

主编 冯大雄 俞珮华

■ 中学英语300训练系列

提高卷

# 高中英语阅读 300篇

300 篇

ENGLISH READING PASSAGES



上海交通大学出版社  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

413  
6  
479

中学英语 300 训练系列

# 高中英语阅读 300 篇

(提高卷)

冯大雄 俞珮华 主编

上海交通大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书共收集了近 300 篇短文,分文化教育、新闻报道、科普知识、微型故事、旅游天地、广告通知及最新题型共 7 个单元。书中文章取材广泛、语言规范、难度适中,能够满足高中学生扩大知识面、提高阅读水平的要求。

本书可供广大高中学生课外阅读;也可作为参加高考复习的学生及指导老师的阅读材料。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语阅读 300 篇. 提高卷/冯大雄,俞珮华主编.

—上海:上海交通大学出版社,2010

(中学英语 300 训练系列)

ISBN 978-7-313-06203-1

I. 高... II. ①冯... ②俞... III. 英语—阅读教学—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 012539 号

### 高中英语阅读 300 篇

(提高卷)

冯大雄 俞珮华 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 951 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:韩建民

常熟市文化印刷有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:850mm×1168mm 1/32 印张:10.375 字数:333 千字

2010 年 3 月第 1 版 2010 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1~10 030

ISBN 978-7-313-06203-1/G 定价:21.00 元

---

版权所有 侵权必究

## 前 言

这是一套旧书,从中学英语 300 训练丛书自第一本《中级英语阅读 300 篇(高中卷)》初版算起,已有十多个年头了。现在,整套丛书已有近 20 种书,市场反应热烈,多次重印,总印数超过百万。丛书中有的单本印数已超过了 20 万册,并有数本书获“全行业优秀畅销书”奖,深受广大中学生读者的欢迎。

这又是一套新书,因为现在呈现在读者面前的,是为 2010 世博年以后的学生读者重新修订与增补的全新的“300 系列”丛书。时代是在发展的,这套丛书当然也必须随着时代的发展而发展,随着教育的发展而变化。这十多年来,教育事业,特别是英语教学有了很大的变化。随着新课标在全国各地的推广,英语教学更加重视基础、重视实用。反映在考试中,是更加强调基础性和实用性。正是在这样的形势下,丛书的编者决定对其实行改版。

首先,是更换了部分较陈旧的题型和题目,更换了某些略嫌过时的内容,而代之以更新鲜的话题和内容。其次,考虑到考试的实际情况,将原先分别出书的语法,词汇及基础知识三册书合而为一,作为《词汇和语法 300 题》出版。

此外,为了让更多读者结合自身的学习情况有更多的选择,一个很重要的变动是除了听力和写作外,其余各册都推出“基础卷”和“提高卷”。读者可以根据学习的进度和深度,在使用“基础卷”感到学有余力时,选用“提高卷”。

英语学习中最重要、学生花时间最多的、也是考试中分值最多的部分,是阅读。在这方面,再怎样重视都不为过。近年来国家教育部和上海市教委分别编制、并已付诸实践的新《英语课程标准》对英语阅读能力给出了明确的规定,特别是不约而同地对课外阅读量作了具体要求。国家教育部的课程标准对高中毕业生的阅读要

求是累计 33 万词,而上海市的课程标准中,根据将上海建成国际大都市的要求,对在在校生提出了更高的要求:小学生 10~12 万词,初中生 20~23 万词,高中生 30~45 万词,累计达 60~80 万词。

基础卷在原书的基础上修订而成,阅读材料略低于高考的水平,因此每节的最后,我们集中编选了几篇全国各地高考的实考卷中的阅读理解题的文章,以其中的 A 篇 B 篇为主,数量少则 3 篇,多则 6~7 篇。

