

高级中学

英语阅读训练

第一册

(高中一年级全学年用)



Reading
Practice

人民教育出版社

Senior I

READING PRACTICE
FOR
SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS
BOOK I

高级中学英语阅读训练

第 一 册

(供高中一年级全学年用)

人民教育出版社外语室
英 语 组 编

1987. 5.

高级中学英语阅读训练

第一册

(供高中一年级全学年用)

人民教育出版社外语室英语组编

*

人民教育出版社出版

新华书店总店科技发行所发行

北京新华印刷厂印装

*

开本787×1092 1/32 印张4.875 字数99,000

1987年5月第1版 1990年3月第5次印刷

印数 462,361 - 571,360

ISBN 7-107-00215-5

G·340 定价1.20元

编者说明

《全日制中学英语教学大纲》中指出：“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是远远不够的，还要按年级和学生的具体情况，有计划地指导学生在课外阅读一定数量的读物。”《高级中学英语阅读训练》这套读物就是按照教学大纲的要求，专为配合《高级中学课本英语》第一、二、三册编写的同步阅读材料，分为三册，分别供高中一、二、三年级学生使用。

这套读物按各册课本中课次的顺序，每课配短文两篇（较长的文章则分为两部分，作两篇用），即第一、二篇配第一课，第三、四篇配第二课，其余类推。第一册共计 36 篇，第二册 32 篇，第三册 24 篇。每篇长度，第一册大部分为 300—500 个词，第二册 400—600 个词，第三册 500—700 个词。短文大都选自英美出版的英语教材和读物，个别的作了改写，以适应教学的需要。

教师可根据学生的具体情况，作不同的要求。上完一课以后，可布置学生在课内或课外阅读配合该课的两篇短文，也可只选读其中的一篇。每篇短文后都编有帮助学生检查其理解程度的练习。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看短文。做好以后，再和书后所附的答案核对。如

答对的题数达到总题数的 70% 以上, 可算基本上达到了要求。

每篇短文后都标明了该篇的约计词数。学生在阅读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。每篇短文的生词率为 2—3% (个别科普文章略高)。凡是学生根据已学的构词法知识应该能够认识的派生词、复合词或兼类词, 都不算生词。不重要的专有名词, 都未列入词汇表, 对其中读音有困难的, 就在短文中该词的后面加注国际音标。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。

本册英语阅读训练由董蔚君编写。责任编辑是胡文静。

由于编者水平有限, 编写时间匆促, 本书难免存在缺点和错误, 希望读者批评指正。

1987 年 4 月

Contents

1	Learning a Language	1
2	George's Little Joke	4
3	The Future Telephones	8
4	Coming Home	11
5	An Elephant for Our Zoo	14
6	Why the Oxford Student Lost His Supper? ...	17
7	Galileo	20
8	Find a Way	24
9	The Missing Necklace	29
10	Telling Jokes.....	32
11	The Wonderful Visit to Miss Liberty (I) ...	36
12	The Wonderful Visit to Miss Liberty (II) ...	39
13	The King Who Was Never Wrong (I)	43
14	The King Who Was Never Wrong (II)	47
15	The Old Man and His Grandson	51
16	Have I the Right to Do What I Like with My Own?	54
17	The Magic Silk.....	57
18	The Secret Scar	60
19	Paper and Pencils	63
20	Good Service	66

21	An Indian Store	69
22	One Dollar Extra	72
23	Recycling	75
24	Can You Forecast Weather?	79
25	Man Friday	84
26	Important Words	88
27	Grandfather Finds Out	91
28	Taffy	94
29	A Story about White Clothes	98
30	A "Good" Husband	101
31	Eating Habits	104
32	Two in One	107
33	How Tama Saved the Villagers	113
34	What a Surprise	118
35	From the Twenty-Eighth Floor (I)	121
36	From the Twenty-Eighth Floor (II)	125
	Vocabulary	128
	Key to Exercises	146

1 Learning a Language

In schools all over the world boys and girls are learning foreign languages. Many grown-ups are doing so in their spare time. Everybody knows his own language, but to know another is very useful.

Which is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learnt our own language well when we were children. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem so difficult. Think of what a small child does. It listens to what people say and it tries to imitate what it heard. When it wants something, it has to ask for it. It is using the language. It is talking in it and thinking in it all the time. If people had to use a second language all the time, they would learn it quickly.

It is important to remember, also, that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write. We imitate what we hear. In school, though you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is best to learn all new words through the ear. Of course, you must learn to read them, spell them,

and write them, too.

There is no easy way to success in language learning. A good memory is a great help, but it is not enough only to memorize rules from a grammar book. It is not much use learning by heart long lists of words and their meanings, studying the dictionary and so on. We must learn by using the language. If we are satisfied with a few rules we have memorized, we are not really learning the language. "Learn through practice" is a piece of good advice for those who are learning a new language. Practice is important. We must practise speaking and writing the language as much as we can. We learn to swim by getting into the water and swimming. And we learn to speak English by speaking it and not by being told about it.

(Approximately 345 words)

Comprehension Exercise

In the brackets before each sentence, write a tick(✓) if the sentence is true according to the passage, and write a cross (×) if it is false:

- () 1. Only schoolchildren are learning foreign languages.

