



TIAN TIAN LIAN
YINGYUYUEDULIJI

主编 蔡 晔

丛书第六次修订



英语天天练
• 能力步步高 •

英语阅读理解 天天练



高二



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



英语阅读理解 天天练

主 编 蔡 晔

副主编 冯 哲

参 编 马 瑞 王红梅 付江华 苏艳蕾 罗细华

崔树艳 秦 超 田 宁 徐 方 张 辉

孟 霞 金 烨 周 华 郭旭东 苏文轩

马 郁 谢宗成 李 影

高二



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

本书以新课标为依据,以高考为目标,结合各大版本教材特点,进行选材和设题。每个单元精选 6 篇具有时代感,语言规范、地道,内容贴近学生及社会生活各个领域的典型文章,让学生掌握最新信息,学习最有用的知识。每篇文章前设有文章难度、答题题数、阅读答题时间,以体现学生阅读能力,每篇文章配有相应的题型,以达到有效阅读的目的。阅读提示和答案详解清楚明了地展现了答题思路。本书可供高二年级学生使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语阅读理解天天练. 高二/蔡晔主编. —7 版. —北京:

机械工业出版社, 2011. 3

(天天练系列)

ISBN 978-7-111-33593-1

I. ①英… II. ①蔡… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高中—习题

IV. ①G634. 415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 032028 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑:高亚威 责任编辑:高亚威 曾麟舒

责任印制:李 妍

北京诚信伟业印刷有限公司印刷

2011 年 3 月第 7 版·第 1 次印刷

148mm×210mm·10.75 印张·321 千字

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-33593-1

定价:17.50 元

凡购本书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部调换

电话服务

网络服务

社服务中心:(010)88361066

门户网: <http://www.cmpbook.com>

销售一部:(010)68326294

教材网: <http://www.cmpedu.com>

销售二部:(010)88379649

读者服务部:(010)68993821

封面无防伪标均为盗版

前言

中学英语课程标准对基础教育阶段的英语学习提出了更高的要求，“标准”中明确要求各年级的学生在英语学习中课外阅读量最高达到 30 万个词，这相当于 1000 多篇短文的阅读量。

阅读综合能力的考查一直是高考英语测试的重中之重，其分值比重一直占总分的 40% 以上。然而，学生阅读理解的失分率居高不下。因此，提高学生的英语阅读理解能力成为了提高英语成绩的重中之重。鉴于此诸多因素，我们组织全国一批重点中学有经验的一线优秀教师，精心编写了“天天练系列”英语阅读理解分册，旨在为中学生打造一套针对性强、题型完备、材料全面、难度中上、紧扣新课标、直击高考的阅读理解提高用书。

本书特点：

本书以新课标为核心，每周精选 6 篇同类话题中具有时代感，语言规范、地道，内容贴近学生及社会生活各个领域的典型文章，让学生掌握最新信息，学习最有用的知识。每篇文章前设有文章难度、阅读答题时间、答对题数，以体现学生的阅读能力，每篇文章配有相应的题型，以达到有效阅读的目的。阅读提示和答案详解清楚、明了地展现了答题思路。

一、选材精练、原汁原味

对于以学习语言为主要目的的中学生而言，英语阅读训练并不是什么样的文章都适合，也不是读得越多越好，而是要有针对性，要有代表性，否则会走许多弯路，事倍功半。本书所选的文章具有很强的代表性，不求多，但求精和实用。文章结构难易度和生词量适中，包含的语法现象有针对性。在与中学英语课程标准和考试大纲保持一致的前提下，精选了一些省市重点中学的试题。为力求语言的纯正和原汁原味，我们引用了部分原版英文资料，编写了相应的练习题。

二、材料新鲜、可读性强

兴趣是学习最好的老师。充满新鲜感和好奇性的文章更能够吸引学生的注意力。本书所选文章具有内容新鲜、时代感强、贴近生活、趣味性强等特点，文

章体裁多样，题材丰富。为体现 21 世纪的科技时代感，本书着重突出科技英语阅读，部分所选文章涉及当前最新、最有趣的多种高新科技，使学生在在学习语言的同时还能学到许多科学知识。