提高卷则全部重新编纂。所选材料坚持以原创为主,当然也参考并选用了少量我们同事或同行编写的一些材料,特别是为了让学生体验并积累中、高考的实战经验,我们还适当选编了适量中、高考实考卷的精彩材料,每节可能有 6~7 篇,而且多选的是其中的 D、E 诸篇,也不再集中编排,而散见于各节中,显然更适于读者高考前做好准备,获取高分。

所谓“基础”与“提高”,当然因人而异,因此应该根据同学们自己的水平选择。但总的来说,我们推荐一般读者从高一或高二开始使用“基础卷”,在高三使用“提高卷”。这样可能更符合循序渐进的原则。

应邀参加本书编写的,多是活跃在教学第一线的中青年骨干教师,他们根据教学实践及辅导学生应考的经验,选用最新的英语原文编写了这些阅读材料。

本次改版还对原书中的错漏之处作了修订和增补,希望新版丛书能给读者带来帮助,并得到广大读者一如既往的喜爱和支持。

编者

2010 年 3 月

# 目 录

文化教育 .....	1
新闻报道 .....	71
科普知识 .....	148
微型故事 .....	220
旅游天地 .....	256
广告通知 .....	272
最新题型 .....	289
练习参考答案 .....	322

## 文化教育



Here are parts of a letter which Li Kaifu(李开复) wrote to his daughter.

...

College will be the most important years in your life. It is in college that you will truly discover what learning is about. You often question "what good is this course". I encourage you to be inquisitive, but I also want to tell you: "education is what you have left after all that is taught is forgotten". What I mean by that is the materials taught isn't as important as you gaining the ability to learn a new subject, and the ability to analyze a new problem. That is really what learning in college is about—this will be the period where you go from teacher-taught to master-inspired, after which you must become a self-learner. So do take each subject seriously, and even if what you learn isn't critical for your life, the skills of learning will be something you cherish forever.

Do not fall into the trap of dogma(教条). There is no single simple answer to any question. Remember during your high school debate class, I always asked you to take on the side that you don't believe in? I did that for a reason—things rarely "black and white", and there are always many ways to look at a problem. You will become a better problem solver if you recognize that. This is called "critical thinking", and it is the most important thinking skill you need for your life. This also means you need to become tolerant and supportive of others. I will always remember when I went to my Ph. D. advisor and proposed a new thesis topic. He said "I don't agree with you, but I'll support you." After the years, I have learned this isn't just flexibility, it is encouragement of critical thinking, and an

empowering style of leadership, and it has become a part of me. I hope it will become a part of you too.

Follow your passion in college. Take courses you think you will enjoy. Don't be trapped in what others think or say. Steve Jobs(史蒂夫·乔布斯) says when you are in college, your passion will create many dots, and later in your life you will connect them. In his great speech given at Stanford commencement, he gave the great example where he took calligraphy(书法), and a decade later, it became the basis of the beautiful Macintosh(苹果机) fonts, which later ignited desktop publishing, and brought wonderful tools like Microsoft Word to our lives. His expedition into calligraphy was a dot, and the Macintosh became the connecting line. So don't worry too much about what job you will have, and don't be too utilitarian(急功近利), and if you like Japanese or Korean, go for it, even if your dad thinks "it's not useful." Enjoy picking your dots, and be assured one day you will find your calling, and connect a beautiful curve through the dots.

Do your best in classes, but don't let pressure get to you. Your mother and I have no expectations for your grades. If you graduate and learn something in your four years, we would feel happy. Your Columbia degree will take you far, even if you don't graduate with honors. So please don't give yourself pressure. During your last few months in high school, you were so happy because there was little pressure and college applications were finished. But in the past few weeks, we saw you are beginning to worry (did you know you bite your nails when you are nervous?) Please don't be worried. The only thing that matters is that you learned. The only metric you should use is that you tried. Grades are just silly letters that give the vain people something to brag, and the lazy people something to fear. You are too good to be either.

