

高中英语阅读精粹90篇

——基础篇

English



张英 主编

 东华大学出版社

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——基础篇

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Reading 1

The study of history provides many benefits. First, we learn from the past. We may repeat mistakes, but, at least, we have the opportunity to avoid them. Second, history teaches us what questions to ask about the present. Contrary to some people's view, the study of history is not the memorization of names, dates, and places. It is the thoughtful examination of the forces that have shaped the courses of human life. We can examine events from the past and then draw inferences about current events. History teaches us about likely outcomes.

Another benefit of the study of history is the broad range of human experience which is covered. War and peace are certainly covered as are national and international affairs. However, matters of culture (art, literature, and music) are also included in historical study. Human nature is an important part of history: emotions like passion, greed, and insecurity have influenced the shaping of world affairs. Anyone who thinks that the study of history is boring has not really studied history.

(A) 1. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Studying history helps us to live in today's world.
- B. Studying history is not just memorization.
- C. The role of education is to help students deal with real life.
- D. Students should study both national and international history.

(C) 2. In the first paragraph, inferences means _____.

A. graphs

B. articles

- C. conclusions ^{结论} . D. circumferences ^{圆筒}
- C) 3. Which method of teaching history would the author of this passage support?
- A. Applying historical events to modern society.
- B. Using flash cards to remember specific facts.
- C. Weekly quizzes on dates and events.
- D. Student competitions for most books memorized. ^{每周 知识竞赛}

Reading 2

Doug Allan, Wildlife Cameraman

I recently spent two years in the Arctic filming the series Blue planet. I love being in an environment that hasn't changed for 20,000 year. Of course it's freezing, but it must be a healthy place because you never catch colds.

When I am filming, I like to really feel how lonely the environment is. Filming underwater involves cutting through thick ice and diving in tied to a line. The person at the other end has to be ready to pull you out fast if necessary.

Originally I was a research diver for the British Antarctic Survey project, but for me science lacked excitement. I'd always enjoyed photography, and whenever camera teams passed through, they encouraged me to watch and learn. I was then able to move into filming in 1985 and have concentrated on Arctic and Antarctic wildlife ever since.

I prefer to be face to face with the animals I am filming. I haven't got in the water with killer whales yet, but I plan to. Of course, it's dangerous if you choose the wrong moment. They're big animals and can move fast, so I'd be stupid to film them searching for food.

I've never had problems with polar bears, although once I was frightened when one tried to get into my tent. Polar bears are bold, clever and dangerous. But I made this one see I wasn't about to attack it — I'm sure it realized I would's hurt it.

When I come back home from my trips, I work in the mornings and spend the afternoons swimming to keep fit. Now

I'm fifty, filming is harder. The challenge for me is to continue to deliver high-quality work.

- (A) 1. In the text, Doug Allan is describing _____.
- A. the challenges of the environment he works in
 - B. the career opportunities in TV camera work
 - C. the difficulties of having to work alone
 - D. the beautiful scenery of the Arctic
- (B) 2. What does Doug say about his early career?
- A. He wasted the years he spent as a scientist.
 - B. It was a good chance to learn about filming.
 - C. He was bored by working only in the Antarctic.
 - D. It taught him how to become a skilled diver.
- (C) 3. When talking about killer whales, Doug says that _____.
- A. he will only film them from a safe distance
 - B. he has always been careful when diving with them
 - C. he tries to avoid any danger by facing them
 - D. he believes there are safe opportunities to film them
- (C) 4. How does Doug describe his experience with a polar bear?
- A. The animal was much more afraid than Doug was.
 - B. Doug felt nervous that the bear might come back.
 - C. the bear seemed to know Doug wasn't a danger.
 - D. Doug realized he was wrong to trust polar bears.

Reading 3

^{the slow}
^{harriott}
AINSLEY HARRIOTT

I have always been a bit of an entertainer and played the funny man. I was a part-time comedian for years, so I learned how to stand in front of audience. It made me sure of myself. I like being liked and I love making everyone smile.

I have lived in London all my life and have just moved to a larger house with my wife Clare and our two children, Jimmy and Madeleine. We spend a lot of time just singing and dancing around the house. I grew up with music because my dad is the pianist, Chester Harriott — who's still playing, by the way. My working days divided between television and writing cook books, though TV takes most of my time. I spend about five days a fortnight working on the cooking programs I appear in. I eat all sorts of things at home but I only buy quality food. When I am cooking, I experiment with whatever is in the fridge. — It's good practice for my TV series.

