



同步阅读与拓展训练系列
Y U E D U T I W A N G

高二英语

阅读题王

主编 谢宇鸿



山西教育出版社

- ◆ 精选英语阅读新材料
- ◆ 创建英语阅读新体例
- ◆ 设计英语阅读新题型
- ◆ 传授英语应试真功夫



作者简介

谢宇鸿

北京教育学院东城分院外语教研室高级教师,东城区外语教学学科指导组成员,名师导学团指导教师。先后就读于山西省教育学院外语系、北京师范大学研究生班。1994年在北京4中任教。编写有多种英语教学资料,分别由北京出版社、中国大百科全书出版社、今日中国出版社、山西教育出版社出版。1999年、2000年两次赴英国学习、工作,为英国设菲尔德哈莱姆大学任命的中学特级、骨干教师, TESOL 研究生班副高级督导教师。

策 划 人 语

学习外语,培养快速有效的阅读能力是提高外语水平的一个至关重要的环节。为了帮助广大中学生进行科学、系统的阅读训练,掌握一定的阅读技能,提高阅读速度和阅读理解能力,扩大英语知识面,增加对英、美国家文化背景知识的了解,我们参照现行的《中学英语教学大纲》所规定的对于不同年级中学生提高外语阅读能力的要求,按照中考、高中毕业会考、高考有关阅读理解能力测试的题型,结合中学外语教学实际情况的需要,精编了《阅读题王》丛书。

本丛书每册分为上、下两编,与现行中学英语教材配套,上编为第一学期内容,下编为第二学期内容,每编按教材体系分为若干个单元。每单元所选的阅读文章涉及人物、社会、文化、风俗、科普、史地、动植物、环保、常识等多方面,词汇量一般不超过现行教材的要求。体裁与课文尽可能一致,包括小故事、寓言、信函、人物传记、通知、广告、记叙文、说明文等。对现行教材的内容进行知识拓展、内容补充、文化解释和背景说明。

书中各个单元均对每篇文章进行了数字统计,并对阅读速度提出要求,在文章之后又设置了速度自测进度表。每篇文章一般都设有阅读检测习题,包括找出文章中心思想,分析文中事件发生的时空顺序,根据已知事实推断作者意图,根据文章上下文理解词义,以及对文章中的人物进行评价等方面的内容。练习形式多样,训练系统有效。本丛书根据近年来中、高考阅读试题的走向,选取课外文章设题训练。试题有较高的难度,具有很高的训练价值和

实用价值。在每单元之后,设置了参考答案,并对一些疑难点进行了必要的点评。书中还按照不同年级的特点,提出了阅读能力培养的方法指导。

参加本丛书的编写人员中,有多人曾去英、美等英语语言国家学习、研修、工作、考察。丛书所选文章力求取材广泛,内容新鲜健康,语言地道规范,融科学性、知识性、趣味性、实效性为一体,相信它将使你的阅读能力有一个大的飞跃!

编 者



阅读技法指南

阅读在英语学习中是很重要的一环,也是高考的重要内容,其题型包括“阅读理解”测试,所占分值一般在 1/3 左右。

阅读能力主要包括五个方面:词汇、语法知识、阅读技巧、理解能力及阅读速度。其中前四项是最后一项“阅读速度”的基础。另外读者对文章内容的熟知程度也决定了对文章的理解和阅读速度。因此,要提高阅读的能力除了要有扎实的语法知识,还要提高阅读速度和理解能力。

提高阅读理解能力,应从以下几个方面着手:

一、词汇

对于词汇首先要知其意,其次知其用法及同其他词的搭配使用。在阅读中词汇是首要条件。如果一篇文章对读者而言,生词过多则很可能难以读懂。提高词汇量的方法是:1.掌握教材中必会的词;2.对教材中带“*”和“△”标注的词,至少应记住该词词义;3.掌握了解一些构词法,对变化了词性的词也能读懂,很多词在词性转换时拼写上是有规律的,如:unlucky(不走运的),impossible(不可能的)等;4.注意对习惯用词的学习和掌握,因为有些习惯用语仅从字面意义上看较难确定其意思;5.注意积累课外读物中出现的新词,做到“再遇到时能认识”。

