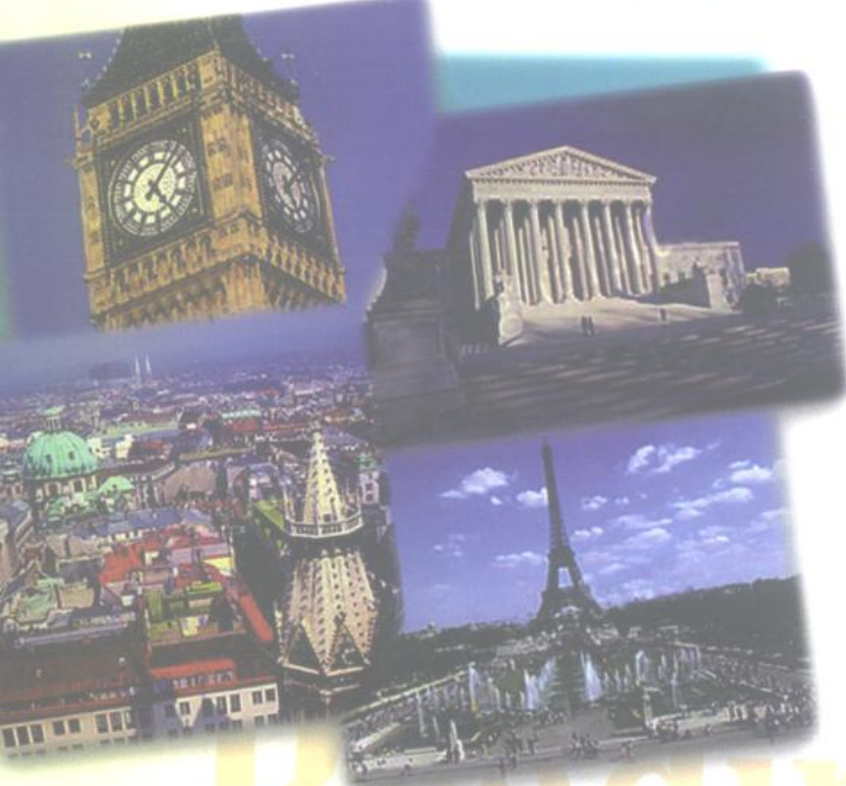


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中学英语素质教育丛书

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遵循教学大纲
开拓知识视野
发展思维能力
培养自学素质

英语系列阅读训练 (100篇)

阅读外国



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前 言

激发学生学习兴趣，养成良好的学习习惯，为进一步学习打好初步的基础；发展学生的思维能力和自学能力，这是九年义务教育初中英语教学的目的。初中英语教学大纲指出：起始阶段以后，在继续发展听说能力的同时，要重视读写能力；英语教学必须增加语言实践的量，使学生获得充分语言实践的机会，获得为交际运用英语的能力，提高英语教学质量。高中英语教学大纲指出：高中英语教学侧重培养阅读能力，阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的手段，有助于扩大词汇量，丰富语言知识，了解英语国家的社会和文化；在教学中特别要增加泛读训练，指导学生进行课外阅读。近年来，全国各省、地、市的中、高考英语测试都很注重对学生阅读能力的考查，语篇阅读量在试题中所占比例高达30%—55%。教科书提供的阅读材料十分有限，同学们的阅读能力亟待加强。鉴此，我们特组织一些知名教师编写出这套素质教育丛书《英语系列阅读训练100篇》。

这套丛书包括：《阅读中国》、《阅读外国》、《阅读英语》、《阅读名人》、《阅读动物》、《阅读寓言》、《阅读趣事》、《阅读科普》。这是一套生动的素质教育教材，我们跨世纪的中学生不可不读，读了，同学们会受益无穷，爱不释手！通过本丛书的系列阅读与训练，同学们可以提高自身素质：加深对我们祖国的了解，加强对祖国大好河山的热爱；增进对外国尤其是一些英语国家的认识，了解国外的风土文化习俗；认知英语的方方面

面，弄清语言和文化的关系，掌握英语学习的金钥匙，变被动学习为主动学习，提高学习效率；通览古今中外名人，扬名人之长，弃名人之短，确定我们的人生坐标；走进动物世界，饱览各类动物，丰富动物学知识；学寓言悟寓言，加强真、善、美的修养，树立正确的世界观、人生观；品味趣事的幽默、诙谐，寓学于乐，进行愉快学习，变“要我学”为“我要学”、“我爱学”；步入科学迷宫，普及科学知识，感受科学魅力，勇攀科学高峰。本丛书可给同学们提供一次课外学习的好机会，扩大词汇量，巩固与扩展所学知识，养成良好的阅读习惯，加快阅读速度，培养语感，拓宽视野，提高阅读分析、推理判断的能力，为写作打好坚实的基础。

本系列的阅读文章内容丰富，知识面广，难易适中，生动有趣，语言地道，对所学词汇、句型的复现率高，针对性强。对于文中出现的生词，有些作了汉语注解，有些同学们可通过上下文猜测其含义。