I am a football fan and enjoy going to matches, but I am a home-loving person really. I don't like going to the out but we do go out to eat about twice a month. There's nothing better than a night at home playing with the children. I rarely go to bed before midnight. Late evening is when fresh thoughts on cooking usually come to me, so I often write or plan my programs then. When I eventually get to bed, I have no trouble sleeping.

(A) 1. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. To describe how he lives.
- B. To say what makes him laugh.

- C. To talk about his cooking ideas.
- D. To explain how he started in TV.

(D) 2. What would a reader learn about Ainsley from the text?

- A. He is a very good musician.
- B. He likes to plan the family meals.
- C. He is nervous about performing on stage.
- D. He enjoys spending time with his family.

(D) 3. What does the writer say about himself?

- A. He loves going out and meeting people.
- B. He is very similar to his father.
- C. He enjoys being popular.
- D. He should go to bed earlier.

(D) 4. What does he say about his working life?

- A. He would like to appear less on TV.
- B. He gets his best ideas at certain times.
- C. He prefers being a comedian.
- D. He should practice cooking more.

Reading 4

Winter Driving

Winter is dangerous because it's so difficult to know what is going to happen and accidents take place so easily. Fog can be waiting to meet you over the top of the hill. Ice might be hiding beneath the melting snow, waiting to send you off the road. The car coming towards you may suddenly slide across the road.

Rule Number One for driving on icy roads is to drive smoothly. Uneven movements can make a car suddenly very difficult to control. So every time you either turn the wheel, touch the brakes, or increase your speed, you must be as gentle and as slow as possible. Imagine you are driving with a full cup of hot coffee on the seat next to you. Drive so that you wouldn't spill it.

Rule Number Two is to pay attention to what might happen. The more ice there is, the further down the road you have to look. Test how long it takes to stop by gently braking. Remember that you may be driving more quickly than you think. In general, allow double your normal stopping distance when the road is wet, three times this distance on snow, and even more on ice. Try to stay in control of your car at all times and you will avoid trouble.

- (D) 1. What is the writer trying to do in this text?
- A. To complain about bad winter driving.
 - B. To give information about winter weather.
 - C. To warn people against driving in winter.
 - D. To advise people about safe driving in winter.
- (C) 2. Why would somebody read this text?
- A. To find out about the weather.

B. For information on driving lessons.

C. To learn about better driving.

D. To decide when to travel.

(A) 3. What does the writer think?

A. People should avoid driving in the snow.

B. Drivers should expect problems in winter.

C. People drive too fast in winter.

D. Winter drivers should use their brakes less.

(A) 4. Why does the writer talk about a cup of coffee?

A. To explain the importance of smooth movements.

B. Because he thinks refreshments are important movements.

C. Because he wants drivers to be more relaxed.

D. To show how it can be spilled.

Reading 5

How do animals that cannot run fast, hide, or fight well stay alive? You will learn about the special ways these animals keep themselves safe. Read the selection and answer the questions that follow.

Animals in Armor

If you saw a pangolin you might say it looked like a pine cone with legs and a tail.

A pangolin is one of the animals that is protected by armor. It's covered with scales like the scales on a pine cone, only bigger. When a pangolin is frightened it rolls itself into a ball. It tucks its head between its legs and covers its stomach with its tail. Its sharp-edged scales stick up. Not even a tiger would care to try to bite through them.

The armadillo is another animal in armor. In fact, the word armadillo means little armored thing. Armadillos are born with soft skin. But as they grow, their skins become covered with small, flat pieces of bone. This bony armor covers an armadillo's back, sides, head, tail, and the insides of its legs. The armadillo protects itself by rolling into a ball as the pangolin does. Then it's a hard, bony ball that a wolf or bobcat finds hard to bite.

Porcupines, hedgehogs, porcupine fish, and sea urchins wear a sort of armor, too. Their bodies are covered with sharp stickers that keep other animals from biting them.

Pangolins, armadillos, porcupines, hedgehogs, and sea urchins can't run fast, hide, or fight well. Wearing armor helps them stay alive.