

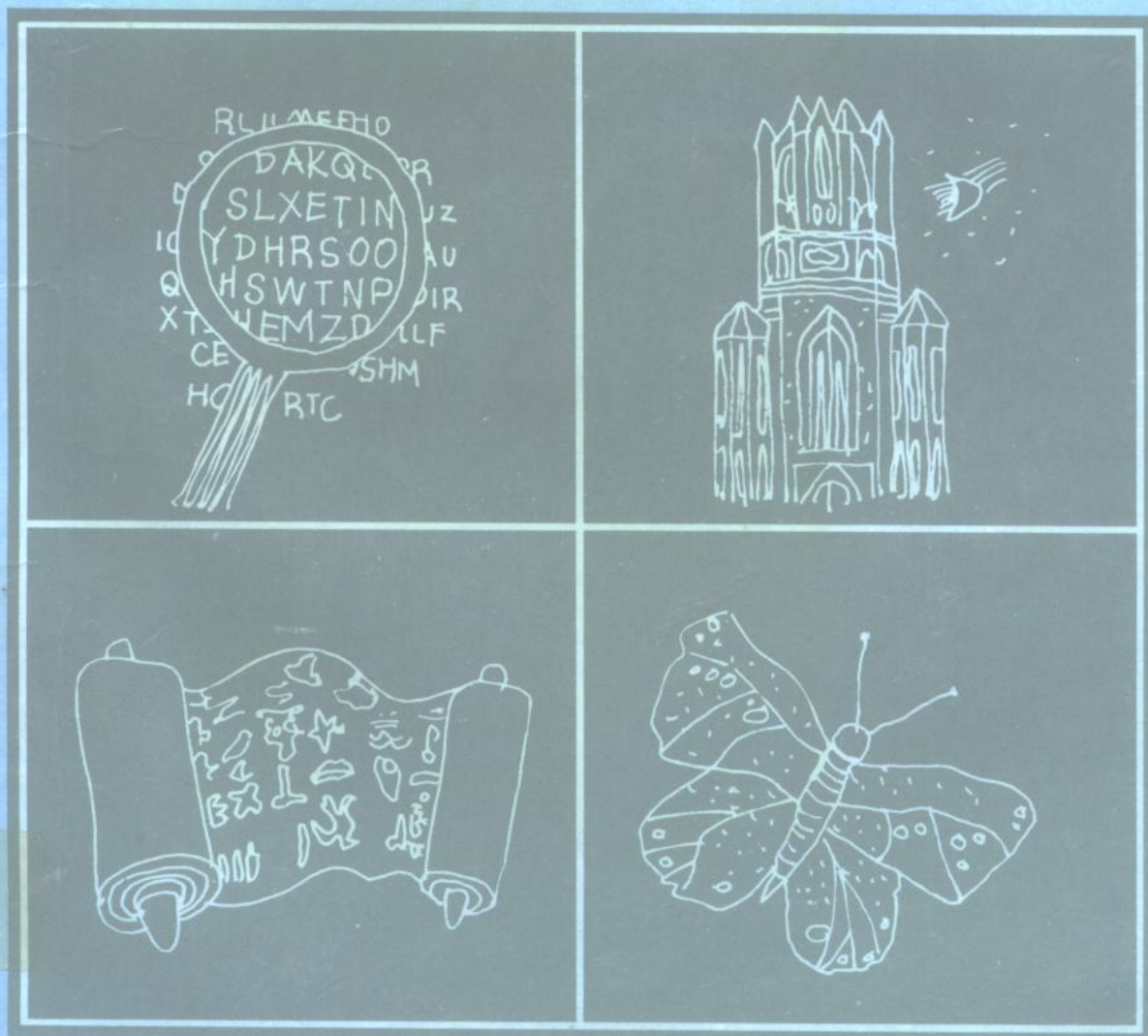
ENGLISH READING COURSE

for Speed and Comprehension

BOOK TWO

英语阅读教程 (修订本) 第二册

■ 原编著: 刘希彦 ■ 修订者: 刘希彦 宋雅红 高捷



吉林大学出版社

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前言

在这个信息时代,存在着三大矛盾:一是无限的书籍和有限的阅读时间的矛盾;二是呈几何级数激增的信息和人们原有接收能力的矛盾;三是大量新知识和人们理解能力的矛盾。要解决这些矛盾,现代读者(包括政府工作人员,企事业管理人员,科技人员,大学生和研究生)都必须具备快速阅读能力和高度理解能力。为了培养他们的阅读能力,在过去的二十多年里,在全世界范围内掀起一个讲授阅读课的热潮,快速阅读法已成为不少国家的时髦课。我国讲授英语虽已有 200 多年的历史,但是对英语阅读能力,尤其是对快速阅读能力的开发和训练还是在最近几年才开始的。

几年来,我国选派了大批本科生、研究生及进修生出国留学深造,他们大都必须通过某种形式的英语考试。在这些试题中,无论是 TOEFL,还是 GRE,阅读理解和词汇都占有相当大的比例。

在国外试题影响下,我国英语测试正发生深刻变革。英语专业四、六级统考,非英语专业四、六级统考,高等院校本科生、研究生入学英语考试,EPT,VST,阅读理解都是不可缺少的内容,并占有相当大的比例。

为了训练学生的快速阅读能力,培养他们对各种测试手段的应试能力,阅读课已成为我国大专院校英语专业学生的骨干课,也是非英语专业学生提高阅读能力,扩大词汇量,增加文化背景知识的重要途径。特别是实行英语专业四、六级统考,非英语专业四、六级统考以来,阅读课倍受重视。主要原因就是在这些试卷中,阅读理解和词汇约占 65%(包括完形填空和综合改错)。

为适应大专院校英语教学的需要,我们于 1985 年编写了这套《英语阅读教程》。《教程》一问世就受到了读者的热烈欢迎,出版的当年,第一次印刷的二万套便销售一空。至今为止,《教程》已重版了五次,总印数已突破五万大关。

为了使《教程》更加适应教学改革的需要,我们在原书的基础上进行了第一次修订。在修订过程中,我们特别注重科学性。为了防止在排序过程中的随意性和片面性,特意编制程序,用电脑进行查频工作。根据文章长短、文章中出现的不同单词数和低频词这三个参数来判断文章的难易。此外我们还考虑了语法现象、文化知识、语义、习语、俚语等诸多方面。这就使《教程》的排序更趋合理化和科学化。

