

E n g l i s h

主编 陈文珊

# Fast Reading

for S1B

● 高 一 下

高中英语

快速阅读



YZLI0890152230



华东师范大学出版社

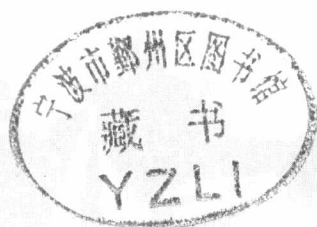
主编 陈文珊

高中英语

# 快速阅读

高一下

*English Fast Reading for S1B*



YZLI0890162230

华东师范大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语快速阅读. 高一. 下 / 陈文珊主编. —上海:  
华东师范大学出版社, 2005. 9  
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5617 - 4299 - 0

I. 高… II. 陈… 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(2005)第 116764 号

## 高中英语快速阅读·高一下

主 编 陈文珊  
副 主 编 付 慧  
策划组稿 张蝶英  
审读编辑 邱子桐  
封面设计 高 山

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社  
社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号 邮编 200062  
网 址 [www.ecnupress.com.cn](http://www.ecnupress.com.cn)  
电 话 021-60821666 行政传真 021-62572105  
客服电话 021-62865537 门市(邮购)电话 021-62869887  
地 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号华东师范大学校内先锋路口  
网 店 <http://ecnup.taobao.com/>

印 刷 者 宜兴德胜印刷有限公司  
开 本 787×1092 16 开  
印 张 8  
字 数 142 千字  
版 次 2011 年 2 月第三版  
印 次 2011 年 7 月第二次  
书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5617 - 4299 - 0/G · 2495  
定 价 14.00 元

出 版 人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题,请寄回本社客服中心调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

# CONTENTS

Unit 1	The Special English Programs .....	1
Unit 2	Queen of Gymnastics—Svetlana Khorkina .....	3
Unit 3	A Girl's Dream .....	5
Unit 4	Where Is God? .....	7
Unit 5	"Computer Crime" .....	9
Unit 6	The Work of a Housewife .....	11
Unit 7	The Bridge .....	13
Unit 8	Volcano .....	15
Unit 9	An Experiment of Fantasy Activities on Children .....	17
Unit 10	Why Would People Go to Mars, Never to Return? .....	19
Unit 11	The Nine O'clock News .....	21
Unit 12	Addiction .....	23
Unit 13	Tie a Knot in the Equator .....	25
Unit 14	First Day at Work .....	27
Unit 15	Dolphins Can Talk .....	29
Unit 16	Oxana Chusovitina .....	31
Unit 17	Bathing .....	33
Unit 18	Pyramids .....	35
Unit 19	A Clever Dog .....	37
Unit 20	Statuses .....	39
Unit 21	"Fire! Fire!" .....	41
Unit 22	Human's Face .....	43
Unit 23	Olympic Games .....	45
Unit 24	Expressions about Water .....	47
Unit 25	Two Letters .....	49
Unit 26	Photography .....	51
Unit 27	Antinuclear Demonstration .....	53
Unit 28	Women's Rights .....	55
Unit 29	Job Interviews .....	57
Unit 30	The Problem of Vandalism .....	59

Unit 31	Computer Art Museum .....	61
Unit 32	Protecting Copyright .....	63
Unit 33	Space Hero .....	65
Unit 34	Being Polluted by Cars .....	67
Unit 35	The Making of a Good Teacher .....	69
Unit 36	Learning English in Sleep .....	71
Unit 37	We Should All Grow Fat and Be Happy .....	73
Unit 38	Chinese Americans .....	75
Unit 39	Glass .....	77
Unit 40	Tennis Games .....	79
Unit 41	London Taxi Drivers .....	81
Unit 42	The Recycling System .....	83
Unit 43	Traveling by Bus .....	85
Unit 44	Intellectual Activity .....	87
Unit 45	Earthquakes .....	89
Unit 46	Hormones .....	91
Unit 47	Campus Life in Universities .....	93
Unit 48	Passive Learning .....	95
Unit 49	A Machine with Human-like Ability .....	97
Unit 50	Farmland .....	99
Unit 51	Acupuncture .....	101
Unit 52	Man and the Sea .....	103
Unit 53	Space Travel .....	105
Unit 54	Our Exploration in the Woods .....	107
Unit 55	The Hope Is a Game .....	109
Unit 56	The Common Cold .....	111
Unit 57	American School Buses .....	113
Unit 58	Newspapers .....	115
Unit 59	Lightning .....	117
Unit 60	Student Exchange .....	119
Keys .....		121



## The Special English Programs

On October 19, 1959, the first Special English program was broadcast on the Voice of America. It was an experiment. The goal was to communicate by radio in clear and simple English with people whose native language was not English. Experts said the goal was *admirable*, but the method would not work. They were proved wrong. The Special English programs quickly became some of the most popular on VOA. And they still are.

