

世纪英语通系列丛书BOOK
English

GROZHONGYINGYUYUEDULIJIEJIAOCHENG

高中英语

阅读理解教程

主编：程 仁

提高篇

250

篇分类文章

配设阅读理解各类题型

希望出版社

8
nglish

世纪英语通系列丛书BOOK

GAOZHONGYINGYUYUEDULIJIEJIAOCHENG

高中英语

阅读理解教程

(提高篇 · 供高三使用)

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希望出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语阅读理解教程:提高篇/程仁编. —太原:
希望出版社, 2001. 8
(世纪英语通系列丛书)
ISBN 7-5379-2800-2

I. 高... II. 程... III. 英语课—阅读教学—高中
—教学参考资料 W. G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 056251 号

高中英语阅读理解教程(提高篇)
程仁编辑
希望出版社出版发行(太原建设南路 15 号)
省新华书店经销 临汾日报印刷厂印刷

*

开 本 787×1092 1/16
印 张 16
字 数 371 千字
版 次 2001 年 8 月第 1 版 2001 年 8 月山西第一次印刷
印 数 1—6000 册
书 号 ISBN 7-5379-2800-2/G·2311
定 价 18.50 元

《世纪英语通》系列丛书若有印装问题请与销售商调换。
举报盗版电话:(0351)4922245 (0357)2035309 (0)13801180883

前 言

人类文明的进步来自文化的交流,文化的交流取决于语言的沟通。英语作为一种世界性的语言,在国际交流中无疑起着举足轻重的作用,备受人们的重视和关注,这早已成为不争的事实。

要学好英语,培养快速高效的阅读能力是提高外语水平的一个至关重要的环节;阅读理解能力是英语水平测试的一个重要标准,在各类英语测试中均属“重头戏”。中学阶段阅读能力的养成除了循序渐进的语言知识的丰厚积累外,还要具有良好的阅读习惯,培养一定的快速阅读能力,而且语篇阅读不仅要有足够的量,还要有适当的难度。因此,为了帮助广大中学生进行系统的科学有效的阅读训练,掌握一定的阅读技巧,提高阅读速度和阅读理解能力,拓宽知识面,增强对英语国家文化背景知识的了解,我们凭着多年的教学实践,参照教学大纲的规定和要求,为高中各年级编辑了该系列阅读教程,并辅之于精练的阅读指导,以期对广大中学生有所裨益。

该阅读教程分年级编辑出版,分别供高一、高二、高三年级同步教学使用;各年级又分“基础篇”、“提高篇”、“背诵篇”及“应考篇”,供不同层次的学生选择使用,以便每个同学都能够循序渐进地提高各自的阅读能力。在选材上,我们保留了部分传统的优秀短文,但尤其注重入选大量题材新颖、内容贴近新时代、新生活和中学生学习实际的篇目。全书图文并茂,题材广泛,体裁多样,不失为广大中学生提高阅读能力的优秀教程。

本册供高三年级阅读教学第二阶段使用。

编 者

2001 年 8 月

使用说明

基础篇 入选的短文语言地道、难易适中、生词量小、趣味性强，旨在培养学习者学英语的兴趣，养成阅读习惯，提高学习者的快速阅读能力，以引导和促使英语学习者在学习过程中“渐入佳境”。

提高篇 入选的短文语言新鲜，时代感强，命题有一定难度，生词量有所加大，旨在扩大学习者的词汇量，增强学习者对短文的深层理解，强化学习者的阅读能力，以促使学习者在学习过程中“步步深入”。