修订后的《教程》,每册三十个单元。每个单元由课文(Passage for Comprehension)、生词和习语(Words and Expressions),理解练习(Comprehension),词汇练习(Vocabulary)、快速阅读练习(Fast Reading Practice)、完形填空(Cloze Test)和综合改错(Proofreading)七部分组成。课文长 1000~1300 单词,生词量约为 3.5~4.5%。生词用中、英文双语注释,并注音标。每篇课文配有理解练习和词汇练习各十个。练习均为多项选择式。快速阅读练习短文长 200~300 单词,生词量不超过 3%,并配有理解练习。完形填空是根据全国统考试卷设计的,配有选择练习二十个。综合改错也是根据全国统考试卷设计的,配有练习 15 个。这样,每个单元有练习 62 个,全书(一、二册)共有练习 3720 个。为了方便老师教学,书中各项练习的答案不再附在书后,而是以活页形式随书发出。

本书可作为大学英语专业泛读课教材,也可作为理工科学生通过四、六级统考练习用书,还可供各类中、高级英语培训班及有一定英语基础的人使用。

本书由刘希彦同志主持修订,由高捷、宋雅红、刘希彦同志共同完成。

编 者

一九九二年七月

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Unit 1

PASSAGE FOR COMPREHENSION

Mister Imagination

by George Kent

Starting Time: Minutes _____ Seconds _____

There were very few places in the world that Jules Verne, the urider, did not visit. He went round the world a hundred times or more. Once he did it in eighty days, unheard of in the nineteenth century. He voyaged sixty thousand miles under the sea, whizzed around the moon, explored the center of the earth, and chatted with natives in Australia.

