

風神



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英语阅读

Windgod

English Reading

高中二年级

收录全部美国风俗节日
体味正宗西方文化内涵



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* 编者说明 *

“英语课程标准”明确指出：“英语课程的学习，既是学生通过英语学习和实践活动，逐步掌握英语知识的技能，提高语言实际运用能力的过程；又是他们磨砺意志，陶冶情操，拓展视野，丰富生活经历，开发思维能力，发展个性和提高人文素养的过程。”它的主要任务是：“激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣，使学生树立自信心，养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略，发展自主学习的能力和合作精神；使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写技能，形成一定的综合语言运用能力；培养学生的观察、记忆、思维、想象能力和创新精神；帮助学生了解世界和中西方文化的差异”。要实现这些要求，我们认为大力提高阅读理解能力是非常重要的，因为阅读有助于扩大词汇、丰富语言知识，提高运用英语的能力。

要想提高阅读理解能力，只是通过教科书中的课文来学习是远远不够的，必须有计划地、有指导地进行课外阅读，注意精读和泛读并举，注意要有一定的阅读量，并在阅读的同时有意识地扩大自己的词汇量，我们编写《风神英语阅读训练》高一、高二、高三分册，就基于此目的，帮助同学们循序渐进，达到较高的水平。

本书共分 20 个单元(Unit)，每个单元又分为三个部分(Part I, Part II and Part III)。第一部分为学习技能(Study Skills)。每个单元有 4 个语篇文段，通过阅读训练，提高学生归纳主旨大意；逻辑推理判断；猜测词义句义；识别论点、论据，及领会作者意图的能力。这部分阅读材料短小，有趣，知识面广，贴近生活。

第二部分为阅读理解(Comprehension)。每个单元由 5 篇不同

体裁的语篇组成,包括故事、人物介绍、科普知识、说明文、议论文及广告、诗歌等。

这部分阅读材料的难易程度循序渐进,涉及的知识面广,对提高学生学习英语的兴趣和拓展视野大有好处。

第三部分为拓展阅读(Extensive Reading)。此部分围绕,“美国的节日”设置了阅读材料。较系统地介绍美国一年中的重要节日,包括法定的节日及宗教的、地方的节日。通过阅读,使学生更多地了解世界,了解西方国家的文化背景,体会中西方文化的差异,从而为学好英语创造更好的氛围。

按照英语课程标准,高中二年级学生在阅读理解能力方面应达到以下目标要求:

1. 能从文章中获取主要信息并能摘录要点;
2. 能理解文章主旨、作者意图;
3. 能提取、筛选和重新组织简单文章中的信息;
4. 能利用上下文的线索帮助理解;
5. 能理解和欣赏一些浅显的经典英语诗歌;
6. 除教材外,阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上。

本书按照这个要求:选编了 220 个语篇文段供同学们阅读,在每个语篇后边都有单词或词组注释,最大限度地扩大词汇量,供同学们参考。词汇量较大的同学不一定要参考注释,可以不受中文的干扰,根据语篇上下文意思对不熟悉、不认识的词进行猜测判断,达到快速阅读,对于词汇量不够大的同学来说,可以参考注释理解文章,同时可以扩大自己的词汇量。

希望本书能成为广大学生的良师益友,对书中的不当之处请批评指正。

参加本书编写工作的还有许蕾、李斌、许阿根、许松、杜菁昀、李劲、马权、高伟仪、王薇、王习成、马翔宇、闫培俊、丁玉鸾。

编者

目 录

| | | |
|-------------------|---|------|
| Unit One | ..... | (1) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (1) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (5) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading — Holidays in the U.S.A. | (13) |
| | Holidays in the United States | (13) |
| | New Year's Day | (15) |
| Unit Two | ..... | (21) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (21) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (25) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (35) |
| | Martin Luther King's Birthday | (35) |
| Unit Three | ..... | (42) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (42) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (46) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (55) |
| | Presidents' Day | (55) |
| Unit Four | ..... | (62) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (62) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (66) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading—Holidays in the U.S.A. | (76) |
| | Memorial Day | (76) |
| Unit Five | ..... | (79) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (79) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (83) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (93) |

