. C

## Passage 2

Man may usually be known by the books he reads as well as by the company he keeps; for there is a companionship of books as well as of men; and one should always live in the best company, whether it be of books or of men.

A good book may be among the best of friends. It is the same today that it always was, and it will never change. It is the most patient and cheerful of companions. It does not turn its back upon us in times of adversity or distress. It always receives us with the same kindness; amusing and instructing us in youth, and comforting and consoling us in age.

Men often discover their affinity to each other by the love they have each for a book—just as two persons sometimes discover a friend by the admiration which both

have for a third. There is an old proverb, "Love me, love my dog." But there is more wisdom in this, "Love me, love my book." The book is a truer and higher bond of union. Men can think, feel, and sympathize with each other through their favorite author. They live in him together, and he in them.

"Books," said Hazlitt, "wind into the heart; the poet's verse slides in the current of our blood." We read them when young, we remember them when old. We feel that it has happened to ourselves. They are to be very cheap and good. We breathe but the air of books.

(250 words)

### Words and Expressions:

- adversity [əd'vɜ:sɪti] *n.* 逆境, 苦难, 不幸  
 distress [dɪ'stres] *n.* 苦恼, 烦恼; 悲痛; 贫苦  
 console [kən'səʊl] *v.* 安慰, 慰问  
 companion [kəm'pænjən] *n.* 同伴, 同事  
 sympathize ['sɪmpəθaɪz] *vi.* 同情; 相怜; 同感  
 affinity [ə'fɪnɪti] *n.* 密切关系, 吸引力  
 admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃən] *n.* 钦佩, 赞赏  
 current ['kʌrənt] *n.* (水、气、电) 流, 趋势; *adj.* 流通的, 最近的

### Notes:

1. Love me, love my dog. 爱屋及乌
2. Books wind into the heart; the poet's verse slides in the current of our blood. 书能洗刷人的心灵, 诗能熏陶人的气质和品质。

### Reading Comprehension:

1. Man usually be known by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. The shop he keeps                      B. the books he reads  
 C. the things he buys                      D. the articles he writes
2. \_\_\_\_\_ may be among the best friends.  
 A. A good friend    B. A good story    C. A good book    D. A good family
3. Man are often friends by \_\_\_\_\_. Which is not right?  
 A. the love they have each for a book    B. they both have a third friend  
 C. the same knowledge they both have    D. "Love me, love my dog."
4. The book can make people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. think                      B. feel                      C. sympathize                      D. all of the above
5. What's the best title for this passage?  
 A. Reading too much is good                      B. Our best friend—Books  
 C. We can't forget the book                      D. To make friends with books

## 参考译文:

看一个人读些什么书就可知道他的为人,就像看一个人同什么人交往就可知道他的为人一样。因为就像人与人之间一样,书与书之间也存在友谊。无论是书友或是朋友,我们都应该择其最佳者而从之。

一本好书就像是好朋友中的一个。它始终不会改变,过去如此,现在也一样,将来也永远不变。它是最有耐心、最令人愉快的朋友。在我们贫穷、遭难的时候,它不会抛弃我们。它始终用友好的态度招待我们。在我们年轻时,好书陶冶我们的性情,增长我们的知识;到我们年老时,它又给我们以安慰和勉励。

人们常常因为同爱一本书而结为知己,就像有时两个人因为敬慕同一个人而交为朋友一样。古谚说:“爱屋及乌。”但是,“爱吾及书”这句话却有更深的哲理。书是更为坚实而高尚的情谊纽带。人们可以通过共同喜爱的作家沟通思想、感情,彼此息息相通。他们的思想共同在作者的著述里得到体现,而作者的思想反过来又化为他们的思想。

黑兹利特曾经说过:“书能洗刷人的心灵,诗能熏陶人的气质和品质。”年轻时读的书,年老时也会记得,就像亲身经历的事一样。书籍价廉物美,就如我们呼吸的空气。

Answers: 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. B

## Passage 3

A man came home from work late, tired and irritated, to find his 5-year old son waiting for him at the door.

Son: “Daddy, may I ask you a question?”

Dad: “Yeah sure, what is it?” replied the man.

Son: “Daddy, how much do you make an hour?”

Dad: “That’s none of your business. Why do you ask such a thing?” the man said angrily.

Son: “I just want to know. Please tell me, how much do you make an hour?”

Dad: “If you must know, I make \$ 20 an hour.”

“Oh”, the little boy replied, with his head down. Looking up, he said, “Daddy, may I please borrow \$ 10?”

