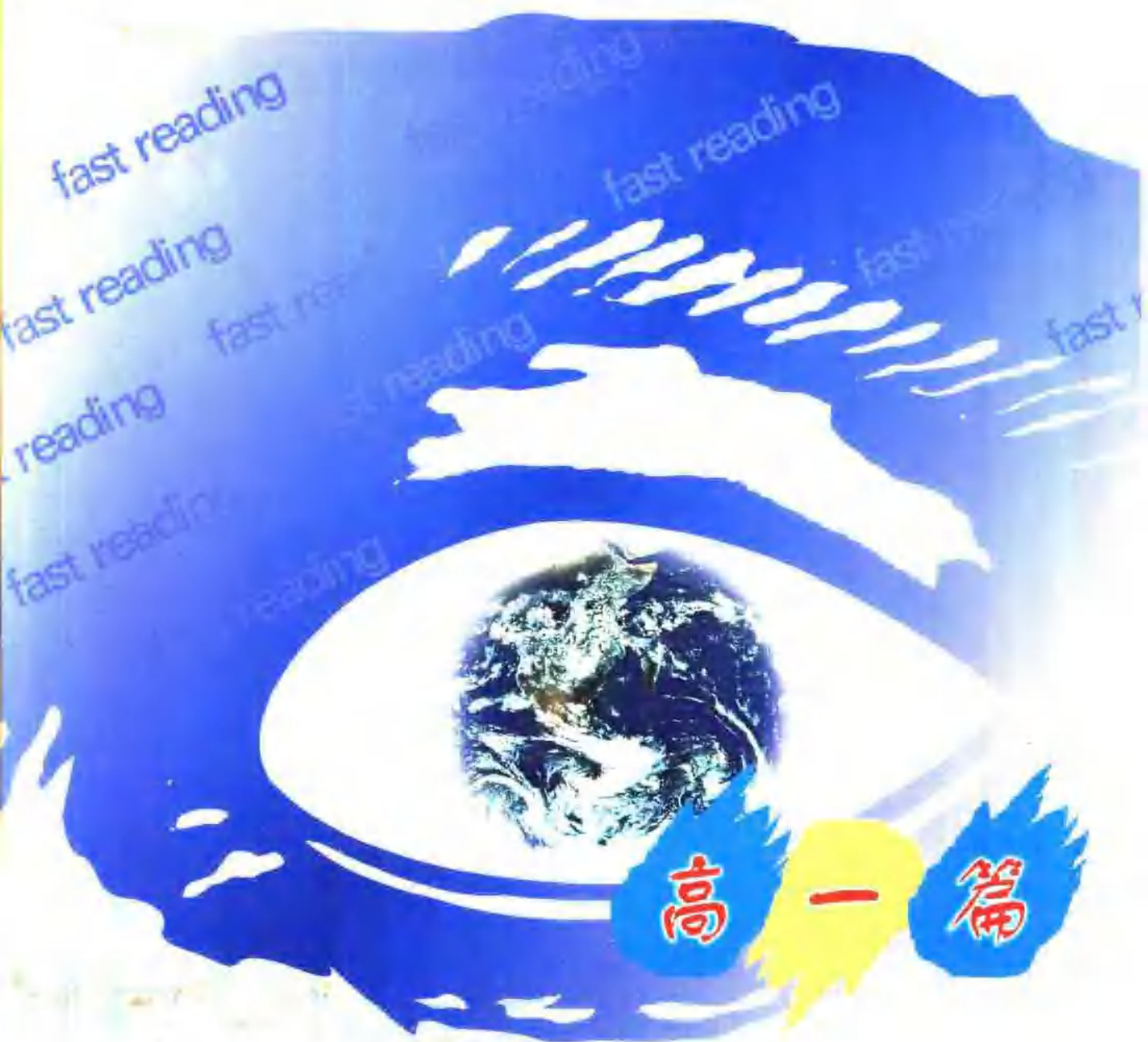


中学英语快速阅读

齐平昌 王 辰 编



世界图书出版公司

FAST READING IN HIGHSCHOOL

中学英语快速阅读

(高一篇)

齐平昌 王 辰 编

- 精选原文百余篇，题材广泛，兼具知识性与趣味性
- 篇篇附 Comprehension Questions(阅读测验)，提高理解力
- 注释繁简得当，版面测文并茂
- 编排由浅入深，循序渐进
- 精选高一英语阅读理解试题，增强阅读理解力
- 安排高考英语阅读理解试题 30 篇，尽早了解试题风格
- 附有特别开心的趣味阅读 19 段，调剂学习生活