1. According to Li Kaifu, what is more important in learning? \_\_\_\_\_ is more important.
- A. The materials one learns in class
  - B. The ability to learn and to analyze a new problem
  - C. Taking each subject seriously



- D. To be inquisitive in everything
2. According to Li Kaifu, a person will become a better problem solver if he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. always takes on the side that he doesn't believe in  
B. knows things are either black or white  
C. realizes that there are always many ways to look at a problem  
D. believes no matter how big a question is, there is a single simple answer
3. Mr Li expects that his daughter \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will graduate with honors from Columbia University  
B. will try her best to learn, but give no pressure to herself  
C. pay attention to what she has learnt and learn some Japanese  
D. Enjoy picking her dots, and one day she can connect a beautiful curve through the dots



What makes a person a scientist? Does he have ways—or tools—of learning that are different from those of others? The answer is “no”. It is not the tools a scientist uses, but how he uses these tools which makes him a scientist. You will probably agree that knowing how to use a power tool is important to a carpenter. You will probably agree, too, that knowing how to investigate, how to discover information, is important to everyone. The scientist, however, goes one step further, he must be sure that he has a reasonable answer to this question and that his answer can be confirmed by other persons. He also works to fit the answers he gets to many questions into a large set of ideas about how the world works.

The scientist's knowledge must be exact. There is no room for half right or right just half the time. He must be as nearly right as the conditions permit. What works under one set of conditions at one time must work under the same conditions at other times. If the conditions are different, any changes the scientist observes, a demonstration(论证) must be explained by the changes in the conditions. This is one

reason that investigations are important in science. Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity, arrived at this theory through mathematics. The correctness of his mathematics was later tested through investigations. Einstein's ideas were shown to be correct. A scientist uses many tools for measurements. Then the measurements are used to make mathematical calculations that may test his investigations.

1. What, according to the passage, makes a scientist? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The tools he uses.  
B. His ways of learning.  
C. The way he uses his tools.  
D. The various tools he investigates.
2. When the author said the underlined words "knowing how to investigate, how to discover information, is important to everyone", he wanted to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the importance of information  
B. the importance of thinking  
C. an ordinary person knows only that  
D. all the people know how to discover information
3. A sound scientific theory should be one that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. works at anytime under the same condition  
B. leaves room for improvement  
C. does not allow any change even under different conditions  
D. comes only from measurements
4. What is the main idea of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Scientists are different from ordinary people.  
B. A scientific theory lies in its exactness.  
C. A scientist is a person who investigates all the time.  
D. Exactness and ways of using tools are the key to the making of a scientist.



Zhao: You are considered a successful foreign language learner, could you share with us your experience in learning foreign languages?

Dashan: I studied Chinese for 4 years in my university in Canada. I think one of the things my teacher did very well was to get away from traditional textbooks as soon as possible. We used the standard textbooks for the first 2 years, because you have to learn the pinyin, you have to learn the basic characters and basic grammar. For those things, textbooks are the best because they are very scientific. Everything is nicely arranged for you to learn in order. But language itself is not like that. In many ways, it's not really a very scientific thing. I think many people in China who study English have a mistake. They try to use very scientific methods to study something that itself is very unscientific. So in the third year, my teacher just showed us short stories or newspaper articles or just things for everyday life to learn. Anyway, it's very difficult at first. But I think the biggest advantage is: textbooks are written by Chinese people for foreigners while the novels or newspapers are something the Chinese people write for themselves. So the same thing, we will make textbooks for Chinese person probably different from the way we would actually speak to a native speaker. So I think once you get to a certain level, it's good to get away from the textbooks and just go to the real living language that people actually speak.

Zhao: It seems that coming to China helped a lot with your Chinese. And many students believe that if they want to speak foreign languages very well, they have to go abroad. Do you agree with them?

Dashan: It helps! Certainly. My personal experience is that it's possible to learn a language without immersion(沉浸) environment, but it's much better to have an immersion. When I first came to China, I could talk to people in the street, I could do the basic conversation with no problem, and I could do those skits(滑稽短剧) on television, but of course, my accent was very strong. I think even if you have the knowledge and the ability to communicate, you don't have the feeling for the language. And the feeling for

the language is something that you'll get with immersion environment. So for young people, I hope everybody has the opportunity to travel overseas. I find there's another great benefit that you can understand your own country much better.