三、同步训练、循序渐进、编写到位

本书旨在为学生打下坚实的英语阅读基础。在设计上力求使之成为一天一练、同步有效拔高的训练图书，并对其中的重点词汇、疑难语法进行详解，注重知识积累，避免走马观花、似是而非。训练题型的设计严格遵照当前的考试命题特点和趋势，涵盖全国各地新题型，实用、适用。

每天练一练，进步看得见；每天一小步，十天一大步，学习原来没那么辛苦！

编 者

目 录

前 言

Week 1	1	Week 17	144
Week 2	9	Week 18	153
Week 3	17	Week 19	162
Week 4	26	Week 20	171
Week 5	34	Week 21	180
Week 6	43	Week 22	189
Week 7	53	Week 23	198
Week 8	63	Week 24	207
Week 9	73	Week 25	216
Week 10	82	Week 26	225
Week 11	91	Week 27	234
Week 12	100	Week 28	244
Week 13	109	Week 29	254
Week 14	117	Week 30	263
Week 15	126	参考答案与解析	274
Week 16	135		

Week 1

Passage 1

难度 ☆ | 时间 _____ | 答题题数 _____

I work as a journalist and today I was lucky to have an interview with Ezra Pryme, the famous English eccentric (怪人). I say “lucky”, because Ezra Pryme doesn’t have much time for the humans and he almost has no visitors. He is very rich and he has a very big country house with a large garden. He has got a large family, but he never sees any of his children or grandchildren. “I haven’t got any time for them,” he says. He has the largest collection of Art Deco objects in the world, but he is the only one who never sees them.

I knocked at the door of the house at exactly 3 pm. Ezra’s servant opened the door for me. I was led through a large hall which had all sorts of paintings on the walls and then into a library. I waited for a while and at last a very short man appeared. He had white hair and grey eyes. He had a beautiful green suit on and pink tie. He also had a smile on his face, which surprised me. As soon as he saw me, he held out his hand. Not expecting this, I hesitated for a moment. “You can shake hands,” he said, “I don’t have any diseases! Mind the steps!” he cries, leading me down some steps, “I don’t say that to all my visitors, you know!”

- () 1. What’s the meaning of the underlined word “hesitated”?
- A. Introduced oneself. B. Held out my hand.
C. Showed uncertainty. D. Showed smiles.
- () 2. Ezra Pryme is called an eccentric, which is not the reason?
- A. He never sees any of his children or grandchildren.
B. He himself has a very big house and garden.
C. He has seldom had visitors.
D. He accepted the interview.
- () 3. Why was the writer allowed to have the interview?



- A. Because he was a new journalist.
- B. Because he was lucky.
- C. We don't know from the passage.
- D. Since the eccentric likes journalists.

Passage 2

难度 ☆ | 时间 _____ | 答对题数 _____

It's fast. It's cold. And it's one of the roughest sports you'll see. What is it? Ice hockey(冰上曲棍球).

In ice hockey, players use sticks to hit a puck(冰球) into a goal(球门). The goal is enclosed by a net. An ice hockey rink(冰球场) is about 184 to 200 feet (61 to 67 meters) long. It is 85 to 98 feet (27 to 30 meters) wide. The rink is circled by walls. These are about 4 feet (1.4 meters) high.

There are six players on an ice hockey team. They are two forwards(前锋), two defense men, one center, and one goalie(守门员). The goalie's job is to keep the puck out of his team's net. And out of his own face.

The game begins with something called a face-off. Then each team defends its own goal. Or, when they have the puck, they attack the other goal. A goal is worth one point.

Ice hockey is fun to watch. But that's not easy. The players and puck move so fast that following the game means being on your toes!

- () 1. What is another good title for this story?
 - A. The Goalie's Job
 - B. The History of Hockey
 - C. Some Facts about Hockey
 - D. What Is a Puck?
- () 2. On a hockey team, there are _____.
 - A. 6 players
 - B. 12 players
 - C. 4 players
 - D. 84 players
- () 3. The goalie's job is to _____.
 - A. hit the puck into the goal
 - B. keep the puck out of the goal
 - C. put his face near the puck
 - D. enclose the rink with walls
- () 4. Ice hockey is _____.