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编纂说明

【认识阅读】

1. 阅读理解能力在整个中学英语学习的过程中占有特别重要的位置。

2. 阅读理解是测试学生英语水平的主要方法之一。阅读是一种语言技能,是一种复杂的心理活动,它是高于句于水平而进行的一种语言活动。仅掌握基本语法和有一定的词汇量并不能自发产生阅读能力,必须经过专门的训练才行。

3. 阅读能力的提高依赖于语言能力和阅读技巧。语言能力指拥有一定的词汇量和必要的基础语法知识。

4. 阅读技巧则是指判断文体和文章结构、迅速摄取全文或段落大意、不查字典按上下文猜测生词词义、有方向地搜索文章要点和推测含蓄意思等能提高阅读效率的技能。在具有同等语言能力的学生中,经过一定技巧训练的,其阅读速度和理解水平必定较高。

5. 有以下几种不同难度要求的判断性阅读练习:

(1) 练习中句子的词汇、句型等与文章中句子的词汇、句型等基本一致,有时仅有词序等少量变化。

(2) 练习中的句子是文章中句子的某些转换,包括同义词转换和句型转换。

(3) 练习中的句子仅有部分意思与文章中原句相符,需仔细辨别。

(4) 练习中句子的命题是文章中句子所未曾表明的,需将文章意思作适当的推理或引申,以找出它的含蓄意思。判断这类命题的正确性,应从文章的字里行间寻找证据,不可作纯属主观臆测的推想。

6. 准确地理解语篇应当做到:

(1) 能够识记英语文章中的词汇和短语。

(2) 能够迅速找出语篇中的主要思想和次要信息,即阐述细节;能看出部分与整体关系、时间关系、地点关系、并列关系与从属关系等,并摘取可用于总结的具体信息。

(3) 能根据上下文推测不熟悉的词汇之词义和用法,看出影响理解的语言冗余现象。

(4) 能理解句子结构的功能意义,如请求、命令、祈使、原因、结果、目的、时间和关系等。

(5) 能够判断句子间的逻辑关系,理解句内语义关系、段内语义关系和语篇语义关系。

(6) 能在速读中获取文章主旨大意,并看出文章中的思想和组织关系等。

(7) 能看出作者的目的、态度、口气和文章的基调。

(8) 能看出印刷版面、标题、目录、书写符号和斜体等的作用。

【本书特点】

1. 本书含六项内容,即 Part One: 通过上下文来推测词义的几种方法; Part Two: 循序渐进阅读理解; Part Three: 增强阅读实力; Part Four: 实战高一英语阅读理解试题精选; Part Five: 高考英语阅读理解试题精选; Part Six: 特别开心的趣味阅读。其中,第2,3,4,5部分为本书的核心。全书采用符合高一学生心理特点和逻辑思维方式的知性材料,题材广泛,篇幅适中,极富启发性。每篇文章包括三项内容:(1) 本文;(2) 理解题;(3) 文章注释。其中理解题部分的设置遵循一定的理论依据,指导学生从不同的方面提高阅读能力和理解水平。

本册理解题的设计是:

(1)提高获知能力,要求回忆起具体事实。

(2)理解文章暗含意思与推理能力。

(3)证实文章中某个具体句子。

(4)理解文章的中心意思。

2. 全书特别注意培养学生猜测词义的能力,并认为此项技能是影响英语阅读的一个重要因素。为此,我们在本书的第1章,以及在本丛书中,都安排有相关的内容。

3. 第4部分“实战高一英语阅读理解试题精选”精选散见于各地高一试卷中的精彩阅读文章60篇,以帮助高一同学增强阅读理解力。

4. 本书在编排上做到由浅入深,循序渐进,尽量符合学生对于事物的认知过程,并力求满足不同英语程度的学生的不同需求。

5. 全书特别注意选用新鲜的、趣味性和知识性极强的阅读材料,并经过精心编辑。本书图文并茂,语言地道,力求给学生留下较深的印象,从而循序渐进地使学生的阅读理解力得到切实的提高。

编者谨识

2000年2月10日

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Part One

猜 测 词 义

——提高阅读理解能力的重要方法

I-1 猜测词义的猜力是影响英语阅读的一个重要因素，也是高考英语测试的重要内容

一个人的词汇量可以随着学习的过程不断扩大，但是由于英语本身是一种词汇量很大的语言，我们在阅读的过程中遇到生词是不可避免的。如果我们能够学习和掌握一些猜测词义的方法，就可以大大提高阅读理解能力和阅读速度。

我们或许都听说过可以通过上下文(context)来猜测词义，这是因为词或词组只有在一定的上下文中才有一定的含义。一个词或词组所在的句子，或这个句子前后的其他句子，或这个段落，甚至整篇文章或整组会话都可以是这个词的上下文。如果我们能利用生词的上下文来猜测词义，就可以推测出一些我们没有见过或者不熟悉的词的词义，从而为顺利阅读铺平道路。例如：

1. 'Have you a zip code, Mrs B?' Zach asked his landlady.

