

高级中学英语

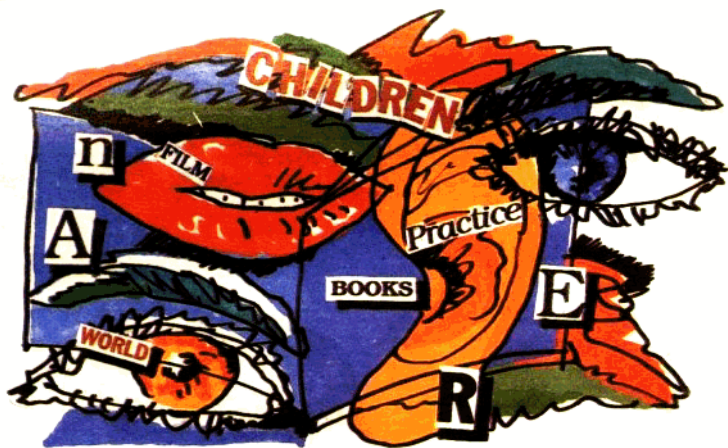
# 阅读训练

第一册 (上)

(供高中一年级上学期用)

## Reading Practice Book 1 (A)

人民教育出版社外语室英语组编



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## Reading Practice Book 1 (A)

主 编	董蔚君 司延亭
责 任 编 辑	司延亭
设 计	郑旺全
绘 图	孙凯
封 面 设 计	张蓓
封 面 图 绘 制	王睢
美 术 编 辑	陈出新

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## 编写说明

阅读能力的培养一方面是要靠教科书提供的为学生获得主动而准确地运用语言能力设计的语言材料和在教师指导下通过有效的阅读训练活动来进行的。高中英语第一册为学生的阅读训练提供了内容丰富、题材广泛的语言材料。但是另一方面，在高中阶段，阅读能力的培养不能仅靠少量的精读材料，更重要的是要有一定量的泛读材料。因为到了高中阶段，在进一步提高听说能力的同时，要侧重培养阅读能力。读和听一样，是领会能力，是吸收书面语的手段。阅读是一种能力，又是语言学习的一种方法。阅读时，学生的眼、口、耳、脑同时并用，可以帮助理解和吸收书面信息，巩固记忆，有利于动脑筋思考，有助于扩大词汇量，丰富语言知识，了解英语国家的社会文化背景等。要指导学生查阅词典、语法等工具书，鼓励学生根据上下文猜测词义，使学生逐渐获得独立阅读的能力。听和读是输入，只有足够的输入量，也就是说，只有通过广泛地阅读、大量地阅读和快速地阅读，使学生真正具备了阅读能力，才能保证他们具有较好的说和写的能力。因此，在教学中应尽可能加强听读训练，特别要注意增加阅读训练。

另外，《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲(初审稿)》在有关阅读能力的培养和要求方面指出：“能借助词典读懂难度略低于所学语言的材料，生词率不超过3%。能根据语境中较为明显的提示和构词法知识推断少数生词的语义或初步确认其语义范围。”一年级和三年级学生能分别以每分钟40-50个词和50-60个词的速度，阅读生词率不超过3%的有关人物传记、寓言故事、活动记述、社会文化、文史知识、科普小品等内容的材料，能够把握主要的事实和中心思想。理解正确率达到70%。”为了贯彻高中英

语教学大纲这些精神，我们编写了高中英语阅读训练第一、二、三册，分别配合高中英语课本第一、二、三册，供高中一、二、三年级学生选用。

本书是按高中英语第一册课文顺序编写的。每一单元编配3篇阅读训练材料，包括1篇快速阅读(Fast reading)材料和2篇泛读(Extensive reading)材料，较长的就分为上、下两篇。第一篇为快速阅读，题材与课文基本上相同，难度略低于课文。每篇阅读材料的长度为300-500个词左右。生词率为1%—3%。快速阅读的目的是为了复习和巩固课堂上所学的语言知识，培养学生对阅读的兴趣，训练他们阅读的技能。要提高学生阅读英语的能力，单纯通过教科书中的课文教学和快速阅读材料是不够的，还要按年级和学生的具体情况，有计划地指导他们在课外阅读一定数量的读物。本书的泛读材料1和泛读材料2就是为这一目的而编写的。泛读材料的题材基本上也与课文内容有一定联系，长度为300-700个词左右。生词率不超过3%。