青提篇 又称欣赏篇，入选篇目语言优美，脍炙人口，欣赏价值高，文化内涵深，通过背诵与欣赏，促使学习者在英语学习中“跃上新台阶”。

应考篇 入选篇目语言准确，品位较高，从题材到体裁，从内容到形式，与高考命题的考查走向紧密结合。难易相间，命题巧妙，以促使学习者顺利升学，金榜题名。

编者

目 录

人物·故事·类 (60 篇)	(1)
[Passage 1—60]	
文化·生活·类 (60 篇)	(64)
[Passage 61—120]	
史 地 类 (25 篇)	(122)
[Passage 121—145]	
广告·新闻·类 (31 篇)	(145)
[Passage 146—176]	
科 普 类 (53 篇)	(176)
[Passage 177—229]	
实用文体类 (21 篇)	(226)
[Passage 230—250]	
参 考 答 案	(250)

人物·故事·类

[阅读指导]

人物传记:以叙述某个人物的生平事迹、趣闻轶事、生活背景、成长或奋斗历程等为主。其特点是以时间的先后或事件的发展为主线,脉络清楚,可读性较强。因此这类文章应该抓住时间线索来获取有关信息,即主人翁在某个时间做过什么,然后通过分析推理、综合归纳的方法进行解题。

短篇故事:与人物传记不同的是,这类文章一般描述的是一件具体事情的发生发展或结局,有人物、时间、地点和事情。命题往往从故事的情节、人物或事件之间的关系、作者的态度及意图、故事前因或结局的推测等方面着手,考查学生对细节的辨认能力以及推理判断能力。

Passage 1

Computer programmer David Jones earns \$ 35,000 a year by designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank prepared to let him have a cheque(支票) card. Instead, he has been told to wait another two years, until he is 18.

The 16-year-old boy works for a small firm in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm releases(放行,发行)two new games for the expanding home computer market each month.

But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. Despite his salary, earned by inventing new programs within tight schedules, with bonus(奖金) payments and profit-sharing, he cannot drive a car, take out a mortgage(抵押), or obtain credit cards(信用卡).

He lives with his parents in their council house in Liverpool, where his father is a bus driver. His company has to pay \$ 150 a month in taxi fares to get him to work and back every day because David cannot drive.

David got his job with the Liverpool-based company four months ago, a year after leaving school with six O-levels and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs," he said.

"I suppose \$ 35,000 sounds a lot but actually that's being pessimistic(悲观的). I hope it will come to more than that this year." He spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother \$ 20 a week. But most of his spare time is spent working.

"Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school," he said. "But I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew what to do and never considered staying at school. Most people in this business are fairly young anyway."

David added: "I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear."

() 1. Why is David different from other young people of his age?

- A. He earns an extremely high salary.
- B. He is not unemployed.
- C. He is able to design new computer games.

- D. He lives at home with his parents.
- () 2. David's greatest problem is _____?
- A. making the banks treat him as an adult.
B. inventing computer games.
C. spending his salary.
D. learning to drive.
- () 3. He left school after taking O-levels because _____
- A. he did not enjoy school.
B. he wanted to work with computer and staying at school did not help him.
C. he was afraid of getting too old to start computing.
D. he wanted to earn a lot of money.
- () 4. Why does David think he might retire early?
- A. He has to be young to write computer programs.
B. He wants to stop working when he is a millionaire.
C. He thinks computer games might not always sell so well.
D. He thinks his firm might go bankrupt.

Passage 2

Fifteen French children came to the ship with their teacher.

"Where are you going?" I asked a tall, thin boy, in English.

"England," he said. "This ship is going to England, isn't it?"

It was, of course. He knew it and I knew it. Everybody on the ship knew it. My question was not a good one. But he understood it, and he answered it, and he answered correctly in English.

"Where will you go in England?" I asked next. "And how long will you stay there?"

"We are only going to Dover, but we'll stay there all day. We must come home again tonight."

"I see. What are you going to do all day in Dover?"

"Talk to people in English." He pointed to the young woman teacher. "Miss Demetz is our English teacher. She wants us to speak English all day." Then he spoke to my ear. "I'm going to buy an English lamp for my bike. They're cheaper than French lamps."

It began to rain. Miss Demetz called to the children. "Come inside the ship or you will get wet."

I went in after them and began to read my newspaper. My friend sat down beside me. "Didn't you bring a book?" I asked.

