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英语阅读理解

高二

5 元 教 辅

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WUYUANJIAOFU

北方妇女儿童出版社

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出版说明

本丛书自出版以来,受到了众多读者的好评和业内人士的青睐,为满足广大读者和师生们的需求,我们特此进行重印。对其中一些图书,在吸取了读者有益意见和吸收全国中高考最新信息的基础上进行了修订。

本丛书是专门为中小學生设计的。

全套丛书均取材于中小學生们感兴趣的、考试中分值较高而學生们又不易掌握的内容。每册书内容集中,实时性强,易掌握。因此,本丛书体例广泛,不局限于某一种单一的编写体例。同时,本丛书体现着一个基本原则:只要是學生们感兴趣的,考试中出现,能提高学习能力和素质的,就是我们要推出的。

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思创图书

In 1933 an American called Clarence Nash went to see film-maker Walt Disney. He had unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon(卡通) films for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said "Stop! That's our duck!" The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck(唐老鸭), who first appeared in 1934 in the film "The Wise Little Hen." Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema audiences liked him because he was lazy and greedy(贪婪), and because he lost his temper very quickly. And they loved his voice, when he became angry with Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a goody-goody(伪君子) like Mickey.

In the 1930s, 40s and 50s Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared - there were no more cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

1. Walt Disney _____.
A. played the part of Donald Duck
B. made Donald Duck films
C. had Donald Duck's voice
D. drew cartoons
2. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said "Stop! That's our duck!" It showed that _____.
A. he was satisfied with Clarence Nash
B. he disliked Clarence Nash's unusual voice
C. he didn't want to hear that voice any more
D. he was familiar with the duck's voice
3. Walt Disney chose Clarence Nash because _____.
A. his voice was right for Mickey Mouse
B. his voice right for the duck in a new cartoon film
C. he was fond of playing jokes
D. he was quite humorous
4. The first Donald Duck film _____.

- A. appeared in 1934
B. was shown in 1933
C. was greatly enjoyed in 1966
D. was popular in 1930
5. Which of the following is not true?
A. Clarence Nash had Donald Duck's voice
B. People liked Donald Duck better because he was lazy and greedy and became angry quickly.
C. Donald Duck's voice disappeared in 1966.
D. Mickey Mouse wasn't a goody - goody.

答案 1-5 BABAD

2

Do you Like Mickey Mouse?

People in general hate mice. But one mouse has won the hearts of the people all over the world—the famous Mouse.

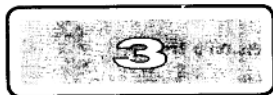
Fifty years ago, most movies were silent. A man named Walt Disney made a cartoon mouse that could talk in his movies. He named his mouse Mickey Mouse. People were very excited at the Mickey Mouse. Soon Mickey Mouse became a great success with both young and old people. Children loved to see their lovely friend, because he brought joy and laughter to them.

Mickey was a clean mouse right from the beginning. Perhaps this is one reason why people who have mice love Mickey Mouse. In his early life Mickey made some mistakes. People were very angry. They wrote to Disney and said that they did not want Mickey to do silly things. As there were cotton things that Mickey could not do, Disney made a new animal named Donald Duck. He also made a dog called Pluto. This dog does stupid things and makes mistakes wherever he goes. Now our Mickey Mouse is not only clean, but more important, he appears as a star of beauty and wisdom. He has his friends in almost every country. Do you like him?

1. In fact, people all over the world do not like _____ at all.
A. Walt Disney
B. mice
C. Mickey Mouse
D. Donald Duck

2. Children loved to see their lovely friend Mickey Mouse, because _____.
 A. he could talk in the movies
 B. he made them happy
 C. he could not only dance but also sing
 D. all of the above
3. People were very angry with Mickey in his early life because _____.
 A. he did some silly things
 B. he ate people's grapes
 C. Disney made some mistakes
 D. he could not speak
4. Being beautiful and wise, _____ becomes more and more important.
 A. Disney
 B. Mickey Mouse
 C. Donald Duck
 D. Pluto
5. Which of the following is true?
 A. All the movies were silent before Mickey Mouse was born.
 B. Soon after Donald Duck appeared, Mickey Mouse was born.
 C. Mickey Mouse hardly has any friends in every country.
 D. People hate mice, but love Mickey Mouse.

答案 1-5 BDABD



The earliest films were short, lasting only one minute or less. People could, for one cent, see simple action films of trains, cars, crowds, on city streets, and the same subjects. Soon 20-minute pictures of pieces of news were being shown in theaters at the end of the regular stage(舞台) show. Later, films used a new method(putting the beginning of one scene(景) upon the end of the scene before) to tie a story together. In 1903 a film was made about a train robbery(抢劫).