Jules Verne, the man, was a stay-at-home. He was more apt to be tired from writer's cramp than from traveling. He did make a few visits to Europe and North Africa. And he made one six-week tour of New York State. But that was all. He spent less than one of his seventy-seven years really traveling. Yet he was the world's most extraordinary tourist.

His books are crowded with hunting and fishing expeditions. Jules actually went hunting only once. Then he raised his gun and shot off the game warden's hat!

He never held a test tube in his hand. But he was an inspiration to the scientist in the laboratory. Long before radio was invented, he had TV working in his books. His name for it was phono-telephoto. He had helicopters fifty years before the Wright brothers flew their first plane at Kitty Hawk. In fact, there were few wonders of the twentieth century that this man of the nineteenth century did not foresee. In his stories you can read about neon lights, moving sidewalks, air conditioning, skyscrapers, guided missiles, tanks, electrically operated submarines, and airplanes.

Many people took his ideas seriously. One reason was that he wrote about these marvels in such exact detail. Learned men would argue with him. Experts in mathematics would spend weeks checking his figures. When his book about going to the moon was published, five hundred persons volunteered for the next expedition.

He inspired many famous people. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, returning from his flight across the North Pole, said that Jules Verne had been his guide. Simon Lake, father of the modern submarine, wrote in the first sentence of his autobiography: "Jules Verne was the director general of my life." He started many other men thinking. Among them were the inventor of the helicopter and the creator of the telegraph.

Verne's first book was *Five Weeks in a Balloon*. Fifteen publishers looked at it, and fifteen sent it back. In a rage, Jules flung it into the fire. His wife rescued it and made him promise he would try once more. So he tucked the slightly charred manuscript under his arm. He went to show it to one last publisher, a man named Pierre Hetzel. Jules waited nervously while the man read the book through. Finally Hetzel said he would publish it if Jules would rewrite it in the

form of a novel.

In two weeks Jules had done so. *Five Weeks in a Balloon* became a best seller. It was translated into every great language. At the age of thirty-four, Jules Verne was famous.

Verne signed a contract with Hetzel. He promised to produce two novels a year. This he did. In his forty-year career he was actually to write more than one hundred books!

Perhaps the best known of all his books is *Around the World in Eighty Days*. It first appeared as a serial in a Paris newspaper. Its hero had made a bet that he could circle the globe in eighty days, and his progress aroused great interest.

In every country of Europe people made bets on whether the imaginary Mr. Fogg would arrive in London in time to win his bet. Verne kept the popular interest alive. His hero rescued a widow from death and fell in love with her. He was attacked by Indians while crossing the American plains. Arriving in New York, he saw the ship that was to take him to England disappearing over the horizon—without him.

All the big steamship companies offered Verne large sums of money if he would put Fogg on one of their ships. The author refused. Instead, he had Fogg charter a ship. As the world held its breath, Fogg reached London with only minutes to spare.

Many of Verne's other books were set in the future. In these stories, people made synthetic diamonds and developed a convertible automobile-ship-helicopter-plane. They received news flashes on television, worked in giant skyscrapers, and rode to work on highways much like the ones we ride today. It is hard to believe that the books were written nearly one hundred years ago.

Jules Verne's last years were not happy ones. He lived such an isolated life that many gossips said there was no such person as Jules Verne. What was worse, the thinkers of the time began to sneer at him and his ideas. His last novels, filled with fear for the world's future, reflect his unhappiness.

Ill and nearly blind, Verne died in 1905. The world mourned him. One newspaper wrote: "The old storyteller is dead. It is like the passing of Santa Claus."

Jules Verne had lived to see many of his fancies come true. But this had not surprised him, for he had once said: "What one man can imagine, another man can do."