| | | |
|--------------------|--|-------|
| | Independence Day | (93) |
| Unit Six | ..... | (98) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (98) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (102) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (114) |
| | Labor Day | (114) |
| Unit Seven | ..... | (117) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (117) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (121) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (132) |
| | Columbus Day | (132) |
| Unit Eight | ..... | (138) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (138) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (142) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (153) |
| | Veterans Day | (153) |
| Unit Nine | ..... | (156) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (156) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (160) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (170) |
| | Thanksgiving | (170) |
| Unit Ten | ..... | (176) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (176) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (181) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (191) |
| | Christmas | (191) |
| Unit Eleven | ..... | (200) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (200) |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|
| Part II | Comprehension | (205) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (215) |
| | Mardi Gras | (215) |
| Unit Twelve | ..... | (219) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (219) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (224) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (235) |
| | Chinese New Year | (235) |
| Unit Thirteen | ..... | (240) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (240) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (244) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (256) |
| | Valentine's Day | (256) |
| Unit Fourteen | ..... | (261) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (261) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (266) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (277) |
| | St. Patrick's Day | (277) |
| Unit Fifteen | ..... | (280) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (280) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (283) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (292) |
| | April Fool's Day | (292) |
| Unit Sixteen | ..... | (297) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (297) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (300) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (311) |
| | Easter | (311) |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------|
| Unit Seventeen | ..... | (316) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (316) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (318) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (328) |
| | Mother's day and Father's day | (328) |
| | Mother's Day | (331) |
| Unit Eighteen | ..... | (334) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (334) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (336) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (348) |
| | Father's Day | (348) |
| Unit Nineteen | ..... | (351) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (351) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (354) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading —Holidays in the U.S.A. | (368) |
| | Halloween | (368) |
| Unit Twenty | ..... | (373) |
| Part I | Study Skills | (373) |
| Part II | Comprehension | (375) |
| Part III | Extensive Reading | (387) |
| | Birthdays | (387) |
| <hr/> | | |
| Keys(参考答案) | ..... | (391) |

Unit One

Part I Study Skills

Read the stories. Choose the answers that best complete the sentences.

1. A human baby is born without teeth. As an adult he or she will have 32 permanent teeth. A baby grows a set of 20 baby teeth before a set of permanent teeth. One by one, the baby teeth fall out as the permanent teeth begin to appear. By the age of 25, a person has a full set of 32 permanent teeth.



The story mainly tells ____.

- A. about baby and permanent teeth
- B. what teeth are made of
- C. at what age baby teeth are lost
- D. how long it takes teeth to grow



permanent ['pə:mənənt] *adj.* 永久的, 持久的

2. One night during World War II, a duck in a city park in Freiburg, Germany, began squawking and flapping its wings. The duck had done this once before when bombs were dropped. This time, people heard the duck and ran for cover. Soon the bombing began. Today there is a statue of the duck in the park. It died in the attack.

This story has a sad twist because ____.

- A. people didn't pay attention to the duck's warnings
- B. the bombing began just before the duck made noise
- C. the duck was killed in the attack
- D. the statue doesn't look anything like the duck



squawk [skwɔ:k] *vi.* (鸟受惊吓或兴奋而)嘎嘎地叫,呱呱地叫

bomb [bɒm] *n. v.* 炸弹;(向...)投弹

twist [twɪst] *n.* (事态等的)急转直下,意外的发展(演变)

statue ['stætju:] *n.* 雕像,塑像

attack [ə'tæk] *n. v.* 攻击,袭击

3. The honey sucker, or honey possum, eats the **nectar** found in large flowers. To do this it sticks its long, thin nose into a flower. Then it uses its long, rough tongue to get the sticky food.



In this paragraph the word **nectar** means ____.

- A. fruit
- B. sweet liquid
- C. roots
- D. green leaves

Notes

stick [stɪk] *v.* 刺, 插入, 粘上 *n.* 棍, 棒
rough [rʌf] *adj.* 粗糙的, 粗的
tongue [tʌŋ] *n.* 舌头
sticky ['stɪki] *adj.* 黏的, 有黏性的

4. Hug Someone Else, Please!

Many people think that an octopus makes a curious sight. It has eight arms coming out of a rounded head. Its name, octopus, comes from two Greek words that mean "eight feet."

People once thought that the octopus was a "devilfish" or a "monster of the sea." They thought that an octopus had arms long enough to hug a whole ship. But experts today know that this is not true.



These odd sea creatures actually prefer to be left alone. And even the largest type of octopus is too small to hug a ship. Their average length is only about ten feet. Most kinds are not any larger than a person's fist. However, an octopus that feels threatened will bite, using its sharp, parrot-like beak. Also, every once in a while, an octopus will "hug" a diver.