Much of the action took place at the same time – the robbers getting away, the men meeting and planning to catch them – and the scenes moved smoothly(平稳), back and forth, from one scene to another instead of unnaturally showing each scene separately. This was the earliest successful film in which scenes were filmed at different places and times and then joined up to make a story. A short time later, theaters showed for five cents a whole hour's entertainment(娱乐) of short films comedy, travel and drama. These

ly to develop lung cancer than those non-smokers. The group of 15 to 19 years old shows fifteen times as likely, and the group under 15 years old is seventeen times more than the non-smokers.

The economic loss(经济损失)caused by smoking in 1989 in China is 27.977 billion yuan, much more than the 24 billion yuan that the government received from tobacco sales. Of the economic loss, 6.942 billion yuan was paid for cancer, heart disease caused by smoking; 2.581 billion yuan was paid for the loss of labour force(劳动力); 17.554 billion yuan was paid for the early death, and the rest was paid for diseases caused by passive smoking. At present 150 million mu of land is used to grow tobacco. If 30% of the land is used to grow crops, 530 million US dollars(4.38 billion yuan) can be saved from importing crops abroad.

Both the international community(社会) and many countries have taken actions to fight against cigarette smoking.

1. _____ suffer most from smoking and passive smoking.
A. Children B. Young people
C. Men and women D. A and B
2. The chances to develop lung cancer of the group under 15 years old, the group of 15 to 19 and that of 20 to 26 are _____ times more than the non-smokers.
A. 17:15:10 B. 10:15:17
C. 15:17:10 D. 17:10:15
3. Smoking and passive smoking are most likely to cause _____.
A. lung cancer B. headaches
C. heart disease D. A and C
4. Of the economic loss in China in 1989, _____ billion yuan was paid for diseases caused by passive smoking.
A. 17.554 B. 6.942
C. 0.9 D. 2.581
5. According to the passage, one US dollar is _____ yuan.
A. less than 8 B. more than 8
C. less than 6 D. about 7

答案 1-5 DADCB

5

Why do people smoke? One reason is that people become addicted(上瘾) to

cigarettes. The addictive substance(物质) in cigarettes is nicotine. When people smoke, the nicotine goes right into the blood stream and makes people feel relaxed. A smoker's body gets used to the nicotine and if he stops smoking he feels nervous. Many smokers try to stop smoking, but because of the addiction to nicotine they feel so uncomfortable that they often find it too difficult to do so. Another reason is that people simply enjoy smoking. Having a cigarette for many people means taking a break. For some people smoking becomes part of certain social rituals(礼节), for example, the cigarette after dinner. Many people enjoy smoking because it gives you something to do with your hands. Reading for a cigarette, lighting it, flicking(轻弹) the ashes are especially comfortable in situation where a person feels nervous.

Many people also like the taste of tar(焦油) in cigarettes. However, it is the tar that cause cancer. While governments and health experts(专家) have tried to get people to give up smoking completely, cigarette manufacturers(制造商) have tried to keep selling them by producing cigarettes with less tar. Many people in Western countries have welcomed these cigarettes since they find it hard to stop smoking but want to reduce the danger to their health.

1. Many people become addicted to cigarettes because _____.
A. they like to see smoke come out of their mouths and noses
B. they need to get some tar from cigarettes
C. nicotine goes into the blood stream
D. smoking can cause cancer
2. The substance in cigarettes which can get people addicted to smoking is _____.
A. ashes B. nicotine C. smoke D. tar
3. Health experts are trying to persuade people to _____.
A. smoke less a day
B. buy cigarettes with less tar
C. smoke only after dinner
D. stop smoking entirely
4. What substance in cigarettes causes cancer?
A. Tar. B. The wrapping paper.
C. Nicotine. D. The article doesn't tell us.
5. People know that smoking is harmful to their health, but many people still smoke because _____.
A. they are not afraid of death
B. they find it hard to stop smoking
C. smoking can make them sick

D. they want to reduce the danger to their health

答案 1-5 CBDAB

6

As an important part of their anti-smoking movement, activists(积极分子) have been struggling to have the warning "Smoking is harmful to health" printed on China-made packs(盒) of cigarettes.

Now words of caution(警告) do appear on many packs, though, smokers seem to turn a blind eye to them. A recent survey(调查) shows that 90 percent of Chinese smokers pick up the bad habit before they are 20 years old. The percent age(百分比率) of young male smokers has reached 50 percent over the past few years.

China has become the largest tobacco producing and consuming country in the world. Its 350 million smokers consume 150 billion cigarettes every year, accounting for 30 percent of the world's total. To control smoking measures must be taken on two fronts: smokers and tobacco industry.