这套丛书的各分册均收入了 100 篇文章，其中，阅读理解 70 篇，完形填空 20 篇，短文改错 10 篇。

《许国璋英语》经久不衰，使我国几代学子、数千万读者受益，其奥秘就在于：许多老前辈抓住了中国人学英语的特点，选取的素材适合中国人的口味。本丛书的编者吸纳了许老先生的这一做法，进行了有益的尝试，希望我们的读者朋友能够从中吸取养分，提高阅读能力，为祖国的繁荣昌盛、为 21 世纪的到来作好知识的积蓄、能力的储备！

阅读就是 Practice in learning, learning in practice. (学中用，用中学。) Reading is to the mind while exercise is to the body. (锻炼使体魄强健，阅读使大脑敏锐。) “书读百遍，其意

自见。”“读书破万卷，下笔如有神。”培根说：“读书可以怡情养性，可以撙拾文采，可以增长才干……读书使人充实。”同学们，让我们一起来领略阅读的魅力吧！

本书融思想性、知识性、趣味性、科学性于一体，力避俗套，适合中学各年级学生和自学青年阅读。

参加本书练习设计的有：陈俊、古诚、闻博、王冬青、查美术、常成标、耿长城等同志。

由于编者水平有限，错漏在所难免，恳切希望读者朋友批评指正。

编 者

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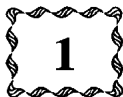
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后 记

一、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个
选项中,选出一个最佳答案。



The United Nations

Shortly before the end of World War II, leaders of many nations, including the United States, decided to form an international organization. It was hoped that nations could discuss their disagreements in this organization instead of fighting over them.

On April 25, 1945, some 200 representatives from many nations came to San Francisco, California, to make the rules that would govern this organization. After months for hard work, arguments (辩论), and compromises (妥协), the United Nations organization was established (建立).

Today thousands of people visit the United Nations headquarters in New York city. They see the large rooms where representatives from more than 100 nations meet to discuss their problems. They find out about the work of the United Nations.

Children who visit the United Nations are especially interested in learning about the help given to children. Teams of workers from the United Nations visit countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia to help children who are sick and

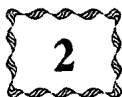
hungry. They bring food and medicine. They also teach people what doctors have learned about keeping children strong.

People who work for the United Nations believe that happy, healthy people are more likely to be friendly to other nations. They believe that helping people will help keep the world at peace.

1. When and where was the United Nations founded?
 - A. At San Francisco on April 25, 1945.
 - B. At San Francisco in 1945.
 - C. In New York shortly after the end of World War I.
 - D. In New York in 1945.
2. Where is the headquarters of the United Nations?
 - A. At San Francisco.
 - B. At Washington.
 - C. In New York.
 - D. In California.
3. The United Nations is _____.
 - A. an international nation
 - B. an international organization of peace
 - C. an organization of the United States
 - D. an organization of big powers
4. The United Nations gives help to _____.
 - A. the big powers
 - B. the countries at war
 - C. the children of the third world countries
 - D. the developed countries
5. The United Nations tries to keep the world at peace by _____.
 -

4 英语系列阅读训练 100 篇—阅读外国

- A. Uniting the people of the world
 - B. visiting all the nations
 - C. pleasing the big powers
 - D. helping people
-



Different Countries, Different Manners

Different countries and different people have different manners. We must find out their customs (习俗), so that they will not think us impolite (不礼貌). Here are some examples of things that a person with good manners does or does not do.

If you visit a Chinese family you should knock at the door first. When the door opens you will not move before the host (主人) says "Come in, please." After you enter the room you won't sit down until the host asks you to take a seat. When a cup of tea is put on a tea table before you or sent to your hand, you will say "Thank you" and receive it with your two hands, or they will think you are not polite. Before entering the house in Japan it is good manners to take off your shoes. In European countries, if your shoes become very dirty, this is not done. In a Malay (马来西亚) house, a guest never finishes the food on the table. He leaves a little to show that he has had enough. In England, guest always finishes a drink or the food to show that he has enjoyed it. This will make the host

very pleased.

1. It is important to learn that different countries and people have different manners because _____.
A. we can drink and eat well
B. we can know what to do and what not to do when we go there
2. In China, before the host says "Come in, please," _____.
A. you won't knock at the door B. you won't run away
C. you won't enter the room D. you won't sit down
3. In Japan it is good manners to _____ before you enter your host's house.
A. take off your shoes B. take off your coat
C. say "thank you" D. wait outside
4. In a Malay house a guest leaves a little food to show that _____.
A. he has enjoyed it B. he does not like the food
C. he needs some drink D. he can't have any more
5. In England the host will be pleased if his guest _____.
A. takes off his dirty shoes
B. leaves a little food on the table
C. finishes the drink or food
D. receive a cup of tea with his two hands