- A. a game played on ice B. a kind of football game
C. a slow ice game D. ice skating
- () 5. In the passage, the phrase “on one’s toes” means _____.
A. to stand on one’s toes
B. to be in a state of readiness
C. to run on one’s toes
D. to watch the game on one’s toes

Passage 3

难度 ☆☆ | 时间 _____ | 答对题数 _____

Paris is the capital of the European nation of France. It is also one of the most beautiful and most famous cities in the world.

Paris is called the City of Light. It is also an international fashion center. What modern women are wearing in Paris will soon be worn by many women in the world. Paris is also a famous world center of education. For instance, the headquarter of UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, is in Paris.

The Seine River divides the city into two parts. Thirty-two bridges cross this centric river. The oldest and perhaps most well-known is the Pont Neuf, which was built in the sixteenth century. The Sorbonne, a famous university, is located on the Left Bank of the river. The beautiful white church Sacre Coeur lies on top of the hill called Montmarte on the Right Bank of the Seine.

There are many other famous places in Paris, such as the famous museum the Louvre as well as the cathedral of Notre Dame. However, the most famous landmark in this city must be the Eiffel Tower.

Paris is named after a group of people called the Parisii. They built a small village on an island in the middle of the Seine River about two thousand years ago. This island, called Ile de la Cite, is where Notre Dame is located. Today around eight million people live in the Paris area.

- () 1. Paris is famous for _____.
A. beauty B. fashion and education
C. Louvre and Eiffel Tower D. all of the above



- () 2. Parisii originally is _____.
A. Paris
B. a group of people living in Paris 2,000 years ago
C. a small village
D. the white church
- () 3. Pont Neuf is _____.
A. a famous bridge
B. a famous university
C. a beautiful tower
D. a well-known church
- () 4. _____ divides Paris into two parts.
A. the Eiffel Tower
B. the Seine River
C. UNESCO
D. Notre Dame

Passage 4

难度 ☆☆ | 时间 _____ | 答对题数 _____

Americans wear black for mourning while Chinese wear white. Westerners think of dragons as monsters while Chinese honor them as symbols of God. Chinese civilization has often shown such polarities (极性) with the West, as though each stands at extreme ends of a global string (线). Now in the University of California, Berkeley, a psychologist has discovered deeper polarities between Chinese and American cultures—polarities that go to the heart of how we reason and discover truth.

His findings go far toward explaining why American cultures seem to be contentious and Chinese cultures so passive, when compared to each other. More importantly, the research opens the way for the peoples of the East and the West to learn from each other in fundamental ways. The Chinese could learn much from Western methods for determining scientific truth, said Kaiping Peng, a former Beijing scholar (学者), who is now a UC Berkeley assistant professor of psychology. And Americans could profit (获利) enormously (巨大地) from the Chinese tolerance for accepting contradictions (矛盾) in social and personal life, he said.

“Americans have a terrible need to find out who is right in an argument,” said Peng. “The problem is that at the interpersonal level you really don’t

need to find the truth, or maybe there isn't any." Chinese people, said Peng, are far more content to think that both sides have flaws(瑕疵) and virtues, because they have a holistic(整体的) awareness that life is full of contradictions(矛盾). They do far less blaming of the individual than Americans do, he added.

In studies of interpersonal argument, for example, when subjects were asked to deal with contradictory information stemming from conflict between a mother and a daughter or a student and a school, Peng found that Americans were "non-compromising(妥协), blaming one side—usually the mother—for the causes of the problems, demanding changes from one side to attain a solution and offering no compromise" in dealing with the conflict. Compared to this angry, blaming American stance(立场), the Chinese were paragons(模范) of compromise, finding fault on both sides and looking for solutions that moved both sides to the middle.