二、语法

语法是学习语言的基础知识。它包括句型结构、时态、语态、词的正确使用及英语的习惯用法和特殊表达法等知识。

三、阅读技巧

有效的阅读应是边读、边想、边记。遇有难懂或不懂之处时,不是停下来“死抠”不放,而是先置于一边,继续往下读。通过前后文的情节,将“难点之处”的意思串通或是合理“推测”出其意思。

四、理解力

主要指对文章的句意、段意、情节、中心内容及句子的表层意思和隐含的意思等的理解程度和反应能力。提高理解力,首先要掌握英语的基本句型的扩展方式,掌握语意的照应关系,对一个词语的意义不仅仅只从表面意义去理解,还应从该词语所处的特殊语境中去理解。另外,熟知英语的习惯与特殊表达法,对正确理解文章的意思和含义是非常有益的。

五、阅读速度

阅读速度在阅读中是很重要的一环。新的教学大纲对学生的阅读速度要求是:高中一二年级,每分钟读 40~50 个单词;高中三年级,每分钟读 50~60 个单词,因此,本书阅读练习中有“自测成绩”一栏就是根据此要求而定的。

阅读速度的提高应通过广泛题材的文章阅读,尽可能多地了解外国的文化、背景、风俗习惯和风土人情。对文章内容、背景的熟知,可有助于正确理解文章的意思并能相应地提高自己的阅读速度。另外,在阅读时不要把单词从语句中分离出去逐字阅读,要以句子为单位阅读。做到整句阅读,整句理解,这样才能提高阅读速度。



阅读题王总目

阅读题王·中考英语

阅读题王·高考英语

阅读题王·初一英语

阅读题王·初二英语

阅读题王·初三英语

阅读题王·高一英语

阅读题王·高二英语

阅读题王·高三英语

阅读题王·中考语文

阅读题王·高考语文

阅读题王·初一语文

阅读题王·初二语文

阅读题王·初三语文

阅读题王·高一语文

阅读题王·高二语文

- ◎ 丛书策划 王宇鸿
- ◎ 责任编辑 仇小燕
- ◎ 复 审 张宝东
- ◎ 终 审 王宇鸿
- ◎ 封面设计 薛 菲
- ◎ 印装监制 贾永胜

☆ 内容提要

本书与现行中学英语教材配套，分为上、下两编。上编为第一学期内容，下编为第二学期内容。每编按教材体系分为若干个单元。每单元所选阅读文章涉及知识广泛，文章体裁与课文尽可能一致，对现行教材的内容进行知识拓展、内容补充、文化解释和背景说明。

各单元均对每篇文章进行数字统计，对阅读速度提出要求，文后设置了速度自测表。阅读检测内容包括找出文章中心思想，分析事件发生的时空顺序，根据事实推断作者意图，根据上下文理解词义，对文章中心人物进行评价等方面内容。在每单元之后，设置了参考答案，并对一些疑难点进行点评。书中还穿插了阅读指导，以强化学生的阅读技能。

目 录



- 策划人语
- 阅读技法指南

1

上 编

Unit 1 Disneyland	3
Unit 2 No smoking, please!	15
Unit 3 Body language	27
Unit 4 Newspapers	39
Unit 5 Charlie Chaplin	50
Unit 6 Mainly revision	61
阅读指导(一)推测词义	72
Unit 7 Canada	82
Unit 8 First aid	93
Unit 9 Saving the earth	102
Unit 10 At the shop	114
Unit 11 Hurricane!	125
Unit 12 Mainly revision	136
阅读指导(二)确定事实	147





下 编

Unit 13	Albert Einstein	161
Unit 14	Satellites	173
Unit 15	A famous detective	184
Unit 16	The sea	196
Unit 17	Life in the future	208
Unit 18	Mainly revision	220
阅读指导(三)挖掘主旨		233
Unit 19	A freedom fighter	241
Unit 20	Disability	251
Unit 21	Music	264
Unit 22	A tale of two cities	274
Unit 23	Telephones	286
Unit 24	Mainly revision	298
阅读指导(四)推理判断		312