"No," he said, "but I have this." He put his hand in his pocket and took out an English £5 note. He read all words on the note three times. Then he began to sing——

The Owl and the Pussy-Cat went to sea

In a beautiful pea-green boat,

They took some honey, and plenty of money,

Wrapped up in a five-pound note.

- () 1. French people like to go to Dover and back _____.
A. in an hour B. a day C. two days D. one morning
- () 2. My question was not a good one. Everybody knew _____.
A. Dover B. the question
C. English D. the answer
- () 3. My friend sat down beside me. My friend was _____.
A. Miss Demetz B. one of my friends
C. another English man D. the French boy
- () 4. The song the French boy began to sing is _____.
A. on the note B. a children song
C. a song one must begin to sing at seeing a £ 5 note.
D. a song composed by himself
- () 5. "Talk to the people in English" means the French children will speak English to _____.
A. French B. Miss Demetz
C. their friends D. the people in Dover

Passage 3

The story of Diego Maradona, the Argentinian football player, is the story of the rise and fall of a poor man who became a world star, but paid the price of fame. At the age of 33, he is now at the end of a career (职业生涯) which saw him, in the 1980s, as the bright star of World Cup Football. In the 1990s, this career has come into a story of poor performance in the field, drug-taking, speaking ill of football officials, being forbidden and finally facing court action in which he has had to defend charges (指控) of shooting at several reporters.

Maradona was born in the poor area of Furito in Buenos Atres. Early in his life, he was able to realize a dream of most poor boys, the dream that the way out of poverty-trap is through success in sport. Sport in the world around is an activity open to all people, no matter what their background is.

Diego Maradona is one of eight children. His Father is an Indian and mother an Italian. The games of football played in the dirty street outside his small white, one-storeyed home in Furito were to provide him with a passport (护照) out of the small town. Today, poorly dressed hoys still run and kick balls around the street from which their hero travelled to become one of the world's great football artists.

Football expert Francis Couneo found Diego's gift. He says that the young player was "a natural" and there was nothing he could do to teach him. He had never seen anyone playing like him in his thirty years' football life.

- () 1. In the second paragraph of this passage, what does "poverty-trap" mean?
A. The low position in society.
B. Extremely poor condition in one's life.

- C. Poor living conditions which are hard to escape from.
D. Become wealthy in the future.
- () 2. After rising to the height in his football career, he has been in decline(衰落), for _____.
A. his performance is not as good as before in the field
B. he will be brought in an action against his had deed
C. he showed no respect for some football officials
D. all the above
- () 3. Sport is an activity open to all people ,no matter what their background is. This sentence tells us _____.
A. everybody enjoys sports and could turn a dream into reality.
B. through sport everybody may be successful and becomes a famous star in the world ,no matter how poor he used to be
C. if one wants to be a famous sport star, he must have a special background
D. people from working-class families will never get international success
- () 4. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. Maradona will face a possible prison term if found guilty(有罪) on the shooting charges
B. background is very important in sport
C. Maradona is a football star, he's as famous as before
D. Maradona is down but he isn't knocked out

Passage 4

Amy Johnson was a very ambitious and energetic person, she didn't have much in common with other girls in the school, however. She played football and made a bad impression on some of her teachers. She studied at a university and later worked as a typist. But not for long. She didn't want to be a typist. She dreamed of becoming a pilot.

Amy moved to London, borrowed some money, and learned to fly. Nobody, however, wanted to hire a female pilot. She decided to fly alone to Australia to prove that she could fly as well as any man. Her parents lent her money to buy an airplane.

Amy started on May 5, 1930. Her flight took her over Vienna, Istanbul, and Baghdad. In a sandstorm, she had to make an emergency landing in the desert. Six days later, she arrived in India, beating the record by two days. In Burma she landed on a football field in bad weather. She finally reached Australia. The propeller(螺旋桨) broke during her last landing, and she had to crash land.