1. What is NOT TRUE according to Dashan's opinion? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. In learning a language the better way is to get away from traditional textbooks as soon as possible.
  - B. Standard textbooks are useful if one wants to learn the basic characters and basic grammar.
  - C. Everything in a textbook is nicely and scientifically written for one to learn in order.
  - D. The most important tool and the only means for one to learn a language is the textbook.
2. In the sentence "They try to use very scientific methods to study something that itself is very unscientific", the underlined word refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the basic grammar
  - B. the English language
  - C. language in general
  - D. the basic characters
3. What does Dashan tell us in this passage? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Differences between a bad textbook and a good textbook.
  - B. Textbooks are no use in learning a language.
  - C. Go abroad to learn a foreign language.
  - D. My experience in learning a foreign language.



Let's face it—English is a crazy language. There is no egg in eggplant nor ham in hamburger; neither apple nor pine in pineapple. English muffins(松饼) weren't invented in England or French fries in France. Sweetmeats are candies while sweetbreads, which aren't sweet, are meat.

We take English for granted. But if we explore its paradox(似是而非的说法), we find that quicksand(流沙) can work slowly, boxing

rings are square and guinea pig(豚鼠) is neither from Guinea nor is a pig.

If teachers taught, why didn't preachers praught? If a vegetarian eats vegetables, what does a humanitarian eat?

How can a slim chance and a fat chance be the same, while a wise man and a wise guy are opposites? How can overlook and oversee be opposites, while quite a lot and quite a few are alike? How can a person be "pretty ugly"?

You have to wonder at the unique lunacy(荒谬) of a language in which your house can burn up as it burns down, in which you fill in a form by filling it out and in which an alarm clock goes off by going on. Why is a "crazy man" an insult, while to insert a comma and say "crazy, man" is a compliment (as when clapping for a Jazz performance).

English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of the human race(which, of course, isn't a race at all). That is why, when the stars are out, they are visible, but when the lights are out, they are invisible. And why, when I wind up my watch, I start it, but when I wind up this essay, I end it.

1. Which statement is NOT TRUE according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. English is a crazy language.
  - B. English can be quite irregular.
  - C. A person who speaks English can be crazy.
  - D. English reflects the creativity of the human race.
2. According to this passage, which pair contains expressions that are opposite in meaning? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. "A fat chance" and "a slim chance".
  - B. "To fill in a form" and "to fill out a form".
  - C. "Crazy man" and "crazy, man".
  - D. "Quite a lot" and "quite a few".
3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. A wise man is similar in meaning to a wise guy.
  - B. "An alarm clock goes on" and "an alarm clock goes off" are opposite.

- C. Boxing rings are square rather than round.  
D. Sweetmeats are sweet while sweetbreads are not sweet at all.
4. We can infer that the writer of this passage wants to tell readers that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all languages are paradoxes  
B. languages obey certain regular rules  
C. you should take the paradoxes in English for granted when you learn it  
D. it is important to explore the unique lunacy of a language



Joy Hirsch, a neuroscientist in New York, has recently found evidence that children and adults don't use the same parts of the brain when learning a second language. He used an instrument called an MRI magnetic resonance imaging to study the brains of two groups of bilingual people. One group consisted of those who had learned a second language as children. The other consisted of people who learned their second language later in life. People from both groups were placed inside the MRI scanner. This allowed Hirsch to see which parts of the brain were getting more blood and were more active. He asked people from both groups to think about what they had done the day before, first in one language and then the other. They couldn't speak out loud, because any movement would disrupt the scanning.

Hirsch looked specifically at two language centers in the brain—Broca's area, believed to control speech production, and Wernicke's area, thought to process meaning. He found that both groups of people used the same part of Wernicke's area no matter what language they were speaking. But how they used Broca's area was different.