Finishing Time: Minutes _____ Seconds _____

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. imagination [imædʒi'neɪʃən] *n.* power of the mind to imagine 想象力; 想象
- imaginary [i'mædʒinəri] *adj.* existing only in the mind; unreal 想象中的; 不真实的
2. voyage [vɔɪdʒ, 'vɔɪdʒ] *n.* journey by water, esp. a long one in a ship 航行; 航海
3. whiz [hwɪz] *v. t.* make the sound of sth. rushing through the air 作嗖嗖声
4. chat [tʃæt] *v. t.* have a friendly talk about sth. unimportant 闲谈; 聊天
5. stay-at-home *n.* person who seldom goes out anywhere 很少外出的人

6. apt [æpt] *adj.* having a tendency; likely 倾向于……, 易于……
7. cramp [kræmp] *n.* painful tightening of the muscles, usu. caused by cold or overwork, making movement difficult 抽筋; 痉挛
8. tour [tuə] *n.* journey out and home again during which several or many places are visited 旅行; 漫游
tourist ['tuərist] *n.* person making a tour for pleasure 旅行者, 观光的人
9. game [geim] *n.* animals and birds hunted for sport and food 猎物
10. warden ['wɜ:dn] *n.* person having control or authority 看守人; 监护人; 有管辖权的人
11. inspire [in'spaɪə] *v. t.* fill with creative power; put uplifting thoughts, feelings, or aims into 灌注以创造力; 予以灵感; 激发; 鼓励
inspiration [ɪnspə'reɪʃən] *n.* influence arousing creative activity in literature, music, art, etc. 灵感
12. phono-telephoto *n.* TV as named by Jules Verne in his books 威恩在他的书中描绘并命名的电视; 声象机
13. helicopter ['helɪkɒptə] *n.* kind of aircraft with horizontal revolving blades or rotor, able to take off and land in a very small space and remain stationary in the air if necessary 直升飞机
14. wonder ['wʌndə] *n.* things or event that causes the feeling of surprise combined with admiration, bewilderment, etc. 奇物; 奇观; 奇迹; 奇事
15. foresee [fɔ:'si:] *v. t.* see beforehand or in advance 预知; 预见
16. neon light ['ni:ənlaɪt] *n.* coloured light produced when an electric current passes through a bulb or tube containing neon 霓虹灯
17. sidewalk ['saɪdwɜ:k] *n.* path at the side of a street for persons on foot 人行道
18. missile ['mɪsaɪl; 'mɪsəl] *n.* object or weapon that is thrown or discharged from a machine or by means of rocket propulsion 投出的物件或武器; 飞弹
19. marvel ['mɑ:vəl] *n.* wonderful thing; sth. causing great surprise, pleased astonishment 奇异的事; 惊奇的事
20. volunteer [vɒləntiə] *v. t. & i.* offer willingly 自动; 自愿
21. autobiography [ɔ:təubai'ɒgrəfi] *n.* story of a person's life written by himself 自传
22. creator [kri(:)'eɪtə] *n.* one who creates 创造者
23. fling [flɪŋ] *v. t. & i.* throw violently 猛投; 抛
24. tuck [tʌk] *v. t. & i.* put or push into a desired or convenient position 塞置于理想或方便之地; 塞进
25. char [tʃɑ:] *v. t. & i.* make or become black by burning 烧焦
26. manuscript ['mænʃkript] *n.* book, etc., as first written out by hand 手稿; 原稿; 草稿
27. contract ['kɒntrækt] *n.* binding agreement; agreement to supply goods, do work, etc. at a fixed price 合约; 合同
28. serial ['sɪəriəl] *n.* a story appearing in parts in a periodical 连载小说; 分期刊载的故事
29. bet [bet] *n.* agreement to risk money on an event of which the result is doubtful 赌; 打赌