Forty years later, Special English continues to communicate with people who are not fluent in English. But during the years its role has expanded. It also helps people learn American English. And it provides listeners, even those who are native English speakers, with information they cannot find elsewhere.

Today, Special English broadcasts around the world seven days a week, five times a day. Each half-hour broadcast begins with 10 minutes of the latest news followed by 20 minutes of feature programming. There is a different short feature every weekday about science, development, agriculture and environment, and on the weekend, about news events and American idioms.

Three elements make Special English unique. It has a limited vocabulary of 1,500 words. Most are simple words that describe objects, actions or emotions. Special English is written in short, simple sentences that contain only one idea. And Special English is spoken at a slower pace, about two-thirds the speed of Standard English. This helps people who are learning English hear each word clearly. It also helps people who are English speakers understand complex subjects.

Through the years, Special English has become a very popular tool for teaching English, even though it was not designed as a teaching program. It succeeds in helping people learn English in a non-traditional way. In countries around the world, English teachers assign

Special English to their students. They praise it for improving their students' ability to understand American English and for the content of the programs. Universities and private companies in many countries produce packages of Special English materials for students' use.

Words: 340

Suggested reading time: 4.5 min.

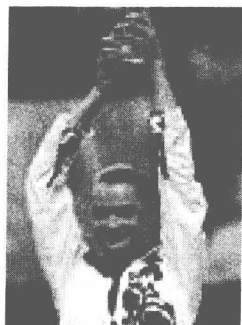
**Choose the best answers:**

1. At the beginning, Special English program was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well received  
B. rejected by native people  
C. doubted by some professionals  
D. intended for teaching English
2. What kind of English is spoken on Special English?  
A. British English.  
B. American English.  
C. Both British and American English.  
D. Not certain.
3. Which of the following are the elements that make Special English unique?  
a. Limited vocabularies.  
b. Short simple sentences.  
c. Good communication methods.  
d. Slow speed.  
e. Interesting feature programming.  
A. a, b, e  
B. a, c, d  
C. a, b, d  
D. b, d, e
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A. Special English has been founded for less than 50 years.  
B. Native English speakers don't go in for Special English much.  
C. Special English usually starts with 20 minutes of the latest news.  
D. People can learn some idioms from Special English.
5. From the last paragraph we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Listening to Special English can be a student's homework  
B. Listening to Special English can improve the content of the program  
C. Some students record the Special English material for sale  
D. Learning English from VOA is a traditional way for English learners

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_



## Queen of Gymnastics— Svetlana Khorkina

As the most successful gymnast in Russia, she is tall and graceful — Svetlana Khorkina is more than a champion. She is a star.

Khorkina was born on January 19, 1979 in Belgorod. She was introduced to gymnastics by her mother when she was only four years old. When asked how to start her gymnastics career, she smiled. “As a child, I was very particular about my food. My mother hoped that if she put me into gymnastics, I would start eating breakfast after having spent a lot of energy in the gym.”

Her coach wanted her to train in rhythmic gymnastics because of body type, but Khorkina insisted on learning artistic gymnastics. Boris Pilkin was the only coach throughout her entire career. Then her height, normally considered a negative in gymnastics, became a positive.

For the past ten years, Khorkina also did much for the Russian gymnastic team. Many times she had to take part in competitions with wounds, but she managed to win!

Please remember the period when Khorkina bravely entered the world of show business, and had even more courage to enter the world of theater. She was successful there! She was supposed to quit gymnastics after becoming a famous person, but she did not! “You should perform for us!” said her coach and fans as they understood that there were no such strong gymnasts as Khorkina in the Russian team.

In 2004, Khorkina, 25 years old, announced that she would retire after the Athens Olympics. She wanted to end her gymnastics career with a gold medal, so she went to Athens. But the result disappointed her. She gained only a silver on individual all-around and a bronze on team. “Actually, I feel I’m capable of competing still, but I believe it’s



time for me to finish. As any other woman does, I'd like to have a family. I'd like to have kids. I'd like to be loved. "Khorkina said. She is an artist in a sport that doesn't reward artistry anymore, old in a sport that worships youth. So it's time for her to leave.