Last year(1944), China's tobacco industry brought revenues(国税) of 55 billion yuan(\$ 6.6 billion), accounting for 10 percent of the country's total.

Some regions and provinces have set tobacco as their pillar(支柱的) industry. It is becoming obvious(明显的) that a campaign to stop smoking can not be won unless it is taken part in and supported by the government and the whole society.

1. The purpose for the warning printed on the packs of cigarettes is _____.
 - A. to advise people not to smoke and keep healthy
 - B. to scare the smokers
 - C. to warn the smokers not to smoke too much
 - D. to prevent the sick from smoking
2. About how many cigarettes do the other countries consume every year?
 - A. 350 billion.
 - B. 450 billion.
 - C. 500 billion.
 - D. 550 billion.
3. In the sentence "... smokers seem to turn a blind eye to the words of caution." the underlined part means _____.
 - A. be hard to see
 - B. pretend not to notice
 - C. be blind in both eyes

D. see with one eye

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

A. Only 5% of Chinese smokers pick up the bad habit after they are 20 years old.

B. A half of the teenagers(青少年) picked up the bad habit of smoking.

C. There are many more smokers in China than those in any other country.

D. To control smoking, it will work very much to take some measures only on smokers.

5. Can you suppose what a non-smoking country is like?

A. It will get poorer and poorer.

B. Many people will get rich.

C. It will be a fairly hopeful one.

D. The people in it will be rich and healthy.

答案 1-5 AABCC

7

There once lived a king who liked the art of mime(哑剧表演) very much. He thought he was cleverer than any of the others. So he decided that anyone who could tell what his mime meant could be rewarded with three bags of gold.

Thousands tried, but none succeeded. One day a one-eyed beggar was brought to the palace. The old man was good at playing mime. Staring at the poor man, the king raised one finger. The old man lifted two. The king showed three fingers. Immediately the old beggar raised his fist(拳头). The king gave an orange and the poor beggar showed some bread in return. "You've got it," cried the king. He gave the poor beggar the three bags of gold.

Later, the king explained to his officials, "One finger means I am the No. 1 in the kingdom. He raised two fingers, suggesting that I have a prince(王子). Then I remembered the prince had a baby, so I showed three fingers. The beggar raised a fist to suggest that we three should be united as one. An orange referred to the earth. The crumbs stood for(代表) grains."

But the beggar began his story this way, "The king raised one finger to say I was blind in one eye, but with two fingers I told him I could see no less than others. The king raised three fingers to say we both had three eyes. I was hurt, so I lifted my fist with anger."

1. The king in the passage was _____.
 A. very clever
 B. very sure of himself
 C. very easy to be cheated
 D. kind-hearted
2. The poor man got three bags of gold because _____.
 A. he had only one eye
 B. he was good at playing mime
 C. the king thought he could tell what his mime meant
 D. the king was frightened when the beggar raised his fist
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 A. The king was really cleverer than the others.
 B. The king thought the beggar understood him well.
 C. The king's art of mime was excellent.
 D. One-eyed men are usually very clever.
4. The poor beggar raised his fist to _____.
 A. show that he was angry with the king.
 B. suggest the king, the prince and his baby should be united as one.
 C. show that he could see as much as others.
 D. ask for rewards.
5. In fact, _____.
 A. the beggar could not tell the king's mime
 B. the beggar was cleverer than the king
 C. the king was cleverer than the beggar
 D. both of them were fools

答案 1-5 BCBAA

8

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the basic goal of language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary consideration that may be dealt with gradually as realization of those mistakes increases. On the other hand, students should not ignore (忽视) their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native ex-

pressions differ(和……不同)from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by interacting(互相影响)with native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say "I'll do it". The resulting difference can serve as a basis for the student to correct his way of using the present tense in English. But a student who is unwilling to interact in the first place would lost this opportunity to learn by trial and error(错误).

1. According to the passage, the present tense in English is _____.
 - A. not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future
 - B. used with some verbs but not with others to express future pain
 - C. basically the same in English as it is in Spanish
 - D. not the most difficult problem for foreign students
2. According to the passage, language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by _____.
 - A. asking native speakers for explanation
 - B. reading good books in the foreign language
 - C. comparing(对比)speech with that of native speakers
 - D. speaking without regard to native speakers
3. According to the passage, foreign language students who do not interact with native speakers will NOT _____.
 - A. learn very much about the foreign culture
 - B. learn about the history of the foreign language
 - C. have to worry about making mistakes
 - D. take advantage of(利用)useful language models
4. According to the passage, foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because _____.
 - A. native speakers like foreign students who try to learn their language
 - B. communication is the basic goal of language learning
 - C. native speakers will ignore their mistakes
 - D. everyone makes mistakes when trying to communicate in a strange language
5. The author's main conclusion about the use of mistakes in foreign language learning is that _____.
 - A. mistakes are not important in the course of learning a language
 - B. learners are often very afraid of making mistakes
 - C. making mistakes can help the learner discover the rules of the language
 - D. native speakers often do not tell foreign language learners about their mistakes

When we do not understand each other's language, we can talk with the help of signs(手势).

