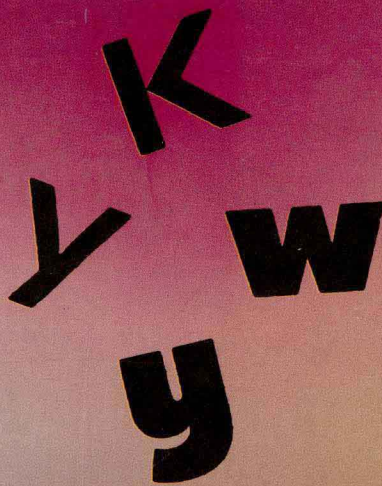


● 中学生英语文库

● 主编 陈锡麟

全新高中英语阅读**精选**

陈锡麟 赵圣骅 王庆祺 编写



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内 容 提 要

本书是《中学英语文库》中的一本,有 100 篇摘自原著的英语短文。每篇由原文、词语注释和若干选择题组成。书后附有全部选择题的参考答案。本书取材精当、深浅适度、文体各异,提供了大量的语言材料,阅读后能提高读者对英语的理解能力。本书既是对现有教材的补充,也是对校内英语学习的辅助和促进。

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前 言

随着我国改革开放形势的发展,广大的青少年及家长们都知道英语非常有用,迫切希望尽快掌握好这一门工具,为今后的学习和工作创造良好的条件。

英语是一门实践性很强的学科。英语学习有它自身的规律。要想学好英语,不仅要学词和语法,更重要的是让学习者接触大量的语言材料,经过充分的语言操练,才能使他们具备较好的语言能力,也就是英语的理解和表达能力。任何“捷径”、“突击”和“速成”都只可能是一种不现实的愿望。英语学习必须是循序渐进的和全方位的,既要学习英语的语音、词汇和语法知识,又要接受听、说、读、写各方面的训练。《中学英语文库》正是基于这一前提而为中学生编写的涉及英语学习各个环节的参考丛书,它们包括英语阅读、语法、常用词用法、说话和写作等各个方面。这些参考书既为读者提供了有益的学习材料,同时又指导学习者遵循英语学习的规律,用正确的方法去学习,以期达到事半功倍的效果。这些参考书是对现用教材的补充,也是对校内英语学习的一种辅助和促进。希望这一套丛书能帮助中学生在英语学习方面打好扎实的基础,以利于将来的深造和熟练掌握英语。

陈锡麟

1995年10月

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Passage 1

Do you like to learn about what is in the world around you? Do you often notice things that your friends don't notice? When you become interested in something, do you ask people about it and read books about it? Do you sometimes do experiments to find answers? If so, then you think in much the same way that a scientist thinks.

In school and at home you will no doubt read about scientific discoveries. In school you may be asked to give oral¹ reports on what you have read, or you may be required to carry out experiments. If you are to do such work successfully, you must become a better reader in the field of science.

Are there any good ways to help you read science then? Let's consider each of the four rules that you should follow.

1. KEEP YOUR MIND ON WHAT YOU ARE READING. Surely no one can successfully read a science article or a science textbook and think of other things. You should always keep your mind on what you are doing. Many a car has run through a stop light because a careless driver was thinking of something besides his driving. Many a word is misspelled because the one who wrote it was thinking of something besides spelling. The same thing is true of reading. If you think of nothing else while you are reading, you will become a better read-

er.

2. **KNOW WHY YOU READ.** The chapter titles and the center heads in science texts are usually worded in such a way that they arouse your curiosity and make you want to read. They often tell you what you are going to read about and why you should read. The questions sometimes found at the beginnings of the chapters guide you toward the information you want. Knowing why you read will help you become a better reader in science.

3. **KNOW THE MEANING AND THE PRONUNCIATION OF EVERY WORD.** One unknown word can keep you from understanding what you read. Mispronounced words can keep you from making a good oral report. Through the use of context²clues³, word structure rules, and the glossary⁴ in your science book you can discover the meaning and the pronunciation of most words in the text. If a word is not in the glossary, use the dictionary.

4. **FIT YOUR SPEED TO YOUR NEEDS.** To get all the important information from your science book, you must read slowly and carefully. Directions for experiments demand especially careful reading. If you misread them, the experiment may fail, and you may reach wrong conclusions.