The father was furious, “If the only reason you asked that is so you can borrow some money to buy a silly toy or some other nonsense, then you march yourself straight to your room and go to bed. Think about why you are being so selfish. I work hard every day for such childish behaviour.”

The little boy quietly went to his room and shut the door. The man sat down and started to get even angrier about the little boy’s questions. How dare he ask such questions only to get some money?

After about an hour or so, the man had calmed down, and started to think: Maybe there was something he really needed to buy with that \$ 10 and he really didn’t ask for money very often.

The man went to the door of the little boy’s room and opened the door. “Are you asleep, son?” He asked. “No daddy, I’m awake,” replied the boy.

"I've been thinking. Maybe I was too hard on you earlier," said the man. "It's been a long day and I took out my aggravation on you. Here's the \$10 you asked for." The little boy sat straight up, smiling. "Oh, thank you, daddy!" He yelled. Then, reaching under his pillow he pulled out some crumpled up bills.

The man, seeing that the boy already had money, started to get angry again. The little boy slowly counted out his money, and then looked up at his father. "Why do you want more money! If you already have some?" the father grumbled. "Because I didn't have enough, but now I do," the little boy replied. "Daddy, I have \$20 now. Can I buy an hour of your time? Please come home early tomorrow. I would like to have dinner with you."

So what is the moral of the story? Don't work too hard... and you know what the full word of FAMILY is.

(432 words)

### Words and Expressions:

irritated ['ɪrɪteɪtɪd] *adj.* 被激怒的, 生了气的

furious ['fjʊəriəs] *adj.* 暴怒的, 狂怒的

aggravation [ægrə'veɪʃən] *n.* 激怒, 惹恼

crumpled ['krʌmpld] *adj.* 变皱了的, 别扭的

### Notes:

1. That's none of your business. 那不关你的事。
2. some other nonsense 一些其他没用的东西

### Reading Comprehension:

1. When a man came home from work late, who was waiting for him at the door?  
A. His wife.      B. His dog.      C. His son.      D. Nobody.
2. The father was furious. He was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very angry      B. very happy      C. not happy      D. sad
3. Which is right?  
A. The boy asked his father how much did he make an hour.  
B. The boy asked his father how much he made an hour.  
C. The boy asked his father how much did he make a day.  
D. The boy asked his father how much he made a day.
4. The boy borrowed 10 dollars from his father in order to buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a book      B. a toy  
C. an hour of his father's      D. something useful
5. What's the main idea of this story?  
A. Father must love his son.  
B. Parents should spend more time with their children.  
C. Money is more important than the son.  
D. Don't work hard. It's tiring.

## 参考译文:

一个人工作到很晚,带着疲惫与愤怒回到家里,却发现 5 岁大的儿子正在门口等他。

“爸爸,我可以问你一个问题吗?”

“当然,什么问题?”

“爸爸,你一个小时赚多少钱?”

“这不关你的事。怎么问这样一个问题?”父亲生气地说道。

“我只是想知道。请告诉我吧,你一个小时赚多少钱?”小男孩说道。

“真想知道就告诉你吧,我一小时赚 20 美元。”

“噢,”男孩说着,低下了头。接着,他抬起头来问:“爸爸,我可以借你 10 美元钱吗?”

父亲生气了:“如果你问这个问题,只是为了借钱买无聊的玩具或其他没用的东西,那就赶紧回你的房间睡觉去。想想你怎么会这么自私。我每天工作这么辛苦,得到的竟是这样幼稚愚蠢的举动。”

小男孩静静地走进自己的房间,关上了门。这个人坐下后,更加为这个男孩的问题生气了。这孩子怎么敢问这样的问题,就为了借些钱呢?

大约过了一个小时,他才平静下来了,开始想:也许他真的需要这 10 美元买什么东西呢,他并不是经常要钱的。

于是这个人走到小男孩的门口,打开了门。“你睡了吗,孩子?”他问。“没有呢,爸爸。我醒着。”男孩回答。

“我在想,可能刚才我对你太严厉了,”父亲说,“经过漫长的一天,我把怒气都发到你身上了。这是你要的 10 美元。”小男孩坐直了身子,笑了:“噢,谢谢爸爸!”他忍不住呼喊起来。接着,他伸手到枕头底下,拿出一把皱巴巴的钞票。

看到男孩已经有钱了,父亲又忍不住要发火。小男孩慢慢地数着钱,然后抬头看着父亲。“既然你已经有钱了,为什么还要更多的钱?”父亲粗鲁地抱怨说。“因为我的钱不够,不过现在够了,”小男孩回答,“爸爸,我现在有 20 美元了,我可以买你一小时的时间吗?请你明天早点下班,我想和你一起吃晚饭。”

那么这则故事的寓意是什么?那就是,不要工作得太晚……这样你就会明白家庭这个词的全部含义。

Answers: 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

## Passage 4

If you were to dive into the ocean, you would see the colours act strangely as you move deeper into the water.