A Frenchman was once traveling in England. He could not speak English at all. One day he went into a restaurant and sat down at a table. When the waiter came, he opened his mouth, put his fingers in it and took them out again. He wanted to say, "Bring me something to eat."

The waiter soon brought him a cup of tea. The man moved his head from side to side. The waiter understood him and took the tea away. In a moment he came with a cup of coffee but the man again refused it. He shook his head whenever(每当) the waiter brought him something to drink, for drinks are not food.

When the man was going away, another man came in. This man saw the waiter, and he put his hand on his stomach(胃). That was enough. In a few minutes there was a large plate of meat and vegetables on the table in front of him.

So, you see, we can understand the language of signs as well as we can understand the language of words.

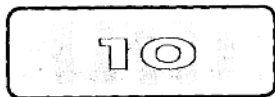
1. According to the passage(根据短文), when people do not understand each other's language, they can talk with the help of _____.
A. a waiter B. a teacher C. an Englishman
D. their hands, heads and other parts of their body
2. A Frenchman signed to the waiter _____.
A. to give him some medicine
B. to bring him a cup of coffee
C. to ask him for food
D. to tell him what he said
3. The waiter first brought the Frenchman _____.
A. a cup of tea, a cup of coffee and a lot of other drinks
B. a large plate of meat and vegetables
C. a lot of drinks and a large plate of meat
D. a lot of food and drinks
4. Another man saw the waiter, and put his hand on his stomach. He meant _____.

- A. he had a fever
- B. he was hungry
- C. he was very thirsty(渴)
- D. he was enough

5. From the story, we know _____.

- A. people can only understand the language of words
- B. people almost know the language of signs as well as the language of words
- C. people can make a waiter understand what they want
- D. people can only understand their languages

答案 1-5 DCABB



The first newspaper was written by hand and put up on walls in public places. The earliest daily newspaper was started in Rome in 59 B. C. In the 700's the world's first printed newspaper was published. Europe didn't have a regular newspaper, until 1609, when one was started in Germany. The first regularly published newspaper in English was printed in Amsterdam in 1620. In 1621, an English newspaper was started in London and was published once a week. The first daily English newspaper was the Daily Courant, which came out in March, 1702.

In 1690, Benjamin Harries printed the first American newspaper in Boston. But not long after it was published, the government stopped the paper. In 1704, the first daily newspaper was published in the American colonies. By 1760, the colonies had more than thirty daily newspapers. There are now about 1,800 daily papers in the United States.

Today, as a group, English language newspapers have the largest circulation in the world.

But the largest circulation for a newspaper is that of the Japanese, Newspaper Asahi Shimbun(朝日新闻). It sells more than eleven million copies every day.

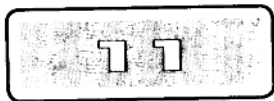
1. The world's first newspaper.

- A. was hand-written one and could be read on the walls.
- B. could be bought in public places.
- C. was started in London.
- D. was printed in Boston.

2. Rome was the birthplace of _____.

- A. printed newspapers
 B. English newspapers
 C. daily newspapers
 D. all the English language newspapers
3. The first paragraph tells us about _____.
 A. how to write a newspaper by hand
 B. how to publish regular newspapers
 C. the first daily English newspaper
 D. the history of newspapers
4. How often was the English newspaper in London published in 1621?
 It was published _____.
 A. once a day
 B. once a week
 C. twice a week
 D. once every other day
5. For a newspaper, _____ has the largest circulation in the world.
 A. the Daily Courant
 B. an English newspaper in London
 C. Newspaper Asahi Shimbun
 D. an American newspaper in Boston

答案 1-5 ACDBC



With the development of society advertisements(广告) have become more and more important in our daily life.

Advertisements give recent information about products. Advertising helps to make a bigger market. As more goods are sold, they are cheaper. Advertisements also offer money for newspapers, magazines, radios and TV stations.

But there are some people who are against advertising. They say that advertisements do not give much information but only to persuade you to buy. They show you the goods that are not really needed. Besides, advertising adds to the cost of goods.

Furthermore, they are ugly to look at and spoil(破坏) our surroundings(环境).

Actually, every coin has two sides. Advertising is without exception. But in today's