- () 1. Amy was _____.
A. a shy girl
B. a very successful typist
C. a clever and active girl
D. a successful pilot
- () 2. Nobody wanted to hire a female pilot because _____.
A. women were hardly believed to be pilots

- B. people had to consider the flight safety
 C. women were looked down upon then
 D. women were considered rather weak
- () 13. Amy had to land in the desert because _____.
 A. of the bad weather B. the propeller was damaged
 C. her friends were waiting there D. she was worn out
- () 14. Amy borrowed some money _____. Which of the following is NOT true?
 A. from her parents B. to buy an airplane
 C. to spend learning to fly D. from her teachers
- () 15. How did she land in Australia?
 A. She landed at slow speed B. She succeeded in landing
 C. She was obliged to land D. she was pleased with landing

Passage 5

Mr Johnson had never been up in an airplane and before he had read a lot about air accidents, so one day when a friend offered to take him for a ride in his own small plane, Mr Johnson was very worried about accepting. Finally, however, his friend persuaded him that it was very safe, and Mr Johnson boarded the plane.

His friend started the engine and began to taxi(滑行) onto the runway of the airport. Mr Johnson was extremely (very) frightened and closed his eyes.

After a minute or two he opened them again, looked out of the window of the plane, and said to his friend, "Look at those people down there. They look as small as ants, don't they?"

"Those are ants," answered his friend, "We're still on the ground."

- () 11. The best headline for this passage is _____.
 A. First Flight B. First Accident C. First Experience D. First Trip
- () 12. When his friend suggested an airplane trip to Mr Johnson, he _____.
 A. accepted gladly B. accepted unwillingly
 C. rejected the offer D. took off
- () 13. When Mr Johnson opened his eyes, the plane _____.
 A. was flying at a high altitude (height)
 B. was still taxiing along the runway
 C. was out of order D. took off
- () 14. Mr Johnson imagined himself to be _____ when he saw the ants.
 A. flying high B. falling out of the plane
 C. on the ground D. dreaming
- () 15. Mr Johnson seems to be a _____ man.
 A. brave B. wise
 C. polite D. shy and easily frightened

Passage 6

On the wall in my mother's bedroom there was a photo, which showed a soldier with a gun. Below the photo was the word "Speaking?".

"Who's that soldier called Speaking?" I asked one day.

"He was Harold," she said. "He was my only brother. When the Second World War began, Harold was eighteen. I was twelve then, and my sisters were ten and nine."

Harold liked to play with us, and we often quarrelled. When we quarrelled, we said:

"We're not speaking to you." But before long we were all happy again; and then we said: "I'm speaking now. Are you speaking to me?"

"When the war broke out, Harold joined the army. A month later, he came to see us. He brought the gun to show us. Then he went miles away to the war. We didn't see him for three years, three long, empty years. We didn't often hear from him. But one day in May there was a loud bang (砰) on the front door. . . "

"I ran to open it. It was Harold! He was an older Harold, a thinner Harold. He looked at me with his two green eyes and smiled. That smile was just the same as before, then he said one word: 'Speaking'."

"I didn't. . . I couldn't. . . answer. I just fell into his arms and he dropped his gun. He stayed with us for a month. We played all our old games again. Then he went back to the war, and never came back again. So I wrote the word on the photo."

- () 1. When I first saw the word "Speaking" below the photo, I thought _____
- A. the soldier was calling "Speaking"
B. it was taken when the soldier was speaking
C. Speaking was the soldier's name
D. Mum wished the soldier could speak to her
- () 2. How old was the story teller when Harold came back for the last time?
- A. thirty-five B. eighteen C. fifteen D. twenty-one
- () 3. When Harold came back home, _____
- A. he changed a lot except for his eyes and smile
B. he made a shoot in front of the door
C. his sister could hardly recognize him
D. his sister had another quarrel with him
- () 4. Harold never came back again because _____
- A. he didn't want to speak to his sister any more
B. he died in a battle
C. his sister had not answered him when he came back
D. he went far away to the war
- () 5. Why did the mother hang the photo in her bedroom?
- A. she wanted to keep a memory of her childhood
B. It could awake her happy memories
C. It gave her some memories of her brother and sisters
D. She hung it there in memory of her brother

Passage 7

Danile Hale William became a doctor in Chicago in 1883. After graduation, he taught at Northwestern University's medical school. He was asked by President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, to go to Washington, D. C. to head the Freeman's Hospital. It was one of the few hospitals for blacks in the country.