People who learned a second language as children used the same region in Broca's area for both languages. People who learned a second language later in life used a special part of Broca's area for their second language—near the one activated for their native tongue.

How does Hirsch explain this difference? He believes that, when language is first being programmed in young children, their brains may mix all languages into the same area. But once that programming is complete, a different part of the brain must take over a new language. Another possibility is simply that we may acquire languages differently as children than we do as adults. Hirsch thinks that mothers teach a baby to speak by using different methods such as touch, sound, and sight. And that's very different from sitting in a high school class.

1. The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. explain how people become bilingual
  - B. explain how to be a better second language learner
  - C. describe research into the brains of bilingual people
  - D. describe the best ways to acquire languages at different ages
2. In the study, the subjects were placed inside the MRI scanner to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. observe the activities of the brains when they used languages
  - B. observe the movements of the brains when they spoke out loud
  - C. describe the functions of the areas of the brains when they slept
  - D. describe the best areas of the brains for learning second languages
3. The language center in the brain that is believed to control speech production is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. MRI
  - B. native tongue
  - C. Wernicke's area
  - D. Broca's area
4. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE for bilingual people? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Those who spoke different languages used the same part of Wernicke's area.
  - B. Those who spoke different languages always used the same part of Broca's area.
  - C. Those who spoke the same language never used Broca's area and Wernicke's area.
  - D. Those who spoke different languages always used different parts of Wernicke's area.



Successful people in international business understand the cultures of other countries and learn to change their practices in different cultures. They understand the importance of avoiding business decisions based on misconceptions—mistaken ideas.

One cause of misconceptions is ethnocentrism, the belief that one's own culture's way of doing things is better than the way of other cultures. It's ethnocentrism that leads to failure in international business. To avoid ethnocentrism, it's necessary to study the different elements of culture: language, values and attitudes, and customs and manners.

### **Language**

A knowledge of the local language can help international business people in four ways. First, people can communicate directly. Second, people are usually more open in their communication with someone who speaks their language. Third, an understanding of the language allows people to infer meanings that are not said directly. Finally, knowing the language helps people to understand the culture better.

### **Values and Attitudes**

Values are people's basic beliefs about the difference between right and wrong, good and bad. An attitude is a way of thinking or acting. Values and attitudes influence international business. For example, many people in the United States believe that chocolate from Switzerland is better than chocolate from other countries, and they buy a lot of it.

### **Customs and Manners**

Customs are common social practices. Manners are ways of acting that the society believes are polite. For example, in the United States, it is the custom to have salad before the main course at dinner, not after. It's not acceptable to talk with food in mouth at table. Failure to understand the customs and manners of other countries will bring difficulty selling their products. Orange juice as a breakfast drink of an American company in France doesn't sell well because the French don't usually drink juice with breakfast.



1. A knowledge of the local language allows international business people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to be more open with their customers
  - B. to communicate without outside help
  - C. to express their thoughts indirectly
  - D. to have a better idea of their own culture
2. The act of many people buying chocolate of Switzerland shows the role of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. manners
  - B. values
  - C. attitudes
  - D. customs
3. What would be the best title for the text? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Misconceptions in Business.
  - B. Basic Beliefs in Business.
  - C. International Business Culture.
  - D. Successful International Business.
4. The author's purpose of writing this article is to tell people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how to take a right attitude in business
  - B. how to avoid misunderstandings in business
  - C. how to use a local language in business
  - D. how to act politely and properly in business



Fluency in another language is one of the most important aims of a newcomer to another country. In addition, understanding the culture and learning to communicate comfortably with people of that culture are as important as learning the rules of the language. Language learning and culture learning go together and may take a long time.

Sometimes people feel that they know a culture after a few weeks or months. People do learn a lot when they first begin living in another culture, but this is only the first stage of learning. It usually involves things like learning everyday activities and some basic customs.

To really learn another culture, people have to go beyond the first stage. This is a challenge because it is often difficult to know what to