① An octopus has ____.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. six arms | B. eight arms |
| C. four arms | D. two arms |

② People once thought that the octopus was a ____.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|--------|
| A. mammal | B. whale | C. monster | D. pet |
|-----------|----------|------------|--------|

③ The octopus likes to ____.

- A. be left alone B. attack people
C. play with people D. swim beside boats

④The average length of an octopus is ____.

- A. twelve feet B. ten feet C. thirty feet D. fifty feet

⑤Octopuses have parrot-like ____.

- A. wings B. eyes C. beak D. tails

Even though it cannot pull ships under the sea, an octopus can use its arms to move rocks much heavier than itself. Its arms can also handle tiny objects quite well. In one study scientists placed food in screw-top jars for an octopus. The octopus unscrewed the lid and then ate the food from the jar.

An octopus uses its arms mainly to gather food. It eats shellfish, including clams, crabs, and lobsters. It leaves its den at the bottom of the sea at night. When an octopus finds a crab or something else good to eat, it releases poison into the water. This makes the victim easy to catch. For the trip home, the octopus gathers the food into the skin between its arms. This area is called the web. When its web is full, the octopus returns home for a fine meal.



⑥An octopus will use its arms to ____.

- A. pull ships down B. attack people
C. poison a crab D. move large objects

⑦When given a screw-top jar, an octopus will probably ____.

- A. break it B. open it C. swallow it D. look at it

⑧An octopus uses its arms mainly to ____.

- A. eat B. fight C. move rocks D. carry young

⑨The octopus carries its food in ____.

- A. its mouth B. its beak C. a layer of skin D. its arms

⑩ The octopus eats its meals ____.

- A. above its den B. in its den
C. away from home D. while swimming

Notes

devilfish ['devlɪfɪʃ] *n.* 章鱼, 乌贼

hug [hʌg] *v. n.* 紧抱, 拥抱

odd [ɒd] *adj.* 奇怪的, 古怪的, 奇特的

creature ['kri:tʃə] *n.* (包含人类的) 生物, 动物

screw [skru:] *n.* 螺钉, 螺栓 *v.* 旋转, 拧上

den [den] *n.* 巢穴, 隐匿处

clam [klæm] *n.* 蛤, 蚌

crab [kræb] *n.* 螃蟹, 蟹肉

lobster ['lɒbstə] *n.* 龙虾

victim ['vɪktɪm] *n.* 受害者, 牺牲者

Part II Comprehension

(1)

An ibis is a long-legged bird. It wades in shallow marshes where it gets its food. While ibises may be found in the northern United States during the summertime, these birds have to fly south for the winter. When the northern marshes freeze over, there isn't any way for an ibis to get its food.

A few years ago, one ibis didn't get around to flying south. This bird was spotted by a bird watcher near the shores of Jamaica Bay in New York, on a very cold day in January. The ibis was very cold and very hungry. Luckily for the ibis, a bird lover named Mrs. Thomas agreed to

take the ibis in out of the cold. She took the bird home and fed it small fish and liquid vitamins prepared for human babies.



The ibis thrived with the Thomas family. It was no longer cold or hungry, and it seemed to enjoy its new surroundings. But the shower was no place to keep a bird the size of an ibis. Mrs. Thomas had a friend who was going to Florida, and the friend agreed to take the ibis along. Eastern Airlines carried them both south, and the bird was set free.

1. In winter, the ibis _____.
A. stays in the north. B. has no trouble finding food.
C. likes to ice skate. D. usually goes south.
2. The ibis in this story was found _____.
A. near Jamaica Bay. B. in Florida.
C. by Mrs. Thomas. D. by Eastern Airlines.
3. This story is mainly about _____.
A. why birds fly south in winter. B. how an ibis gets its food.
C. bird watching in Jamaica Bay. D. an unusual ibis and its trip.
4. The ibis went south _____.
A. because it wanted to. B. by flapping its wings.
C. with Mrs. Thomas. D. on a large airplane.
5. Which happened first?
A. The ibis took a plane.
B. Mrs. Thomas fed the bird.
C. The ibis was cold and hungry.
D. A bird watcher found the ibis.