At first before you have gone very far down, the colours will seem normal. But as you dive deeper, you begin to wonder where all the warm colours have gone. You try to catch sight of reds or yellows or oranges.

Then as you go still farther, you'll see only blues and purples. Soon these, too, begin to lose colours as you go down.

Now, far below the surface of the water, you'll find yourself in a grey, colorless place. The water above you is filtering the sunlight's entire rainbow of colours.

If you continue to go down, you'll soon be so far below the surface that no light can reach you. The blackness will become so complete that your eyes will ache to see

(174 words)

ocean ['əʊʃən] *n.* 洋, 大海

normal ['nɔ:məl] *adj.* 正常的, 平常的, 普通的; 平均的

filter ['fɪltə] v. 透过

surface ['sɜ:fɪs] *n.* 表面; 地面

entire [in'taɪə] *adj.* 整个的,完全的;全部的,完整的

The water above you is filtering the sunlight's entire rainbow of colours. 你上面的水闪着彩虹般的光。

1. As you dive deeper into the ocean, you can see the colours \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are unchangeable  
B. disappear all at once  
C. change little by little  
D. become lighter and lighter
2. What colour will you see as you go deeper and the warm colours disappear?  
A. Grey.  
B. Red.  
C. Orange.  
D. Purple.
3. Why will your eyes ache when the blackness become complete?  
A. Your eyes are looking for any signs of colours.  
B. The water is too cold.  
C. Something is seriously wrong with your eyes.  
D. You have stayed too long in the water.
4. How do you feel when you've dived deep enough and everything becomes dark?  
A. You want to dive deeper.  
B. You want to go on diving to the bottom of the ocean.  
C. You want to return to the surface of the water.  
D. You feel relaxed in the quiet darkness.
5. On your way back, you'll see colours change \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. from red to black and orange  
B. from purple to orange and red  
C. from purple to grey and yellow  
D. from yellow to orange and blue

如果你曾在大海中潜水，随着你下潜得越来越深，你会看到水的颜色奇怪地变化着。

开始,你往深处潜水时,颜色会显得正常。但当你下潜深一些时,你开始奇怪那些暖色去哪里了?你会尽力捕捉红色、黄色或桔色。

然后你继续下潜,你就只能看到蓝色和紫色了。很快,随着你的继续下沉,这些颜色也消失了。

现在,在离表层很深的地方了,你将发现自己处在一个灰色的或无色的地方。而你上面的水却闪着彩虹般的光。

如果你继续下潜,远离水面,那么光就照不到你了。四周一片黑暗,眼睛看东西会痛。现在你准备返回水面,请注意水的颜色的变化。

Answers: 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

## Passage 5

If we were asked exactly what we were doing a year ago, we should probably have to say that we could not remember. But if we had kept a book and had written in it an account of what we did each day, we should be able to give an answer to the question.

It is the same in history. Many things have been forgotten because we do not have any written account of them. Sometimes men did keep a record of the most important happenings in their country, but often it was destroyed by fire or war. Sometimes there was never any written record at all because the people of that time did not know how to write. For example, we know a good deal about the people who lived in China 4000 years ago, because they could write and leave written records for those who lived after them. But we know almost nothing about the people who lived even 200 years ago in central Africa, because they had not learned how to write.

Sometimes, of course, even if people cannot write, they may know some thing of the past. For most people are proud to tell what their fathers did in the past. This we may call "remembered history". Some of it has now been written down. It is not so exact or so valuable to us as written history is, because words are much more easily changed when used again and again in speech than when copied in writing. But where there are no written records, such spoken stories are often very helpful.

(268 words)

### Words and Expressions:

convey [kən'vei] *v.* 表达

ancestor ['ænsɪstə] *n.* 祖先, 祖宗

infer [ɪn'fɜ:] *v.* 推断

### Notes:

1. an account of 依据……
2. a good deal 许多

### Reading Comprehension:

1. Which of the following ideas is not conveyed in the passage?
  - A. "Remembered history," compared with written history, is less reliable.
  - B. Written records of the past plays a most important role in our learning of of the human history.
  - C. A written account of our daily activities helps us to be able to answer many

questions.