He went back to Chicago to help set up Provident Hospital. Before it opened, Chicago's black doctors could not practise in hospital. They had to treat patients at home. So operations were performed on dining tables. Dr William also helped to set up a training school for black nurses.

In 1893, he operated on a man who was dying from a stab(刺) wound in his heart. Such a wound had always meant death. But Dr William tried to save the man. Without X-rays or blood transfusion(输血) he opened the man's chest and sewed up his heart. The operation succeeded. The man lived.

- () 1. Danile Hale William once practised medicine in _____.
A. Northwestern University B. New York
C. Chicago D. his home
- () 2. The hospital that Dr William helped to found was needed because _____.
A. he wanted the black doctors to treat patients in hospital
B. blacks didn't have enough money for buying medicine
C. black doctors needed a hospital in which to train
D. blacks got poor treatment in hospital
- () 3. Dr William also helped set up _____.
A. health for black mothers B. hospital for black mothers
C. university for black doctors D. training school for black nurses
- () 4. Dr William performed a famous operation on a man dying from a _____.
A. serious wound in the heart B. lung illness
C. heart attack D. lack of blood
- () 5. According to the story, Dr William operated without _____.
A. X-rays or blood transfusion B. medicine blood source
C. nurse or operation tables D. assistants or medicine

Passage 8

A young American entered a British train, to discover that all the seats were taken, including the one on which was seated a small dog. To its owner, a middle-aged lady wearing a fur coat, he said gently, "Excuse me, madam, but may I sit down here?"

He repeated the request three times to the woman who turned a deaf ear to him but only turned the pages of her newspaper. Then he opened the window, picked up the dog, and threw it out before he sat down on the empty seat.

There was a dumbfounded silence, and then an English man sitting opposite said, "You

insane.

Gradually, because of her investigations, conditions were improved. More than thirty mental institutions were founded or rebuilt in the United States because of her hard work. Dorothea also spread her investigations to England and to other parts of Europe.

During the Civil War, Dorothea served as superintendent (负责人) of women hospital nurses in the Union Army. When the war was over, she returned to her work of improving conditions for insane people.

- () 1. This article is mainly about _____.
A. social problems of the nineteenth century
B. how Dorothea Dix got her education
C. how Dorothea Dix devoted herself to education
D. how Dorothea Dix devoted herself to work of improving conditions for insane people
- () 2. How did Dorothea Dix first realize the mistreatment of insane people?
A. Her grandmother treated the mistreatment of insane people.
B. She worked in an insane hospital as a young woman.
C. She taught Sunday school in a prison.
D. She was asked to investigate the problem.
- () 3. Which of the following statements about Dorothea Dix best supported by the passage?
A. She spent time studying law. B. Her grandmother was a teacher.
C. She considered most insane well treated.
D. Many people believed that her work was not proper.
- () 4. The author implies that Dorothea Dix's work with the insane was interrupted because of _____.
A. an illness B. the Civil War
C. her trip to England D. her grandmother's death
- () 5. How are the events of Dorothea Dix's life presented in the passage?
A. In space order. B. In time order.
C. In alphabetical(字母) order D. From greatest to least important.

Passage 10

John had a new car, but it was in the garage repairs (修车铺), so he borrowed his wife's old car one evening. He found that it didn't have much gas in the tank. So he drove to a service station and filled it up. But then the car wouldn't start.

He thought there was probably something loose in the battery, so he took a small wrench out of his pocket and hit the battery with it. The car started at once.