On August 19, 2004, she played the artist one final time. Even Olympic boss Jacques Rogge stopped by. Asked to name his favorite gymnast, he replied, "Khorkina. She's a real woman."

Words: 378

Suggested reading time: 4.5 min.

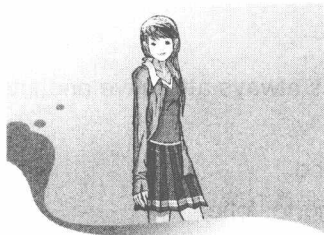
**Choose the best answers:**

1. Why did her mother have Khorkina attempt gymnastics very young?  
A. To make her a world famous gymnast.    B. To continue her career.  
C. To make her eat more food.    D. To serve her motherland.
2. Which of the following is true about Khorkina's body type?  
A. It was perfect for gymnastics.  
B. It was a disadvantage but she turned it into an advantage.  
C. It was usually thought unsuitable for gymnastics.  
D. It was difficult to achieve greatly with such a body type.
3. Khorkina tried all of the following careers except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sports    B. show business  
C. the world of theatre    D. teaching gymnastics
4. Which of the following can describe Khorkina's feeling at the Athens Olympics?  
A. Disappointed.    B. Sorrowful.    C. Successful.    D. Surprised.
5. The author mentioned Jacques Rogge in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. show Khorkina's importance    B. prove Khorkina's great pity  
C. stress Khorkina's greatness    D. comfort Khorkina's failure

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_



## A Girl's Dream

While acting may run in the family, it wasn't Angelina Jolie's only choice when thinking about her future. Although Jolie has studied her craft since childhood, at one point, the 26-year-old, who stars this month in *Tomb Raider* with her father, actor John Voight, wanted to be a funeral director. "I thought that the crossing over could be a beautiful thing and a time of comfort when people could reach out to each other."

Tradition is always attractive and interesting to Jolie, who moved with her mother, Marcheline Bertrand, and brother after her parents separated when she was two. "I never had one home. I never had an attic that had old things in it. We always moved, so I was never rooted anywhere. And I always dreamed of having that attic of things that I could go back and have a look. I'm very drawn to some things that are traditions, that are roots, and I think that may be why I paid such special attention to funerals."

Finally, she chose acting. "Following in my father's footsteps," she says, "is an interesting thing, because I think we speak to each other through our work. You don't really know your parents in a certain way, and they don't really know you. So he can watch a film and see how I am as a woman, the way I'm dealing with a husband who's been hurt, or the way I'm crying alone."

"And it's the same for me: I can watch films of his and just see who he is. I've learned to understand him as a person."

Words: about 300

Suggested reading time: 4 min.

### Choose the best answers:

1. The passage is about a woman who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was once a funeral director
  - B. is the leading actress in *Tomb Raider*
  - C. wants an attic to live in
  - D. was hurt by her husband
2. Which of the following can best support "Tradition is always attractive and interesting to Jolie"?
- A. Jolie longed to have old things from her childhood.
  - B. Having more than one home is always interesting to Jolie.
  - C. Jolie's parents separated when she was very young.
  - D. Tradition is always rooted somewhere.
3. The words "Following in my father's footsteps" most probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. listening to my father's advice      B. taking my father as an example
  - C. walking after my father              D. looking for my father's footsteps
4. Angelina Jolie finally chose acting because she thought she and her father could \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. work together several months a year
  - B. bring into memory what happened in the past
  - C. pay attention to things they are interested in
  - D. get to know each other through their films
5. The underlined sentence implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. praying to God can comfort people's hearts
  - B. passing the church is a beautiful thing
  - C. she might love the job in the church
  - D. she felt sad when someone died

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_



## Where Is God?

A couple had two little boys, aged 8 and 10, who were excessively mischievous. They were always getting into trouble. And their parents knew that. If any mischief occurred in their town, their sons were probably involved.

The boys' mother heard that a clergyman in town had been successful in disciplining children, so she asked if he would speak with her boys. The clergy agreed, but asked to see them individually. So the mother sent her 8-year-old first in the morning, with the older boy to see the clergyman in the afternoon.

The clergyman, a huge man with a booming voice, sat the younger boy down and asked him sternly, "Where is God?" The boy's mouth dropped open, but he made no response, sitting there with his mouth hanging open, wide-eyed. So the clergyman repeated the question in an even sterner tone, "Where is God!?" Again the boy made no attempt to answer. So the clergyman raised his voice even more and shook his finger in the boy's face and shouted, "WHERE IS GOD!?"