Mrs Barnes looked down at her skirt. It was neat and tidy and the zip was done up. 'Now what do you mean, Zach? What on earth is a zip code?'

Zach opened his mouth and then shut it. 'All I want to know is, what letters and numbers do I put after this address so that the reply to my letter gets here more quickly?'

'Oh, you mean "post code". It's NW3 2DP.'

文中第三段的划线部分对 zip code 起到了释义的作用。zip code 是写在地址后面的一些字母和数字。这些字母和数字可以使分检信件方便，使投递速度加快，由此可推测出 zip code 就是邮政编码。

第四段中的划线部分是英国英语的用法。多数人可能对 post 一词比较熟悉，可能也会知道 post code 一词的意思，或通过最后一句 It's NW3 2DP 所给的例子，可以推测出 post code 就是 zip code 的意思。

2. Our commercial channels—ITV and Channel 4—aren't bad either.

假设我们不知道 ITV 是什么意思，而我们知道破折号后的内容可能是对破折号前出现的词或短语的解释或举例说明，并知道 and 一词连接两个并列的句子成份，就可推测出“ITV”和 4 频道一样，都是插播广告的商业性的电视频道。

(破折号之间的 ITV and Channel 4 是用来说明前面的 Our commercial channels 的，也就是说 ITV 和 Channel 4 都是插播广告的商业频道。)

I-2 猜测词义技巧练习

Exercise 1

根据上下文推测各题中画线词的词义

- John drives too fast, and he often drives in the middle of the street. He doesn't watch what the other cars are doing. He is a reckless driver.
A. very careful
B. very careless
C. very harmful
D. very harmless
- When Glen finished college, he couldn't find a job. Then his luck changed. A big engineering company hired him.

- A. give him a job B. paid him
C. told him to stop working D. told him about his future
3. A computer is a complex machine. it is not simple.
A. simple B. complicated C. beautiful D. expensive
4. Children like to play with water. After it rains, they will walk in every puddle they can find.
A. rainfall B. water sitting in the street
C. snow D. a small river
5. Chicken pox can be very serious for a child who is not in good health. The child develops red spots, and feels hot and uncomfortable. A healthy child gets well quickly.
A. a kind of animal B. a kind of food
C. a kind of childhood disease D. a lack of pure water
6. Ali showed the class a picture of him, his wife, and their baby. Pierre's family has lived in the east of Canada for two hundred years. Their ancestors came from France.
A. family members from a long time ago
B. grandparents and their grandchildren
C. parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents
D. family members all living at the same time
7. Some Africans carve beautiful human and animal figures out of wood. They sell their carvings to stores and museums.
A. draw B. beat
C. heat D. cut
8. When an army officer gives a command, his men and women must follow it.
A. comma B. order
C. question D. present
9. The offspring of a pair of birds leave the nest when they are big enough to fly.
A. children B. ancestors
C. generations D. mates
10. There is a stack of papers on Mr green's desk.
A. piece B. balance
C. mixture D. pile
11. David attempted to run ten miles, but he couldn't.
A. tried B. attacked
C. tent D. ran
12. The speed limit is 60 kilometers per hour on this street.
A. fast B. slow
C. an D. even though
13. Before you buy something, check the quality first. For example, if it is cheap, it might not be good.
A. how good it is B. what the color is
C. what the size is D. how big it is
14. Please give me your recipe for this cake, so I can make it too.

- A. a dish
B. directions for cooking
C. a meal
D. directions to your house
15. Water, oil and coffee are examples of a liquid.
A. something you can drink
B. something you can burn
C. something you can pour
D. something from plants
16. The weather in Xiamen is hot and humid. A desert is dry.
A. wet
B. dry
C. cold
D. windy
17. Before a baby learns to walk, it has to crawl on the floor.
A. walk on two feet
B. fly
C. sit in a chair
D. move on the hands and knees
18. Coffee originally came from Ethiopia. Now many tropical countries grow it.
A. now
B. in the future
C. in the beginning
D. at present
19. The scalp covers the head. Hair grows out of it.
A. a kind of hat
B. the color of hair
C. a cloth over the head
D. the skin on the head
20. It is a mystery why some people can learn language very easily and others have great difficulty.
A. something easy to understand
B. something no one understands
C. something beautiful
D. something terrible
21. Danish and Norwegian are similar languages. If you speak one, you can understand the other.
A. difficult
B. almost the same
C. easy
D. very different
22. This is a glass of pure milk. There is nothing but milk in the glass.
A. cold
B. warm
C. white
D. 100%
23. Mr. Brown is an amateur photographer. He is an engineer. But in his free time he likes to take pictures.
A. as a hobby
B. for money
C. as a job
D. as work
24. This small Christmas tree is made of plastic. It is not a real tree. It is artificial.
A. beautiful
B. not natural
C. for a special holiday
D. in an art museum
25. Ronald Amundsen was a great explorer. He was the first person to reach the South Pole.
A. a person who works in international business and travels a lot
B. a place that is difficult to find
C. something that an airplane carries
D. a person who looks for new places and information about them
26. Some people like to keep a journal. They write in it every day. They write about what they did, what happened, and what they thought.