书中文章大都选自英美出版的英语读物，个别的作了改写，以适应教学的需要。每篇短文后都编有帮助学生检查自己理解程度的练习。要求学生在阅读时高度集中注意力，一篇短文应一口气读完。读完后，立即做后面的练习，但做练习时一定不要回头再去读短文。如果学生的正确理解率达到70%，可算基本上达到了要求。

学生在阅读短文时最好记下所费的时间，然后算出平均每分钟阅读的词数。这样做，可以鞭策自己在阅读时专心致志，努力提高阅读速度。

各册中的生词，均按字母顺序列表附于书后，便于查阅。凡是学生根据已学的构词法知识能够认识的派生词、复合词或兼类词，都不算生词。不重要的专有名词，也未列入词汇表。学生在阅读短文时，最好不要每遇一个生词就去查阅词汇表，要尽可能通过上下文猜出某些词的词义。坚持这样做，不仅可以加快阅读速度，而且可以提高阅读理解能力。

本书在编写过程中得到了北京外国语学院英籍专家 Philippa Jeffery 的热情支持和帮助。她在百忙中抽出时间修改了本书的部分单元，我们在此表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限，编写时间仓促，本书难免存在缺点和错误，希望读者批评指正。

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## Unit 1

### Reading Passage A

#### A LETTER

15 Oxford Street  
London, England  
December 22, 1992

Dear Wu Min,

Have you ever seen snow? I don't think you have snow in Guangzhou, do you? In England, we usually have some snow in winter: this year we have had a lot. In the north, the snow is so thick that people can have winter sports. Even in London there has been more snow than before. Our garden looks very beautiful under the snow, and it is wonderful to be able to play in snow once again.

When I got up this morning, snow lay everywhere. It fell in the night. I have never seen so much snow in our garden. Today is Saturday, so we do not go to school. After breakfast, some of my friends came round. We made a large snowman. Its eyes were black and its nose was red. It had a big mouth and two long ears. Someone put an old cap on its head. We had a good laugh over that. After lunch we went to the park to make snowballs. In the park we met quite a few boys from our school and we had a fight with the snowballs. Isn't it interesting!

I have taken a photo of our snowman. I'm sending it to you as a present. I hope you will like it. What is the weather like in Guangzhou? Do you wish you could have winter sports?



I hope to finish this letter now because I must do my homework — then I can enjoy the snow again tomorrow!

Could you tell me what you are going to do during your winter vacation?

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

With best wishes,

Yours,

John

Read the passage and answer right or wrong:

- ( ) 1. John thinks people in Guangzhou usually have some snow in winter.
- ( ) 2. In the north of England people can have winter sports in snow.
- ( ) 3. This year there has been more snow in London than in the north of England.
- ( ) 4. It snowed hard in London the night before.
- ( ) 5. John and his friends made a large snowman with black eyes and a red nose in the park.
- ( ) 6. John took a photo of the snowman and sent it to Wu Min.
- ( ) 7. The boys made snowballs and fought each other with them in the park.
- ( ) 8. Fighting with snowballs is very interesting and exciting.
- ( ) 9. Like other boys, John likes to play in snow very much.
- ( ) 10. John will enjoy the snow again after he finishes the letter.

## Reading Passage B

### MACHINES AND FUTURE

In the future machines will improve and do more and more work for man. Few people have to work long hours. Man will have more time for leisure. How will he use this leisure in the world of tomorrow? Certainly he will still need holidays. We often hear people say, "Oh, I'd like a holiday in a place where there's a lot of sun and sea." Or perhaps, "I'd like a holiday in a place where I can climb mountains and enjoy myself in the snow."

In the future the computer will help people to find the right place. The computer will ask them questions which they will answer by pressing a button. It'll also show them pictures and they will say which ones they like. Then the computer will tell them where to find the place for holiday they want.

TV will be used more in education. It will also help people to use their leisure time well. There will be more programmes on how to make and how to do things.

In the future people will certainly have to do less work. Machines will take more and more of the work from man. This means that the rest of the time will be mostly leisure time.