Then John saw that one of the lights was not working either. "There is something wrong there, too," he thought. He hit it on the side with his wrench, and it hit up right away.

The garage man was standing by, watching what he did, and then he ran over to John

and said, "if you ever want to sell your car, I don't want it, but I'd be very happy to make you an offer for that wrench. " "How much do you want for the wrench?"

- () 1. John borrowed his wife's old car because _____.
A. John's old car was in repairs
B. John's new car was being repaired
C. John had his car repaired at home
D. John had his wife's car repaired in the garage
- () 2. John's wife's car _____.
A. was in an excellent condition
B. was an old car, but it was in use
C. didn't work at all
D. was a good one with nothing wrong with it
- () 3. After filling the car with the gas, his wife's car wouldn't start because _____.
A. there was no gas in its tank
B. there was something loose in the battery
C. the car was the old car D. John didn't know how to start it
- () 4. The wrench is _____.
A. a tool used to repair something B. a part of his car
C. a switch of the old car D. a short stick
- () 5. What the garage man said _____.
A. showed that he needed the same wrench as John had
B. showed that he liked the wrench very much
C. was to make fun of John and suggested the car was too old indeed
D. showed that his wrench was a wonderful one

Passage 11

Randy Daoust, 19, a bush pilot (在无人区飞行的飞行员) from Hay River in Canada's North-West Territories, rescued four campers who he said "Looked like a group of wandering beggars. "

He was delivering ice to a fish-packing operation when he spotted (看到) an overturned canoe on the Tolson River, south of Great Slave Lake.

After unloading his ice, he flew back to the river and spent four hours searching before he saw three men on an island.

He landed his float plane. "They were in real bad shape," he said. "They had nothing to eat for 10 days. They had been on a canoe trip and overturned. "

They told him a fourth man had become separated a few miles upstream.

Daoust found the man standing on the shore. "He was out of his head and didn't seem to want to come at first. "

As he was flying the men out, they told him that mosquitoes (蚊子) had been "killing them" and they had decided to kill themselves. Daoust said, "They were that far gone. "

Daoust left the men in Yellowknife and reported the incident. Two days later the men thanked him and left.

That was last summer and Randy Daoust has just found out that they are rich Americans who have set up a trust fund that will pay him \$ 80,000 when he is 25.

- () 1. The word "canoe" (line 5) probably refers to _____.
A. a bus B. a car C. a plane D. a boat
- () 2. Daoust spent four hours searching because _____.
A. he found an overturned canoe on the river
B. he knew that four people must be missing
C. he was informed to rescue some people
D. this was his work
- () 3. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
A. Daoust found three men on an island and one on the shore.
B. The fourth man seemed to be mad.
C. The mosquitoes nearly killed them.
D. They had been killing themselves when Daoust found them.
- () 4. When Daoust said "They were that far gone." (line 14), he meant _____.
A. they went out too far B. all the things had finished
C. they would travel even farther D. they were nearly mad
- () 5. Daoust rescued the four Americans _____.
A. when he was 19 B. from an island
C. in the south of Great Slave Lake D. from Hay River

Passage 12

James Cleveland Owens was the son of a farmer and the grandson of black slaves. His family moved to Cleveland when he was 9. There, a school teacher, asked the youth his name.

"J. C.," he replied.

She thought he had said "Jesse", and he had a new name.

Owens ran his first race at the age of 13. After high school, he went to Ohio State University. He had to work part time so as to pay for his education. As a second-year student, in the Big Ten games in 1935, he set even more records than he would in the Olympic Games a year later.

A week before the Big Ten meet, Owens accidentally fell down a flight of stairs. His back hurt so much that he could not exercise all week, and he had to be helped in and out of the car that drove him to the meet. He refused to listen to the suggestions that he give up and said he would try, event by event. He did try, and the results are in the record book.

The stage was set for Owens' victory at the Olympic Games in Berlin the next year, and his success would come to be regarded as not only athletic (体育的) but also political. Hitler did not congratulate any of the African-American winners.