The boy screamed and ran directly home and rushed into his closet, slamming the door behind him. When his older brother found him in the closet, he asked, "What happened?"

The younger brother, gasping for breath, replied, "We are in BIG trouble this time, Dude. God is missing, and they think WE did it."

Words: about 250

Suggested reading time: 3.5 min.

**Choose the best answers:**

1. The underlined sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. their sons were probably beaten
  - B. their sons were probably hurt
  - C. their sons probably played a part in it
  - D. their sons were happy
  
2. The clergyman promised to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. frighten the children
  - B. beat the children
  - C. talk to the two children at the same time
  - D. talk to the two children one by one
  
3. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is TRUE?
  - A. The two children always obeyed their mother.
  - B. Their father didn't know that their children were naughty.
  - C. The clergyman was very rich.
  - D. The two children liked to play tricks.
  
4. By asking "Where is God?", the clergyman wanted to tell the child \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they should behave themselves
  - B. he was angry, for they have had stolen God
  - C. that God is missing
  - D. to find God
  
5. At last, when the younger child rushed home, he was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. happy
  - B. frightened
  - C. ill
  - D. angry

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_



## “Computer Crime”

Read the following passage and then choose the most suitable heading from this list for each paragraph of the passage. Note that there is one extra heading.

- A. Computer criminals are all low-paid but intelligent people.
- B. Computers don't have human's emotions.
- C. Police are worrying about computer crimes.
- D. Computers have been used to steal money.
- E. Computer crimes are difficult to track down.
- F. Exemplification of computer crimes.

1.

In many businesses, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, effective, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, “Unlike humans, computers never have a bad day.” And they are honest.

2.

Many banks advertise that their work is “untouched by human hands” and therefore safe from human attack. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no sense, and the growing number of computer crimes show they can be used to steal.

3.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witnesses and often no proof. A computer cannot remember who used it and simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York City Bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this

because he moved the money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler. When the police broke up a gambling operation, his name was in the records.

4.

Some clerks use the computer's power to get revenge on bosses whom they consider unfair. Recently, a large company fired its computer-tape assistant for reasons that were connected with her personal rather than her professional life. She was given thirty days' notice. In those thirty days, she got rid of all the company's computerized records.

5.

Most computer criminals have been clerks in low position. Now police wonder if this is "the tip of the iceberg". As one of the officials says, "I have a feeling that there are more crimes out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing — the ones who really know how a computer works."

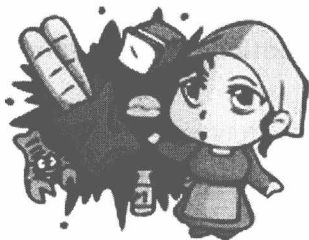
Words: about 350

Suggested reading time: 4 min.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_



## The Work of a Housewife

As a nanny, cook, cleaner, shopper, driver, and gardener, she has one of the most demanding jobs in Britain today. And paying someone else to do the chores (家务活) which take the average housewife 71 hours a week would cost €349.

At over €18,000 a year, that's more than the earnings of 70 percent of the population, including train drivers, firemen, prison officers, and social workers. Looking after a baby less than a year old takes a housewife into an even higher pay league. According to a study, she earns €457 a week — at nearly €24,000 a year, the same as teachers, engineers, and chemists.

Researchers put a price on each chore, then tried to find out how long the average person takes doing them. They found housewives spend an average 70.7 hours a week on housework — with looking after the children (17.9 hours) and cooking and cleaning (12.3 hours each) the most time-consuming.

A wife with a part-time job still works an average of 59 hours a week at home. Those in full-time employment put in more hours at home than in the workplace. The good news is that these hours drop sharply as children get older. While the average mother with a child under one puts in 90 hours weekly, the figure drops to 80 hours from one to four and to 66 hours from five to ten.

Mother-of-four Karen Williams from London said, "Paying the housewives may not be practical, but the government should recognize the value of housework, perhaps through the tax. Running a house takes a lot of time and most husbands don't understand this. For example, my husband only puts a shelf up now and again. He never cleans the kitchen — that's the real test."



**Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.**

1. Who earns the most according to the text? A social worker, a fireman, a gardener or a teacher?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. We learn from the text that looking after children \_\_\_\_\_ than doing any other housework.

3. According to the text, a housewife with a baby less than one year old may work \_\_\_\_\_.

4. By mentioning her husband, Karen Williams wants to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ No. : \_\_\_\_\_