In today's world, children are mostly given education for work. Most of the things they learn at school are used to help them in their adult life. In the future, children will probably have to be taught for a life without work.

Some scientists say that man of the future will be able to get enough pleasure and enjoyment on his own without going anywhere. Some scientists say that by the year

2000, people may be able to wear a small board on which there will be a lot of buttons. Each of the buttons will be joined to one of the brain's pleasure centres. A man will only need to press these buttons in different ways in order to give himself pleasure.

According to other scientists, a man will put on a small cap. The cap will make him see, feel and hear all kinds of enjoyable things. There may even be dream machines! With these machines people will be able to see the most beautiful things that they have never seen.

Read the passage and choose the right answers:

- ( ) 1. In the future \_\_\_\_\_ will be done by machines.  
A. less and less work                      B. no more work  
C. more and more work                      D. as much work as
- ( ) 2. In the future man will \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work less ... play more  
B. work more ... play more  
C. work less ... play less  
D. work more ... play less
- ( ) 3. In the future more and more of the work will be taken \_\_\_\_\_ from man.  
A. by computers                      B. by machines  
C. by TV                                  D. by man
- ( ) 4. People will spend more and more time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for pleasure                      B. for study  
C. for work                                  D. for their children
- ( ) 5. People of the future will \_\_\_\_\_ without going anywhere.  
A. work long hours                      B. have a good time  
C. wear a small board                      D. have a bad time

## Reading Passage C

### AT THE ZOO

One day Burton took his children to the zoo. He told them to be ready at two o'clock, but they weren't all ready then: little Tommy couldn't find his shoes. He could find his brown shoes, but he couldn't find his black shoes, and he wanted to wear his black shoes to the zoo. At a quarter past two his brothers and sisters told him to wear his brown shoes, so he put them on; and at last they were all ready to leave. Their mother waved goodbye and told them to enjoy their trip to the zoo. Then she sat down to read a book in the empty, quiet house.

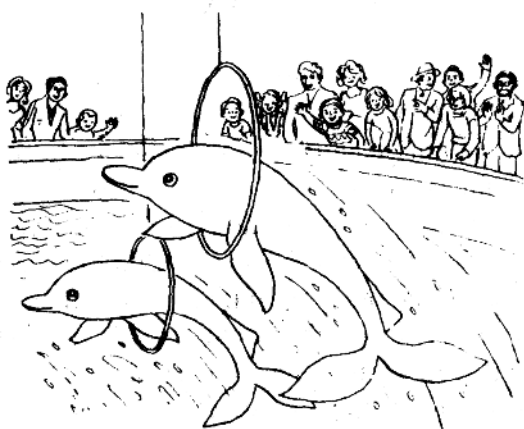
When they got to the zoo, Burton told the children to stay with him; he didn't want them to get lost in the zoo. Little Tommy asked his father to buy some food for the bears, but his father answered, "Look at the notice, Tommy. It tells us not to feed the animals."

"Why does it tell us not to feed the animals?" asked Tommy.

"Because they've got a lot of food already," said Burton. "And people often try to give them the wrong food; that's bad for the animals."

At three o'clock the dolphin show began. All the Burtons wanted to see it, so Mr Burton bought seven tickets and took the children down to the dolphin hall. The dolphins did a lot of tricks: they jumped up into the air and flew through hoops over the water; they caught rubber rings with their noses; and they played 'basketball' with red and yellow balls. The trainer blew his whistle when he

wanted the dolphins to do something, and when they did it he gave them some fish.



“How can the dolphins do all those tricks?” asked little Tommy.

“Because they are very clever,” said his big brother. “They can understand when their trainer tells them to do something; and they like to do tricks, because he always gives them some fish when they do them.”

“That’s good,” said Tommy. “I’d like to do tricks too; why doesn’t Father give me some sweets when I do them?”

Read the passage and choose the right answers:

(.) 1. Burton \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the house at two o’clock.