Notes:

1. oral /'ɔ:rəl/ *a.* 口头的
2. context /'kɒntekst/ *n.* 上下文
3. clue /klu:/ *n.* 线索
4. glossary /'glɒsəri/ *n.* 词汇表

Multiple-choice exercise :

1. The first paragraph tells of all of the following fine qualities of a scientist except _____.
A. curiosity
 B. self-confidence
C. powerful observation
D. an eager desire for knowledge
2. According to the passage, _____ helps you most to read a science book successfully.
A. fitting your reading speed to your needs
 B. keeping your mind on what you are reading
 C. reading titles and sideheads carefully
D. knowing how to discover the meaning of unknown words.
3. Which of the following may not keep you from understanding what you read?
 A. Careless reading.
 B. Unknown words.
C. Mispronounced words.
D. Misreading titles and center heads.
4. If a word that has one more meaning keeps you from understanding what you read, you had better decide which meaning the word has through the use of _____.
 A. a dictionary
B. pronunciation
 C. context clues
 D. word structure rules
5. This passage is about how to _____.

- A. make scientific discoveries
- B. carry out experiments
- C. read science books or science articles
- D. get important information from books

Passage 2

The Coca-Cola company made the first cola drinks more than a hundred years ago. Companies now sell millions of bottles and cans of Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, and other colas every day. The cola flavor¹ in the drinks comes from the cola or kola nut. These nuts grow on trees in the hottest parts of the earth. Kola nuts have caffeine² in them. Coffee, tea, and chocolate have caffeine, too. Caffeine makes some people feel nervous. Now there are also cola drinks without caffeine.

Cola and other soft drinks have carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the water. This gas makes bubbles³. There is also a lot of sugar in these drinks. Some soft drinks have no sugar but artificial⁴ sweetener. It is possible that these artificial sweeteners are harmful to the body.

Notes:

1. flavor /'fleivə/ *n.* 味
2. caffeine /'kæfi:n/ *n.* 咖啡因
3. bubble /'bʌbl/ *n.* 水泡, 气泡
4. artificial /,ɑ:ti'fiʃəl/ *a.* 人造的

Multiple-choice exercise:

1. The Coca-Cola company started to make cola drinks _____.

- A. in the eighteenth century
 - B. in the twentieth century
 - C. in the early part of the nineteenth century
 - D. in the latter part of the nineteenth century.
2. The cola flavor in colas comes from the _____ of a certain plant.
- A. fruit
 - B. flower
 - C. stem
 - D. root
3. It is possible that _____ are harmful to people.
- A. caffeine and sweeteners
 - B. water and caffeine
 - C. sweeteners, sugar and water
 - D. carbon dioxide and water
4. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A. Soft drinks are usually sweet.
 - B. Now Coca-Cola is very popular in the world.
 - C. Coffee, tea and chocolate are not soft drinks because they have caffeine.
 - D. Not all cola drinks have caffeine.
5. A sweetener is _____.
- A. nothing but sugar
 - B. something that gives the sweet taste
 - C. anything sweet
 - D. made from sugar

Passage 3

As a new student at New York University, I was astonished at the \$ 300 textbook bill. My roommate, a streetwise New Yorker, took note. "You want to save a lot of money, don't you?" he said, "I'll tell you what to do. Find a couple of upperclassmen who took the classes last year and then make a deal."

I spent the next two days going around the campus¹ and hanging out with the upperclass students. To my surprise, I was able to get all my books for only \$ 125. As I'm from Illinois, I thought I had been not only active but pretty slick².

When I thanked my roommate, I saw that his shelf was still empty. "Hey, classes start tomorrow," I said. "Aren't you going to buy any books?"

"What for?" he replied. "I'll just use yours."

Notes:

1. campus /'kæmpəs/ *n.* 校园
2. slick /slik/ *a.* 机灵的

Multiple-choice exercise:

1. "My roommate, a streetwise New Yorker, took note." In this sentence, "took note" means _____.
A. noticed

- B. made a note
 - C. wrote a letter
 - D. counted money
2. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A. The writer thought that he was smart.
 - B. The writer was proud of being from Illinois.
 - C. The writer was glad that he had successfully made a deal with the upperclass students.
 - D. As expected, the writer was able to get all his books for only \$ 125.
3. The writer was probably from _____.
- A. the countryside
 - B. a big city
 - C. a small town
 - D. a foreign country
4. The writer's roommate was anything but _____.
- A. a streetwise New Yorker
 - B. a slick fellow
 - C. a kind and honest man
 - D. a new college student
5. It seems the young New Yorker _____ his roommate.
- A. laughed at
 - B. had a joke with
 - C. made fun of
 - D. made good use of