- () 2. Knowing another language besides one's own is very useful.
- () 3. People know their own language well only after they have grown up.
- () 4. It would be easy if we could learn a second language in the same way as we learned the first one.
- () 5. A small child learns to speak by listening and imitating.
- () 6. You will learn a second language quickly if you use it all the time.
- () 7. It is enough for a student to learn the new words through the ear. There is no need to read and write them.
- () 8. "A good memory is everything" is a piece of good advice for language learning.
- () 9. It is not much use studying the dictionary.
- () 10. We must learn to speak English by speaking it.

2 George's Little Joke

"It's not a very useful book," I said, handing the conversation book back to George ([dʒɔ:dʒ]). "It's not a book that I would recommend to any foreigner visiting England."

George said: "My idea is to see what would happen if people used this book."

"How about going to London and spend an hour or two shopping with the help of this book. I want a hat and a pair of boots."

When we arrived in London, we began George's experiment at once. We stopped at a shoe shop. Boxes of shoes were piled in front of its gate. Hats hung round its doors and windows. Inside, the shop was a forest of hats and shoes. George carefully chose a sentence from the book. He said: "Good morning, I have been recommended to your shop by Mr X."

The shopkeeper did not even turn round. He said: "Don't know him; never heard of him." George gave up Mr X and took a sentence at random. It was "I have been told that you sell shoes here."

For the first time the man looked at us. He spoke slowly, in a thick voice. "What d'you think I keep shoes for—to smell them?" He was one of those men that began quietly and grew more angry as they went on. "What d'you think I'm running this shop for—my health? What d'you think these shoes are—a historical collection? Did you ever hear of a man keeping a shoe shop and not selling shoes? What d'you take me for—a complete idiot?"

I must admit that George now chose the very best sentence in the book. He said: "I shall come again, when, perhaps, you have more shoes to show me. Goodbye for the present."

With that, we went out, leaving the man standing in the doorway shouting at us. What he said I did not hear, but the passers-by appeared to find it interesting.

(Approximately 320 words)

Comprehension Exercise

Put the letter for the word, phrase or clause that best finishes each of the sentences below in its blank space:

1. The writer and his friend George went to London to

- _____.
- A. watch a football match
 - B. do some shopping
 - C. visit a museum
 - D. see a play
2. The shop they went to was _____.
- A. a shoe shop
 - B. a chemist's shop
 - C. a flower shop
 - D. a clothing shop
3. They entered the shop with _____.
- A. a dictionary
 - B. a conversation book
 - C. a guide book
 - D. a grammar book
4. The writer wanted _____.
- A. a shirt
 - B. a cap and a pair of shoes
 - C. a pair of trousers
 - D. a hat and a pair of boots
5. When George said that Mr X had recommended them to the shop, the shopkeeper's reply was _____.
- A. Mr X was a friend of his
 - B. he had heard of Mr X
 - C. he didn't know Mr X
 - D. he knew Mr X

6. The second sentence George said was _____
- A. "May I have a look at this hat?"
 - B. "How much is this pair of boots?"
 - C. "I've been told that you sell shoes here."
 - D. "I shall come again."
7. After hearing what George said, the shopkeeper began quietly but grew _____ as he went on.
- A. happier
 - B. madder
 - C. sadder
 - D. more angry
8. The last sentence George said was _____
- A. "Bye-bye."
 - B. "Good-bye."
 - C. "See you later."
 - D. "Good-bye for the present."

3 The Future Telephones

A person's voice can travel, as an electric current, all the way around the world. Today people can use the phone to talk with others almost anywhere on the earth.

Being able to listen to and talk to a person far away is important. It's almost as nice as visiting the person. But it is not really the same thing. When you visit, you see a person; but when you use the phone, you don't see the person you're talking with.

That may change in the near future.

Today some people are using a kind of telephone called the picture phone or visionphone. With it, two people who are talking can see each other.

Picture phones can be very useful when you have something to show the person you're calling. They may have other uses in the future. One day you may be able to call up a library and ask to see a book. Then you'll be able to read the book right over your picture phone.

Or you may be able to go shopping through your picture phone. Suppose you see something in the newspaper that you think you want to buy. You will go to

your phone and call the shop. People at the shop will show you the thing you're interested in right over the phone. You'll be able to shop all over town and never even leave your room!

Do we have other ways of communicating with one another? Yes, we do. About fifty years ago radio was invented. Radio stations send out radio waves that act much like the electric current of the telephone. The waves are used to make a radio's speaker cone move back and forth and make sound waves. A radio station can send the same message to millions of people living hundreds of kilometers apart.

Radios have the same shortcoming that telephones have. People can listen, but they cannot see anything. Today we also have a way of communicating that combines picture and sound. Can you guess what it is? Yes, it is television.

Television allows us to communicate with people around the world and in outer space. But in some ways television is like a book or a letter: Though people can watch TV and listen to it, they cannot take part in what they see. This will probably change in the future.

(Approximately 395 words)

Comprehension Exercise

Fill in each blank with a suitable word or phrase from the passage:

1. We can use visionphone to talk with people in other places .
2. The shortcoming of using the phone is that we don't see each other .
3. A new kind of telephone is called visionphone .
4. The two people who are using the visionphone can see each other .
5. We can do business over the visionphone.
6. The shortcoming of radios is the lack of pictures as that of telephones.
7. Visionphone is a way of communicating that combines picture and sound.
8. People can watch TV and listen to it, but they can't see what they see.