A. wants

B. doesn’t want

C. wanted

D. didn’t want

- ( ) 2. Tommy was looking for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his blue shoes                      C. his black shoes  
B. his brown shoes                    D. his white shoes
- ( ) 3. Burton told his children \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to get lost in the zoo  
B. to feed the bears  
C. to enjoy their trip to the zoo  
D. not to leave him
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the animals the wrong food.  
A. People often try to give  
B. Nobody tries to give  
C. People always try to give  
D. Nobody wants to give
- ( ) 5. The dolphins played 'basketball' \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with hoops  
B. with rubber rings  
C. with whistles  
D. with two balls

### PROVERBS

A good name is better than gold.  
A little is better than none.  
Better early than late.  
Better late than never.  
Better wit than wealth.  
Half a loaf is better than no bread.  
It is better to give than to take.  
Two heads are better than one.  
Quality is better than quantity.

## Unit 2

### Reading Passage A

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATION

A young man was going to join the army and had to take a medical examination. The doctor was sitting at a desk when he went in. He said to the man, "Take your coat and shirt off, and sit on that chair."

The young man did so. The doctor looked at him for a moment without getting up from his chair and then said, "All right. Put your clothes on again."

"But you haven't examined me at all!" the young man said in surprise.

"There is no need to do so," the doctor said with a smile. "When I told you to take your coat and shirt off, you heard me all right, so there is nothing wrong with your ears. You saw the chair, so your eyes are good. You could take your clothes off and sit on the chair, so you must be in good health. And you understand what I told you to do and did it without a mistake, so you must be clever enough for the army."

\*

\*

\*

A doctor was once teaching a class of medical students at a famous hospital. One evening a man was brought in, and the doctor turned to one of the students and asked: "What's wrong with this man?"

"I don't know, sir," the student answered. "Shall I examine him and find it out?"

"There is no need to examine him," said the doctor. "You should know without asking questions. He has hurt his right knee. Didn't you notice the way he walked? He hurt it by burning it in the fire. You can see one of the legs of his trousers is burnt away at the knee. He fell down this morning. You can see the mud on his trousers. This afternoon it was fine, but early this morning it rained hard. He fell down and his trousers were wet. He tried to dry his trousers by the fire, and he hurt his knee."

Then the doctor turned to the man and asked, "Is that right?"

"Yes, sir," said the man.

Read the first passage and answer the questions:

1. Why did the young man go to the doctor?
2. Why did the doctor tell the young man to take his coat and shirt off and sit on a chair?
3. Did the doctor examine the young man? Why?
4. How do you think of the doctor?

\*

\*

\*

Read the second passage and answer the questions:

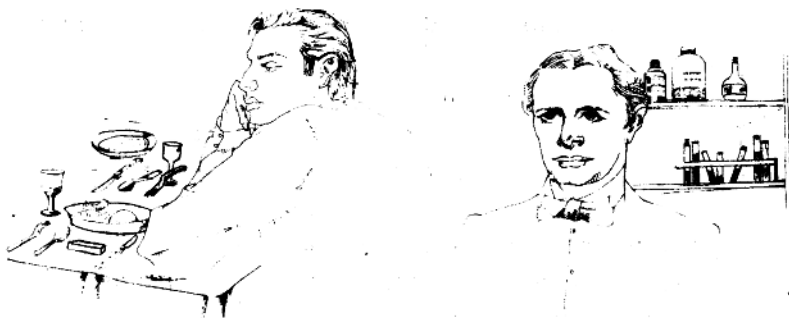
5. How did the doctor know the man had fallen down that morning?
6. How did the doctor know the man's leg was burnt in the fire?
7. Was what the doctor said right?



## Reading Passage B

### CAREFUL AND CARELESS

Careful and careless are as different as fire and water. But strangely enough, many scientists have both these qualities, that is, they are both careful and careless. Newton, the famous English scientist, was such a person.



Once Newton invited a friend to a dinner at home. When they were ready to eat, Newton left to get a bottle of wine. But after his friend had waited for a long time, Newton still didn't come back. Finally his friend found Newton in his lab. The reason was that when Newton was going to get the bottle of wine, he suddenly had a new idea for the experiment he was doing, so he completely forgot his friend and the dinner. There was another time when Newton was leading a horse up a mountain, holding the rein in his hand. While he was walking, he kept thinking of problems he had met in his studies. When he got to the top of the mountain, he found that the rein was not in his