

ENGLISH

# 高中英语

## 随课阅读

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阅读此书事半功倍

ENGLISH



## 前 言

阅读理解题是考查学生知识面和信息量的有效试题。国家教委制定的中学英语教学大纲中明确指出：“在高中英语教学中，听、说、读、写要进行综合训练，在进一步提高听说能力的同时侧重培养阅读能力。”高中学生的语篇知识必须与语篇分析理解能力并行发展，语篇分析理解活动是语篇知识的实际运用，语篇知识又是语篇分析理解活动的前提，并由此构成语篇能力发展的基本内容。因此，为了提高学生的阅读理解和实际运用能力，我们组织了一些有多年高中英语教学经验的专家和教师，针对高二英语实验教材编写了本书。相信本书对于指导高二学生系统学习并进行自我检测，迅速提高阅读理解能力，以及帮助教师指导学生提高应试能力会有很大帮助。

本书是根据最新的英语高考考纲，按照多样化的设计思路和设计风格编写的。全书共包括 100 篇英语阅读材料，每篇材料后配有几个阅读理解选择题并附有参考答案。对一些难度较大的题目作了必要的解

析。所选材料内容新颖,难度适中,紧扣高二英语实验教材的重点知识和有关语法项目,内容包括社会、生活、历史、地理、政治、经济、科普知识、人物传记、趣味故事等。体裁多样,包括议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等,体现了现代英语的特点,反映了素质教育的要求。既注重了表层理解,也注重了深层理解。全书体现了趣味性和知识性。

在本书编写过程中,得到了全国各地许多专家、学者和老师的支持和帮助,在此一并表示谢意。

由于水平所限,书中难免有错漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

**编 者**



...轻松读完这本书，不知  
不觉成绩提高了...



...阅读此书真是  
事半功倍...



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# 1

In England, factory holidays come mostly in the period between mid-July and mid-August. State schools usually only have six weeks off in summer, from about mid-July to the end of August.

The coast is the most popular place of English people for their yearly holiday, but there are few seaside hotels. Food in British hotels and restaurants is reasonably cheap, but rooms are not. Few English people rent (租) houses or flats for their holidays, but one of the traditional ways of spending a summer is in a boarding-house. Some boarding-house keepers provide all meals for their guests. Others supply breakfast only.

The British may refuse to change the times at which they take their holidays, but they have shown themselves very ready to spend their holidays in new places. They have always been pioneers in traveling far away, and Englishmen are among the first to climb many of the great Alpine tops. Now foreign travel is within reach of most working people, and each year, more Englishmen, women and children become familiar with some parts of continental Europe. Many take their cars, crossing the channel by ship; others use

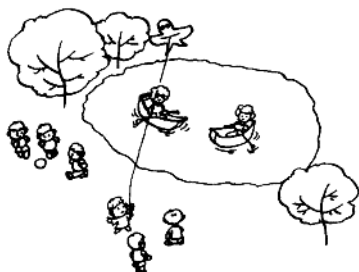
travel agents schemes for group travel. When they get home again, they talk endlessly of how they spend their spare time.

1. If you go to England, you may find \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. the British aren't interested in traveling to other countries
    - B. workers usually have their holidays in spring
    - C. you may eat well without paying too much
    - D. hotels and restaurants are rather cheap
  2. The reason why people seldom rent houses or flats for their holidays may be \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. they don't like to live in houses or flats
    - B. they don't like to live far away from the seaside
    - C. renting houses and flats costs too much
    - D. meals are not provided there
  3. In this passage, a boarding-house is a place where \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. guests can be supplied with food as well as living rooms
    - B. travelers can buy all kinds of things
    - C. travelers can eat and live without paying any money
    - D. guests have their cars kept
  4. From the passage, we may know that \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. all the British people have been able to travel to
- 2 •



foreign countries

- B. the British are ready to pay visits to some new places they have never been to before
- C. for some reason food in English hotels is very cheap
- D. the British would like to take their holidays at any time



## 2

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 films for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said. "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was now the 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. People liked him because he was lazy and greedy, and because he got angry quickly. And they loved his voice, when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews. Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself.