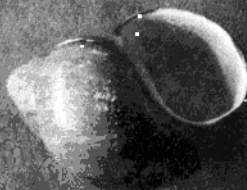
阅读题王

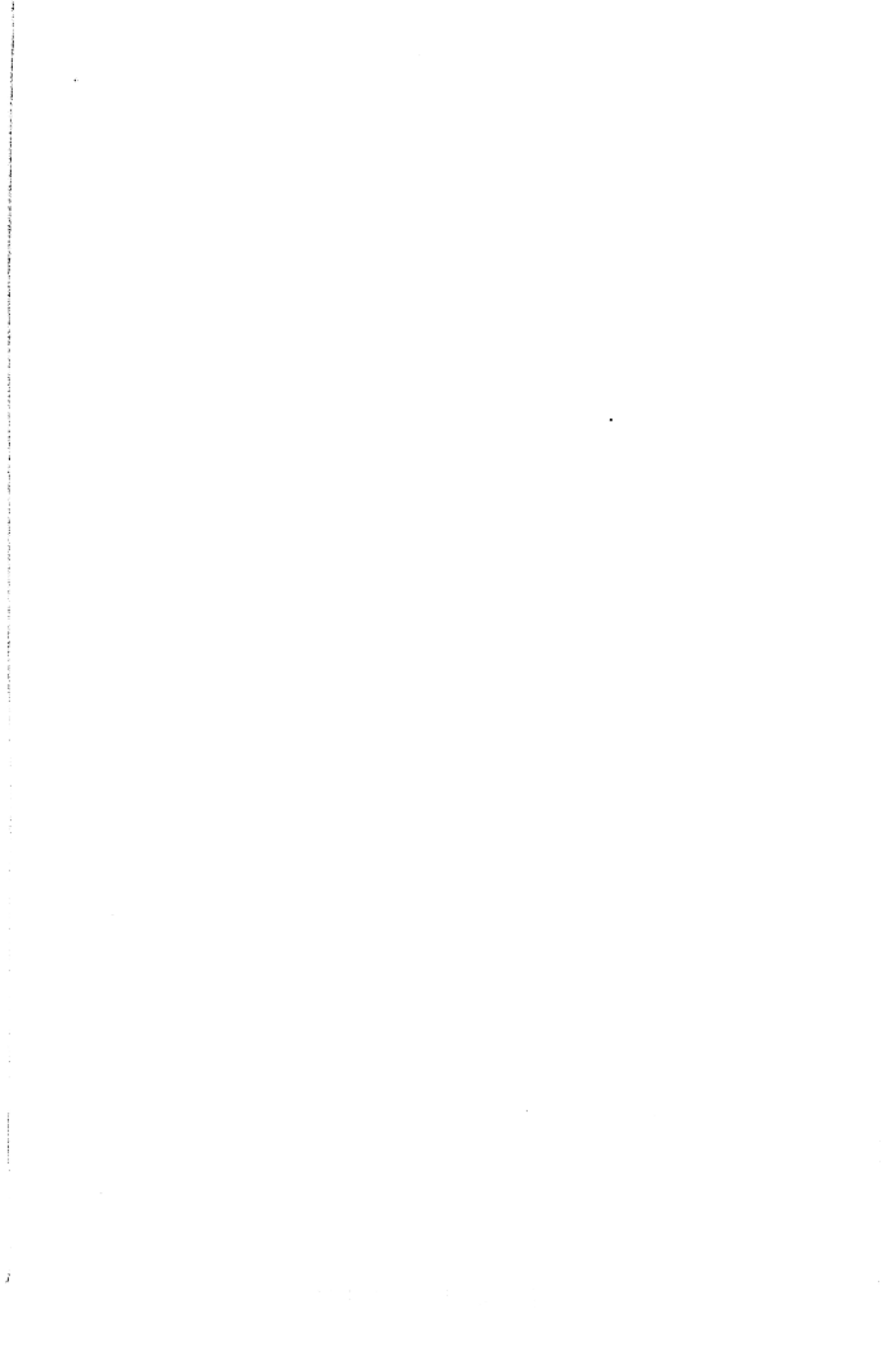
YUE DU TI WANG

上



编







上 编

Unit 1 Disneyland

课文精段欣赏

We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.

我们认为你的画并没有什么有趣的地方。

We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long.

我们相信不久你就会成为一位著名的画家。

Disney's success as a cartoon-maker had begun. He soon drew other cartoon characters like Donald Duck and during the 1920s and the 1930s he made scores of cartoons about them. These cartoons were all short ones. Before the days of television, they used to be shown in cinemas all over the country before the main film was shown. Later Walt Disney made longer films. All of them were liked very much by children. Disney died in 1966. But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing



more and more interesting films.