Notes

ibis ['aibis] *n.* (鸟) 朱鹭

wade [weid] *v.* (在河、溪等中) 涉水而行

marsh [mɑ:ʃ] *n.* 沼泽地

spot [spot] *v.* 发现, 找出, 认出; *n.* 斑点, 污点, 地点

vitamin ['vitəmin] *n.* 维生素, 维他命

thrive [θraiv] *vi.* (人, 动物, 植物) 茁壮成长, 旺盛

surroundings [sə'raundiŋ] *adj.* 周围的, 附近的; (*surroundings n.* 环境)

(2)



Gross income=\$26,000

Income Tax=\$6,000

Net Income=\$20,000

The circle above shows how Mr and Mrs Brown and their two children spend their family income. Mr Brown is the only wage earner. Mrs Brown is a housewife. The children are too young to do any part-time work.

6. What is the net income of the family (the amount left after paying income tax)?

A. \$ 6,000

B. \$ 26,000

C. \$ 32,000

D. \$ 20,000

7. How much of the net income is spent on housing?

- A. \$ 2,000 B. \$ 3,000 C. \$ 4,000 D. \$ 5,000

8. \$ 3,000 is spent on ____.

- A. telephone power Rates B. food
C. clothing and incidentals D. motor Vehicle

Notes

gross [grɒs] *adj.* 总的

tax [tæks] *n.* 税

net income 纯收入

income tax 所得税

(3)

The English author, Richard Savage, was once living a very poor life in London. In order to earn a little money he had written the story of his life, but not many copies of the book had been sold in the shops, and Savage was living from hand to mouth. As a result of his lack of food he became very ill, but after a time, thanks to the skill of the doctor who had looked after him, he got well again. After a week or two the doctor sent a bill to Savage for his visits, but poor Savage hadn't any money and couldn't pay it. The doctor waited for another month and sent the bill again. But still no money came. After several weeks he sent it to him again asking for his money. In the end he came to Savage's house and asked him for the money, saying to Savage, "You know you owe your life to me and I expected some thanks from you."

"I agree," said Savage, "that I owe my life to you, and to prove to you that I am not ungrateful for your work, I will give my life to you." With these words he handed to him two books with the title "The life of

Richard Savage.”

9. According to the passage, Savage _____.
 A. didn't earn any money besides writing
 B. took the selling of his own book as his main job
 C. could earn a little money but spent it soon after
 D. sometimes put his hand to his mouth to stop hunger
10. The passage didn't tell us _____.
 A. the doctor saved Savage's life
 B. the doctor was highly experienced
 C. the doctor should be well paid
 D. the doctor was as poor as Savage
11. From the passage we can infer that _____.
 A. Savage had a sense of humour
 B. the doctor was very cruel
 C. the doctor was too eager to get Savage's books
 D. Savage's books were worth a lot of money
12. The best title for the passage is _____.
 A. Savage, Poor Author
 B. A Life for a Life
 C. Savage and the Doctor
 D. Books are Money

Notes

lack [læk] *n., v.* 缺乏, 不足, 欠缺

owe [əu] *vt., vi.* 欠(钱), 负债, 借钱

grateful ['ɡreɪtful] *adj.* 感激的, 令人愉快的

(4)

There are many commonly held beliefs about eyeglasses and eyesight that are not proved facts. For examples, some people believe that wearing

glasses too soon weakens the eyes. But there is nothing to show that the structure of eyes is changed by wearing glasses at a young age. Wearing the wrong glasses, however, can prove harmful. Studies show that only children can develop loss of sight if they have the wrong glasses. We have all heard some of the common myths about how eyesight gets bad. Most people believe that reading in poor light causes poor eyesight, but that is untrue. Too little light makes the eyes work harder, so they do get tired and strained. Eyestrain also results from reading a lot, reading in bed, and watching too much television. But, although eyestrain may cause some pain or headaches, it does not harm eyesight all the time.

Another myth about eyes is that they can be replaced from one person to another. It is quite difficult to connect an eyeball to a new brain. And it is impossible to replace a whole eyeball to a new person. Only certain parts of the eye can be replaced now. But if we keep clearing up the myths and learning more about the eyes, some day it may be possible to replace a full eyeball.

13. One cause of eyestrain mentioned in the passage is _____.
A. wearing eyeglasses too long B. going to the cinemas
C. reading a lot D. not visiting your eye doctor
14. From this passage one can conclude that _____.
A. doctors are still learning things about eyesight
B. headaches are usually caused by eyestrain
C. people should wear glasses as soon as possible
D. people only believe things that are proved by facts
15. "Commonly held beliefs" are _____.
A. ideas that only low class people believe
B. ideas that most people believe
C. beliefs that have something in common