- () 1. In Paragraph 1, the author sets examples in order to _____.
A. expose(揭露) the contradiction between Chinese and Americans
B. show the differences between Chinese culture and American culture
C. find the reason for the differences
D. generalize the main idea of the passage
- () 2. The underlined word "contentious" in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.
A. conservative B. aggressive C. objective D. optimistic
- () 3. Compared with Americans, Chinese are _____.
A. likely to find the truth in life
B. reluctant to admit their own failure
C. reluctant to have a general idea of things
D. likely to know advantages and disadvantages of things
- () 4. The studies show that _____.
A. an American treats his or her mother badly
B. ideas of treating the aged are different
C. personalities of Chinese and American are different
D. conflicts of Americans and Chinese are different



- () 5. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A. polarities between American and Chinese culture
B. priorities(优先权) of American culture to Chinese
C. different attitudes towards the aged
D. different manners in social occasions

Passage 5

难度 ☆☆☆ | 时间 _____ | 答题题数 _____

We were standing at the top of a church tower. My father had brought me to this spot in a small town not far from our home in Rome. I wondered why.

“Look down, Elsa,” Father said. I gathered all my courage and looked down. I saw the square in the center of the village. And I saw the criss-cross(十字形) of the twisting, turning streets leading to the square. “See, my dear,” Father said gently. “There is more than one way to the square. Life is like that. If you can’t get to the place where you want to go by one road, try another.”

Now I understood why I was there. Earlier that day I had begged my mother to do something about the awful lunches that were served at school. But she refused because she could not believe the lunches were as bad as I said.

When I turned to Father for help, he would not interfere(干涉). Instead, he brought me to this high tower to give me a lesson. By the time we reached home, I had a plan.

At school the next day, I secretly poured my luncheon soup into a bottle and brought it home. Then I asked our cook to serve it to Mother at dinner. The plan worked perfectly. She swallowed one spoonful and sputtered(气急败坏地说), “The cook must have gone mad!” Quickly I told what I had done, and Mother stated firmly that she would take up the matter of lunches at school the next day!

In the years that followed I often remembered the lesson Father taught me. I began to work as a fashion designer two years ago. I wouldn’t stop working until I tried every possible means to reach my goal. Father’s wise

words always remind me that there is more than one way to the square.

- () 1. The author's father took her to the top of a church tower to _____.
A. enjoy the beautiful scenery of the whole town
B. find out how many ways lead to the square
C. inspire her to find out another way to solve her problem
D. help her forget some unpleasant things earlier that day
- () 2. What did the author want her mother to do earlier that day?
A. Do something delicious for lunch.
B. Taste her awful lunch.
C. Dismiss the mad cook.
D. Speak to the school about lunch.
- () 3. The underlined sentence in the fifth paragraph means _____.
A. the cook agreed to serve the soup to Mother
B. the matter of lunches was successfully settled
C. her father persuaded her mother successfully
D. the method the author thought of was effective
- () 4. What did the author's mother think of her luncheon soup after she tasted it?
A. It was delicious.
B. It wasn't so bad as the author said.
C. It couldn't be worse.
D. It was as good as her cook did.
- () 5. By sharing her own experiences, the author tried to tell us _____.
A. when one road was blocked, we should try another
B. how bad the lunches of her school were
C. how wise her father was
D. about the church tower near her home

Passage 6

难度 ☆☆ | 时间 _____ | 答对题数 _____

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, tests usually consisted of



saying poetry aloud or giving speeches.

In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their field of study with people who had made a special study for the subject. This custom exists today as part of the process of testing candidates for the doctor's degree.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same questions, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and the development of modern industry. A room full of candidates for a state examination timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers, resembles(类似) a group of workers at an automobile factory. Certainly, during examinations, teachers and students _____.

One type of tests sometimes is called an objective test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To make up an objective test, the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like answers to students who have not learnt the material properly.

1. What could be a title for this passage?

2. Translate the underlined sentence in the second paragraph into Chinese.

3. Please fill in the blank in the Paragraph 3 with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words)

4. Explain the underlined sentence in the last paragraph in English.

5. Do you like the examinations today? Why? (Please answer within 30 words)

Week 2

Passage 1

难度 ☆ | 时间 _____ | 答题题数 _____

Shanghai: Car rentals (出租) are becoming more and more popular as an inexpensive way of taking to the roads. Business people, foreigners and families alike are making good use of the growing industry.