作为动画片制片人,迪斯尼开始取得了成功。不久以后,他又画了其他一些像唐老鸭之类的动画人物。在 20 世纪 20 年代和 30 年代期间,他制做了许许多多唐老鸭和米老鼠的动画片。这些动画片全都是短片。在电视问世之前,全国各地的电影院总是先放动画片,然后才放主片。后来,沃尔特·迪斯尼制做了一些比较长的片子。这些片子孩子们都非常喜欢。迪斯尼于 1966 年去世,但是他创办的电影制片厂至今仍然很繁忙,还在生产越来越多的有趣的影片。

The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine.

这些公园都是你可以想象得出来的最干净的公园。

You can see as far as the coast. Many of the streets in Disneyland are built to look like streets in the USA in the 1890s. People walk around wearing nineteenth-century clothes.

你可以一直看到海岸。迪斯尼乐园里有许多街道,修建得像 19 世纪 90 年代的美国街道。人们穿着 19 世纪的服装在街上走来走去。

Reading Comprehension

(A)

词汇量	215 词	阅读时间	5 分钟
-----	-------	------	------

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the film-maker Walt Disney. He had an unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon film for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said, "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was the now-famous Donald Duck, 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 audience liked him because he was lazy and greedy (贪婪



的), and because he lost his temper(发脾气) very quickly. And they loved his voice when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews (侄子). Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a goody-goody 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, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared—there were no more new cartoons.

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

Answer the questions

- () 1. Who made Donald Duck film?
A. Mickey Mouse. B. Clarence Nash.
C. Walt Disney. D. Pluto.
- () 2. What was Clarence Nash?
A. A cartoonist. B. Donald Duck's voice.
C. A film-maker. D. A film star.
- () 3. Where do today's children see Donald Duck?
A. In new films. B. At the cinema.
C. On television. D. At concerts.
- () 4. The underlined word audience in the second paragraph means _____.
A. readers
B. the people who work in a cinema
C. the people listening to a speech

D. the people who watch a film at a cinema

() 5. The underlined word goody-goody in the second paragraph means a person who _____.

A. seems faultless(无缺点的)in behavior (行为)

B. seems faulty(有缺点的)in behavior

C. loses his temper quickly

D. becomes angry easily

自测成绩	6 分钟	5 分钟	4 分钟
	Not bad	Good	Excellent

(B)

词汇量	272 词	阅读时间	6 分钟
-----	-------	------	------

Mice in general are not well-liked, but a mouse named Mickey has won the hearts of millions. Movies about Mickey Mouse have been popular with audiences almost everywhere for more than forty years.

Walt Disney, who created this lovely cartoon character, was born in Chicago in 1901. Later his family moved to a farm near Kansas City, where Walt worked for some time as a newsboy. However, what he really enjoyed was drawing pictures. When World War I began, he joined the Red Cross and went to France. After the war, Disney returned to Kansas City to work for a company that made fairy story cartoons. This was the kind of work he liked best. He made up his mind to find better ways of making the cartoons movie, so that they would seem alive. Sound was just starting to be used in movies, and Disney believed it had great possibilities. He quickly added sound screen, delighting audiences. Mickey became a great success with both young and



old.

When other Hollywood producers began making movies that were not suitable for children to see, Walt Disney continued to make pictures that the whole family could enjoy. Although some adults criticized him for presenting an idealized and untrue view of reality, many were grateful for Disney's determination to avoid sex and crime in his films.

One of Disney's favorite dreams was creating a new kind of amusement park—a place where all the members of a family could go and have fun together. It would give the parents of small children something to do while their children were enjoying the rides and games.

Answer the questions

- () 1. From the passage, we know that Mickey Mouse _____.
A. is one of those generally well-liked mice
B. was a good speaker on the screen
C. is a world-famous character
D. only received children's welcome when he was born
- () 2. We can infer that _____.
A. Walt Disney lived a poor life in his childhood
B. Walt Disney's choice of career was a great success
C. adding sound to movies used to be a difficult job
D. many adults didn't allow their children to watch the cartoons
- () 3. In the second paragraph, "it" refers to _____.
A. making the cartoons movie
B. making his mark
C. making a new movie
D. making the cartoons talk