30. arouse [ə'rauz] *v. t.* awaken; cause sb. to become active 唤起;引起;鼓动;激起
31. horizon [hə'raɪzn] *n.* line at which the earth or sea and sky seem to meet 地平线;海平线
32. steamship ['sti:mʃɪp] *n.* ship driven by steam 汽船;轮船
33. offer ['ɒfə] *v. t. & i.* say what one is willing to pay, give 出价
34. sum [sʌm] *n.* amount of money 金额;钱数
35. charter ['tʃɑ:tə] *v. t.* hire or engage a ship, an aircraft for an agreed time, purpose, and payment 租;包;包租
36. hold one's breath *phr.* stop breathing for a moment from fear, excitement, etc. 屏息
37. synthetic [sɪn'tetɪk] *adj.* produced by combination of separate parts, elements, substances, etc., into a whole or into a system 合成的;人造的
38. convertible [kən'veɪtəbl] *adj.* that can be changed from one form, use, etc., into another 可变换的;可改变的
39. flash [flæʃ] *n.* sudden burst of flame or light 闪烁;闪光
40. isolate ['aɪsəleɪt] *v. t.* separate, put, or keep apart from others 使隔离;使孤立;使隔绝
41. gossip ['gɒsɪp] *n.* idle, often ill-natured, talk about the affairs of other people 闲话
42. sneer [sniə] *v. i.* show contempt by means of a derisive smile; utter contemptuous words 嘲笑;讥诮;说轻蔑的话
43. reflect [rɪ'flekt] *v. t. & i.* send back an image of 反映
44. Santa Claus *n.* person who, small children are told, puts toys in their stockings by night at Christmas 圣诞老人

COMPREHENSION

Here are ten questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with three suggested ways of answering or finishing it. You are to choose the one you consider the most suitable without looking back at the passage. Give one answer only to each question.

1. The author mentions two Jules Vernes to show that
 - a. there were two men named Jules Verne.
 - b. Jules Verne published his books under a different name.
 - ✓c. Jules Verne had two different sides.
2. Verne was able to write so many books because
 - a. he was a famous tourist.
 - b. he made a lot of experiments in his laboratory.
 - ✓c. he was a man full of imagination.
3. Many people believed in Verne's inventions because he
 - a. was known as a brilliant scientist.
 - b. tested his inventions before writing about them.
 - ✓c. described his inventions in detail.
4. The fact that learned men argued with Verne showed that they

2. a. respected his ideas and took them seriously.
☒ b. had less imagination than he had.
 c. knew he could easily be proved incorrect.
5. Verne threw his first book into the fire because
☒ a. he felt it was poorly written. b. his wife didn't like it.
 c. no one would publish it.
6. In rewriting *Five Weeks in a Balloon*, Verne was
 a. stubborn. ☒ b. rapid. c. cautious.
7. *Around the World in Eighty Days* was popular mainly because of its
 a. realism. ☒ b. suspense. c. foresight.
8. All the big steamship companies offered Verne large sums of money if he would put Fogg on one of their ships because
 a. they were deeply moved by the story.
 b. they were inspired by Verne's imagination.
☒ c. they wanted the book to be an advertisement for their companies.
9. Verne's early books set in the future contained
☒ a. great fear about the world's future. b. sarcastic replies to his critics.
 c. mention of many inventions now in use.
10. If Jules Verne were writing today he would be most likely to write about
 a. a trip to the North Pole. b. the latest scientific discoveries.
☒ c. life in outer space.

VOCABULARY

In each of the following sentences, one word or phrase is underlined, you are to select the best meaning or synonym for the word or phrase among the choices given.

1. Then he raised his gun and shot off the game warden's hat!
 a. competitive amusement b. hunted wild animals ☒ c. project; plan
2. But he was an inspiration to the scientist in the laboratory.
 a. an excitement b. a guide c. something that moves a person to action
3. In fact, there were few wonders of the twentieth century that this man of the nineteenth century did not foresee.
 a. know ahead of time b. mention c. describe
4. In his stories you can read about neon lights, moving sidewalks, air conditioning, skyscrapers, guided missiles, tanks, electrically operated submarines, and airplanes.
 a. armored vehicles used in warfare b. containers for liquids c. aquariums
5. Experts in mathematics would spend weeks checking his figures.
 a. statues b. human shapes c. numbers

6. In a rage, Jules flung it into the fire.
 a. desperation b. fury c. despair
7. It first appeared as a serial in a Paris newspaper.
 a. a story published regularly, part by part b. an essay c. prose
8. Instead, he had Fogg charter a ship.
 a. hire b. give rights to c. make
9. Many of Verne's other books were set in the future.
 a. put into type b. placed in a surrounding c. made immovable
10. It is like the passing of Santa Claus.
 a. extending b. dying c. slipping by

FAST READING PRACTICE

You are given three minutes to finish reading the following passage and making your choices according to the information given in the passage.