The first car rental firm opened in Shanghai in 1992 and now 12 car rental players are in the game, with more than 11,500 cars in their books.

The largest player—Shanghai Bashi Tourism Car Rental Center offers a wide variety of choices—deluxe sedans, minivans, station wagons, coaches. Santana sedans are the biggest favorite.

Firms can attract enough customers for 70 percent of their cars every month. This figure shoots up during holiday seasons like National Day, Labor Day and New Year's Day, with some recording 100 percent rental.

"The major market force rests in the growing population of white-collar employees (白领雇员), who can afford the new service," said Zhuang Yu, marketing manager of Shanghai Angel Car Rental Co.

- () 1. The words "deluxe sedans", "minivans" and "station wagons" used in the text refer to _____.
A. cars in the making B. car rental firms
C. cars for rental D. car makers
- () 2. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
A. 70% of the cars can be rented out on holiday.
B. 70% of the customers are white-collar employees.
C. More firms are open for service during holiday seasons.
D. Some firms rent out all their cars during holiday seasons.
- () 3. Shanghai's car rental industry is growing so fast mainly due to _____.
A. better cars supplied by producers



- B. fast service offered by car rental firms
- C. the increasing number of white-collar employees
- D. people's growing interest in travelling during holidays

Passage 2

难度 ☆ | 时间 _____ | 答题题数 _____

Cannes will rock to the sound of a cancan dance this year when *Moulin Rouge* by the Australian director Baz Luhrmann opens the French film festival (电影节) in May. The musical stars Nicole Kidman as a singer, and John Leguizamo as the artist Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec. It will be competing for the Palme d'Or, the festival's top prize. The festival runs to May 21.

The American actor Tommy Lee Jones, 54, has married his longtime girlfriend, Dawn Maria Laurel, 36, in a private (秘密的) wedding in San Antonio. "It wasn't a big to-do," said Fred Biery, a US District Judge who performed the service. He refused to discuss things further. "These are very private people," he said.

Loretta Lynn is being treated for a very bad cold in Tennessee and will miss several appearances. The country singer, 65, was admitted to a hospital near her home in Hurricane Mills. "She is in good condition, but the doctors are watching her closely," a spokeswoman said.

The French-Algerian singer Enrico Macias was named a United Nations peace messenger. Enrico joins eight other people who act as goodwill envoys (使者) for the United Nations, among them are the writer Elie Wiesel and the basketball player Magic Johnson.

- () 1. We can learn from the text that Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec is _____.
A. a figure in a film
B. a dancer in a show
C. a country singer
D. a prize winner
- () 2. We know from the text that _____.
A. *Moulin Rouge* won the top prize in a film festival
B. Loretta Lynn is under the doctors' care

C. eight people serve as the UN goodwill envoys

D. Fred Biery was Tommy Lee Jones' assistant

() 3. This text most probably appears in _____.

A. a book on film stars

B. a film review in a magazine

C. a newspaper

D. a notice

Passage 3

难度 ☆☆ | 时间 _____ | 答对题数 _____

Architecture is an art. Unlike sculpture, painting or music, it is an art that has a practical basis. Each building serves a definite purpose. People living in different ways have developed different styles of architecture to suit their special needs.

The development of architecture has been a long, long process. At first, people lived in caves. Then, experimenting with whatever material they could find—wood, mud, stone, plants—they started to build homes to protect themselves from bad weather and danger.

However, wood and plants easily caught fire, so important buildings meant to be lasting, were often built of stone. The first great stone buildings were probably the pyramids (金字塔) in Egypt.

In the 1800s, for the first time in centuries, new building materials were available. The new materials included iron, steel, concrete and large sheets of glass. One of the first buildings using these new materials was built in the US by the architect Louis Sullivan. It was the Guaranty Building in New York, built in 1894. It had a steel frame.

The 20th century is one of the greatest periods in the history of architecture. It brought a revolution in the design of buildings. Architects thought that old cities should be destroyed and replaced with tall concrete towers connected on many levels by bridges and roads. During the 1950s many cities, particularly in the US, became involved in urban renewal programmes. Many older buildings were destroyed. However, today, archi-