- D. Where there are no written records, there is no history.
2. We know very little about the central Africa 200 years ago because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. there was nothing worth being written down at that time  
 B. the people there ignored the importance of keeping a record  
 C. the written records were perhaps destroyed by a fire  
 D. the people there had not known how to write
3. "Remembered history" refer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. history based on a person's imagination  
 B. stories of important happenings passed down from mouth to mouth  
 C. songs and dances about the most important events  
 D. both B and C
4. "Remembered history" is regarded from the passage that we could have learned much more about our past than we do now if our ancestors had \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it written down  
 B. no written account available  
 C. it proved to be true  
 D. people interested in it
5. It can be inferred from the passage that we could have learned much more about our past than we do now if our ancestors had \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. kept a record of every past event  
 B. not burnt their written records in wars  
 C. told exact stories of the most important happenings  
 D. made more songs and dances

#### 参考译文:

如果有人问我们, 一年前确切地做了什么事, 我们可能无奈地说记不得了。但如果我们保存一个本子, 记录下大部分每天做的事情, 那我们就能回答上面的问题了。

历史同样也是如此。很多事情已经忘记了, 因为我们没有任何书面记录。有时人们做了记录, 记下他们国家里发生的最重要的事件, 但它往往被烧毁或被战争毁掉了。有时从来没有任何书面记录, 因为那时的人不知道怎么书写。举例来说, 我们知道很多 4000 年前生活在中国的人的事情, 因为他们会书写, 就为他们的后人留下书面记录。但我们对 200 年前生活在非洲中部的人几乎一无所知, 因为那时他们还没有学会写字。

有时候, 当然, 即使人不会写, 他们也可能知道一些过去的事。大多数人都会自豪地讲他们的父辈过去是什么样子的。我们可称之为“记忆历史”。有些事件已经被记录下来了, 但不如书面历史那么准确或有价值, 因为讲述传下来的历史比抄录书面语更容易改动。但当没有任何文献记载时, 这种口述的故事往往还是很有益处的。

Answers: 1. D 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. A

## Passage 6

Once upon a time the colors of the world started to quarrel. All claimed that they were the best. The most important. The most useful. The most favorite.

Green said: "Clearly I am the most important. I am the sign of life and of hope. I was chosen for grass, trees and leaves. Without me, all animals would die."

Blue interrupted: "You only think about the earth, but consider the sky and the sea. It is the water that is the basis of life and drawn up by the clouds from the deep sea. The sky gives space and peace and serenity. Without my peace, you would all be nothing."

Yellow smiled: "You are all so serious. I bring laughter, joy, and warmth into the world. The sun is yellow. The moon is yellow. The stars are yellow. Every time you look at a sunflower, the whole world starts to smile. Without me there would be no fun."

Orange started to say: "I am the color of health and strength. I carry the most important vitamins. Think of carrots, pumpkins, oranges, and mangoes. I don't hang around all the time but when I fill the sky at sunrise or sunset, my beauty is so striking that no one gives another thought to any of you."

Red could stand it no longer. He shouted out: "I am the ruler of all of you. I am blood—life's blood! I am the color of danger and of bravery. I am willing to fight for a cause. I bring fire into the blood. Without me, the earth would be as empty as the moon. I am the color of passion and of love."

Purple rose up to his full height. He was very tall and spoke with great pomp. "I am the color of power. Kings, chiefs, and bishops have always chosen me for the sign of authority and wisdom. People do not question me! They listen and obey."

Finally Indigo spoke, much more quietly than all the others, but with just as much determination. "Think of me. I am the color of silence. You hardly notice me, but without me you would all become superficial. I represent thought and deflection, twilight and deep water. You need me for balance and contrast, for prayer and inner peace."

And so the colors went on quarreling more and more loudly. Suddenly there was a startling flash of bright lightening thunder rolled and boomed. Rain started to pour down. The colors crowded down in fear, drawing close to one another for comfort.

In the midst of the clamor, rain began to speak: "You foolish colors fighting among yourselves, each trying to dominate the rest. Don't you know that you were each made for a special purpose, unique and different? Join hands with one another and come together." Doing as they were told, the colors united and joined hands.

The rain continued: "From now on, when it rains, each of you will stretch across the sky in a great bow of color as a reminder that you can all live in peace. The Rainbow is a sign of hope for tomorrow." And so, whenever a good rain washes the world, and a Rainbow appears in the sky, let us remember to appreciate one another.

(595 words)