A tornado can do a lot of damage. The wind of a tornado rushes at great speed around a funnel-shaped cloud. It travels in a path a few hundred feet wide and about twenty-five miles long. As the wind circles counterclockwise, the funnel spirals higher and higher. The force of the wind sucks up water, dirt, and objects, and carries them along with it. It may drop them again many miles away. Houses and huge trees have been drawn into tornado funnels. At sea ships have been nearly sunk by tornadoes dropping water on them.

East of Australia, people talk about a "rain of blood." This is caused by a tornado picking up red dust and mixing it with water to make red rain. There are even stories about a rain of fish and frogs caused by a tornado sucking them up and then dropping them.

1. A tornado is a

- a. rainstorm.
- b. dust storm.
- c. great circling wind.

d. huge funnel of water.

2. The path of a tornado is usually

- a. short and narrow.
- b. wider than it is long.
- c. longer than it is wide.
- d. both a and b.

3. The wind in a tornado usually travels

- a. straight up.
- b. up and around.
- c. down.
- d. down and around.

4. Ships have nearly been sunk when tornadoes have

- a. drawn them into the funnel.
- b. dropped water on them.
- c. blown them in the wrong direction.
- d. dropped trees on them.

5. The "rain of blood" east of Australia is made of

- a. fishes and water.
- b. red dust and water.
- c. rusty water.
- d. real blood.

CLOZE TEST

As U. S. tourists in Israel, my husband and I were sitting 1 a Bethlehem souvenir shop, 2 for fellow tourists. An Arab salesman 3 us, arm loaded 4 belts. 5 an impassioned sales 6 yielded no results, he asked where we were from. "America," my husband replied.

Looking at my dark hair 7 olive skin, the Arab 8, "She's not from the 9."

"10, I am," I said.

He 11 and then asked, "Is that your husband?"

"Yes", I replied.

12, turning to my husband, he 13, "I'll give you a hundred camels 14 her."

My husband looked stunned, and there was a 15 silence. Finally he replied, "She's 16 for sale."

The salesman left, and, 17 indignant, I asked, "18 took you so long to answer?"

"I was trying to figure 19 how to

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A out | B outside |
| C around | D into |
| 2. A looking | B asking |
| C waiting | D calling |
| 3. A approached | B came |
| C arrived | D got |
| 4. A by | B with |
| C among | D in |
| 5. A While | B After |
| C If | D Although |
| 6. A talk | B description |
| C speech | D agreement |
| 7. A with | B but |
| C or | D and |
| 8. A responded | B spoke |
| C mentioned | D raged |
| 9. A America | B there |
| C States | D American |
| 10. A Oh | B Yes |
| C Why | D No |
| 11. A surprised | B paused |
| C continued | D stunned |
| 12. A However | B Then |
| C Again | D Later |
| 13. A bargained | B stated |
| C argued | D offered |
| 14. A buying | B on |
| C taking | D for |
| 15. A short | B little |
| C long | D small |
| 16. A no | B just |
| C certainly | D not |
| 17. A somehow | B somewhat |
| C someway | D somewhere |
| 18. A Why | B How |
| C What | D Which |
| 19. A in | B up |

get a hundred camels 20 home."

C out

D off

20. A toward

B back

C from

D to

PROOFREADING

There are 15 errors to be corrected in the following passage, one in each numbered line. Proof-read the passage in this way: For a wrong word, underline it and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line. For a missing word, mark the position of it with a (/) sign and write the word you supply in the blank. For an unnecessary word, strike off it with a slash (\) and write the word you delete in the blank.

If American customs seem strange, remember that Americans feel same way when they visit another country. People living in different cultures ~~does~~ many daily things differently from ~~one~~ ^{others} another. What dull world it would be if this was not true!

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

Some differences are small, and one soon becomes accustomed with them. For example, many people find it strange that Americans move from place to place so frequently. Born in one city, they may attend school in a second, enter business in a third, and perhaps move several less times during their lives. Today, most Americans fully expect and accept the fact they will move frequently.