- A. a magazine about scientific research
 B. a textbook
 C. a sports magazine
 D. a notebook about their daily activities
27. Farmers raise cattle for beef and milk.
 A. pigs B. horses
 C. sheep D. cows
28. The doctor gave me some medicine. It will cure my sickness.
 A. make worse B. make sick
 C. make better D. make lighter
29. The kiwi lays the largest eggs in the world. The strangest thing about the kiwi is that it cannot fly.
 A. a kind of fish B. a kind of cat
 C. a kind of rock D. a kind of bird
30. When the hurricane hit the coast, it blew down buildings and trees.
 A. the dry season B. a huge truck
 C. high water D. a powerful windstorm
31. Whales and elephants are gigantic animals. No other animals can compare with them in size.
 A. small B. land
 C. sea D. huge
32. Hundreds of years ago, wild animals ranged over the continent of Europe.
 A. lived and traveled B. arranged
 C. ran D. made a loud sound
33. After we paid the bill for our dinner we left a tip for the waiter.
 A. the very end of something B. money for good service
 C. information D. piece of advice
34. Bananas, tomatoes, and potatoes are in the produce department of a supermarket.
 A. fruit and vegetable B. crops
 C. make or grow D. agriculture
35. Without the atmosphere, we could not breathe.
 A. the air around the earth B. the height of the mountains
 C. the water in the ocean D. the size of the cities
36. When plane accident occurs, most people are killed.
 A. happens B. watches
 C. falls D. flies
37. Scientists predict that there will be 6.3 billion people in the world in the year 2000.
 A. study the future B. say what will happen in the future
 C. study the past D. say what happened in the past
38. Floods, droughts, earthquakes, and plane accidents are all disasters.
 A. bad things that happen B. good things that happen
 C. natural things that happen D. accidents caused by humans

39. The weather in Hawaii is always mild. It is pleasant and warm. There is usually a light wind to cool the air.
 A. not natural B. very hot
 C. not too hot or too cold D. very cold
40. The temperature is very high for ten days. Now it is normal again.
 A. special B. likely
 C. drought D. usual

Exercise 2

根据上下文推测各题中画线词的词义

Some students read slowly and know it: others read slowly and don't know it. The former can be helped easily because they already know their problem. Before the latter can be helped, however, they must be made to know the problem.

- In this paragraph, "it" refers to _____.
 A. reading B. reading slowly
 C. how to read D. the fact they read slowly
- The words "the latter" refers to _____.
 A. the students who know their problem
 B. the students who read slowly and know it
 C. what the students read
 D. the students who read slowly but don't know
- The words "the problem" in this paragraph refer to _____.
 A. the fact that some students may be helped with difficulty
 B. the difficulty with which some students may be helped
 C. reading slowly
 D. how to improve reading

Part Two

循序渐进阅读理解

Level 1

Passage 1 On the Lookout

A forest ranger's life is a busy life. Part of the job is caring for the trees in the forest where the ranger works. The soil below the trees and the animals around them are all in the care of the forest ranger. Each year, some trees must be cut. New trees must be planted. Trees must be protected from insects, disease, and fire.



Many of our beautiful forests would be destroyed by fires if it were not for the quick work of the forest rangers.

In dry weather, one ranger must be on the lookout for fire all the time. This ranger sits in the lookout tower and watches for smoke. At the first sign of smoke, the lookout uses the telephone or radio to tell other rangers where the fire is.

Comprehension Questions

- From the story you can tell that _____.
A. the work of the ranger goes on all the time
B. it is the job of the lookout to fight a forest fire
C. one ranger can usually put out a fire
- The story as a whole is about _____.
A. fighting forest fires B. cutting and planting trees
C. the work that rangers do D. our beautiful forests
- Part of a ranger's work is to make sure no trees are cut.
A. Yes B. No C. Does not say
- The only thing that rangers do is to watch for fires.
A. Yes B. No C. Does not say

Notes

- on the lookout 守望,警戒
- forest ranger ['reɪndʒə] n. 森林守护员
- soil [soɪl] n. 土壤
- in the care of sb. 在某人的管理下
- protect [prə'tekt] v. 保护
protect...from... 保护...,使不受...侵袭
- insect ['ɪnsekt] n. 昆虫