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

Nevertheless, houses are great interest to Americans. They spend much time thinking, reading, and talking about their homes and ~~what~~ ^{how} to improve them. They also enjoy looking at other people's houses. Since they would enjoy of visiting and examining a house in another country, they may assume you will probably have the same desire when you visit the United States. Do not be surprisng, therefore, when you visit an American family and are shown every room ~~of~~ the house, including the bathroom and kitchen!

(9) _____

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(15) _____

Unit 2

PASSAGE FOR COMPREHENSION

High Up in the Tropics

Starting Time: Minutes _____ Seconds _____

The South American country of Bolivia has a highly varied climate which ranges from hot and moist in the east to high and cool in the west. In fact, the one missing element is a sea breeze, since Bolivia has no coastline.

The population of Bolivia is about three and a half million. Three-fourths of the people live in the mountainous regions, where the altitude varies from 8,000 to over 13,000 feet. The highest mountains are over 21,000 feet high.

About one-tenth of the total Bolivian population is white. Some of these white citizens are descendants of the Spanish conquerors who came to South America with Pizarro in the sixteenth century. Other white citizens migrated to Bolivia from Europe and the United States because of their interest in trade. The white people in Bolivia control the government and the industries.

About one-fourth of the Bolivians are mixed Indian and white. They usually work as shopkeepers or government employees. More than half of the Bolivians are full-blooded Indians. They are the descendants of the peoples who made up the Inca Empire. The Inca rulers professed to have come from a race of gods living on an island of the sun in lake Titicaca. This lake is the largest in South America and one of the highest lakes in the world.

When the Spanish soldiers conquered the Incas, they imposed their own government on the country. They also tried to force the people to practice Roman Catholicism and to speak Spanish. However, even today, most of the Indians still speak their own languages.

Toay, the Indians of Bolivia live in much the same way as their ancestors lived before the coming of the Spaniards. Most of them are farmers. They plough their land with metal-tipped sticks, just as their ancestors did. The women walk behind the men as they plough, breaking up the clods of earth. Using these archaic methods, the Indians grow their two chief foods—a grain called Quinoa and potatoes. Potatoes were first exported to Europe from this part of South America.

Almost as important as food to the Indians is an intoxicating drink called chicha, which is made from corn and coca leaves. The Indians also chew the coca leaves to give themselves energy. Chewing these leaves keeps the people from feeling too hungry, thirsty, or cold.

Most of the Indians' household goods and clothes are made by hand at home. The women weave the brightly-colored cloth on making pottery. Their baked clay pots are well-made, but they are not as beautiful as the pots their ancestors made centuries ago.

Many of the Bolivian Indians work in the mines, because mining is the most important industry in Bolivia. Some gold and silver are mined there, but the most important mining product is

tin. Bolivia is the world's third largest producer of tin, and this metal makes up three-fourths of all Bolivia's exports. Other minerals, such as tungsten, are also mined there. Most of these mines are located on the high plateaus.

The eastern slopes of the Andes are quite different from the high plateaus. They are a fertile region, with thick forests. Many fine wood, such as ebony and mahogany, grow there. However since there are very few roads in this region, it is not very highly developed. The two primary means of transportation are river boats and porters. Heavy loads are carried by mules or llamas. Llamas are fairly large animals which are very sure-footed on the mountain slopes. They can travel long distances with very little food or water. The Indians weave the wool of the llamas into a coarse, heavy cloth. Finer cloth is woven from the skin of two similar animals—the vicuña and the alpaca. All three of these animals are so useful to the Indians that some historians believe the Indians came to live in the high country because these animals lived there.

East of the hill region are the great plains that stretch toward Brazil. These plains are warm and have a good rainfall. Tropical plants, such as coffee, sugar, tobacco and cotton, can be grown there. Close to the Brazilian border, the plains are fertile, but very sparsely populated. It is difficult to keep in touch with other places from these plains, because there are few rivers and almost no railroads. Some Indian tribes in this area live by hunting, fishing, cattle-raising, or gardening.

A serious problem for Bolivia is the transport of food from the warm regions, where it is grown, to the mountains, where most of the people live. Airlines are the most convenient solution to this problem, but they are expensive.

La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, is the country's largest city. Nearly all the foreigners in are Indians. La Paz lies in a valley under one of the highest peaks of the Andes. The surrounding region is barren and food is scarce there.

Lake Titicaca is sixty miles northwest of La Paz. Boats carry people and goods across the water. The steamers used on the lake have to be brought across the mountains in pieces, then re-assembled on the shores of the lake. The Indians who live near the lake use roundish boats made of the reeds that grow along the lake shores. The sails are made of reeds too. People and animals can be carried in these boats, which are quite strong.

Bolivia has one of the oldest universities in the western hemisphere. It is 400 years old. However, many bolivians still cannot read and write. Some schooling is given by the mine owners in the mining camps.

Under the Incas, Bolivia was rich and well-governed. The Spanish invasion upset this society. Since bolivia gained its independence, about a hundred years ago, there have been several wars over boundaries. Bolivia has been slow in developing, but its rich resources promise a more brilliant future in it.

Finishing Time: Minutes _____ Seconds _____

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. varied ['veərið] *adj.* of different sorts; diverse; full of changes or variety 不同的;多变的
2. moist [məɪst] *adj.* slightly wet 潮湿的;湿润的
3. missing ['mɪsɪŋ] *adj.* not to be found; not in the place where it ought to be 找不到的;不在原处的
4. breeze [bri:z] *n.* wind, esp. a soft, gentle wind 和风;微风
5. vary ['veəri] *v. t. & i.* be, become, cause to become, different 不同;改变;使不同
6. descendant [di'sendənt] *n.* person who is descended from the person or persons named 后裔;后代;子孙
7. shopkeeper *n.* owner of a shop 店主
8. employee ['emplɔɪi:] *n.* person employed for wages 受雇者;雇员
9. full-blooded *adj.* of pure descent; not hybrid 纯种的;纯血统的
10. empire ['empaɪə] *n.* group of countries under one ruler, called emperor 帝国
11. profess [prə'fes] *v. t. & i.* declare that one has (beliefs, likes, ignorance, interests, etc.) 公开承认;声称;表示
12. impose [im'pəʊz] *v. t. & i.* force (sth., oneself, one's company on others) 强使;强加
13. Catholicism [kə'θɒlɪsɪzəm] *n.* teaching, beliefs, etc., of the Church of Rome 罗马天主教之教义,信仰等
14. ancestor ['ænsɪstə] *n.* any one of those persons from whom one's father or mother is descended 祖先;祖宗
15. metal-tipped *adj.* supplied, with a tip made of metal 装有金属尖的
16. clod [klɒd] *n.* lump of earth or clay 泥土块
17. archaic [ɑ:'keɪɪk] *adj.* of ancient times 古代的;古老的
18. Quinoa [kwi'nəʊə] *n.* a kind of grain produced in Bolivia 昆诺阿藜(产于玻利维亚的一种谷物)
19. intoxicate [ɪn'tɒksɪkeɪt] *v. t.* make stupid with, cause to lose self-control as the result of taking, alcoholic drink 使醉
20. chicha ['tʃɪtʃə] *n.* an intoxicating drink produced in Bolivia 产于玻利维亚的一种酒
21. coca ['kəʊkə] *n.* S. American shrub; its dried leaves, chewed as stimulant 古柯,(产于南美的一种灌木,它的叶可作刺激物来嚼)
22. chew [tʃu:] *v. t. & i.* work food, etc. about between the teeth in order to crush it 咀嚼
23. handloom ['hændlu:m] *n.* loom worked by hand, not by machinery 手织机
24. pottery ['pɒtəri] *n.* earthenware; pots; pottery's workshop 陶器;陶器厂
25. mineral ['mɪnərəl] *n.* substance got from the earth by mining, esp. one that has a constant chemical composition 矿物
26. tin [tɪn] *n.* soft, white metal used in alloys and for coating iron sheets 锡
27. tungsten ['tʌŋstən] *n.* grey metal used in making steel and the filaments of electric lamps 钨
28. plateau ['plætəʊ] *n.* expanse of level land high above sea-level 高地;高原
29. ebony ['ebəni] *n.* hard, black wood 乌木;黑檀