In the 1930s, 40s 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 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 chose Clarence Nash because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Nash tried very hard to persuade Disney to accept him
  - B. His voice was right for the duck in a new cartoon film
  - C. He needed an assistant immediately
  - D. People told him that Nash had an unusual voice
2. Clarence Nash became a cartoon star over \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
  - A. 30
  - B. 40
  - C. 50
  - D. 60
3. It is said that \_\_\_\_\_ first came before the public in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Donald Duck, 1934
  - B. Walt Disney, 1933
  - C. Clarence Nash, 1966
  - D. Mickey Mouse, 1985
4. Clarence was well-known because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he was a cartoonist
  - B. he was a film-star
  - C. he had an excellent voice
  - D. he had Donald Duck's voice
5. Children today can both see and hear Donald Duck \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in new films
  - B. on television
  - C. over the radio
  - D. at the cinema

### 3

American doctors say that mothers who smoke cigarettes before their babies are born may slow the growth of their babies' lungs. They say reduced lung growth could cause the babies to suffer breathing problems and lung diseases later in life. Doctors in Boston, Massachusetts studied 1,100 children. The mothers of some of the children smoked, the other mothers did not. Doctors found that the lungs of the children whose mothers smoked were 8% less developed than the lungs of the children whose mothers did not smoke, and that the children whose mothers smoked developed 20% more cold and breathing diseases than other children later in life.

Another recent study found that children had a greater chance of developing lung cancer if their mothers smoked. The study also showed that the danger of lung cancer increased only for sons and not for daughters, and that the father's smoking did not affect a child's chance of developing lung cancer.

1. Mother who smokes before her child is born may \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. slow the growth of her baby's lung
  - B. cause her baby to suffer breathing problems and lung disease later in life
  - C. make her child develop lung cancer
  - D. All of above are right
2. Doctors in Boston studied 1,100 children to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. examine whether these children were healthy
  - B. find out whether their mothers had smoked
  - C. find why these children suffered breathing problems and lung disease
  - D. look into the effect that mothers' smoking had on their children
3. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is true?
  - A. the lungs of the children whose mothers smoked were 8% less developed than those of other children.
  - B. Mothers who smoked did not reduce the growth of their children's lungs.
  - C. The children whose mothers hadn't smoked developed 20% more cold and breathing diseases

than other children.

- D. The lungs of the children whose mothers didn't smoked were 8% less developed than others.
4. Suppose John's father was a heavy smoker, so was Mary's mother. According to this passage \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. John is more likely to develop lung cancer  
B. Mary is more likely to develop lung cancer  
C. John and Mary have the same chance to develop lung cancer  
D. Neither John nor Mary has the chance to develop lung cancer
5. This passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. warn us of the danger of smoking before children  
B. warn people with breathing problems not to smoke  
C. warn us that mothers who smoke may affect (影响) their children's health  
D. warn us that fathers who smoke may affect their children as mothers

“Americans are not as fit as they think they are.” Says Dr. Meginnis of the US Department of Health and Human Services. That should come as a surprise, because in the US, fitness is something you cannot get away from. You’ll see special stores full of books and cassettes telling you how to get fit. You’ll meet joggers (步行的人) in the park, and find at least one health club in every town.

But the figures don’t look too good. More than 30 percent of Americans smoke, and 80 or 90 percent still don’t get enough exercise. The situation is worse among children, who spent too much time watching TV, and too little time running around. The American diet, too, is less than perfect. Quick, ready-made food usually contains too much fat, salt, and sugar. And as usual, it’s the poorest families who eat the worst food. Eating well means spending what they don’t have—more time and more money. Americans know they have a fitness problem. Many people feel they are too fat, even their doctors disagree. And 80 percent of people say they try to improve their fitness, even if they soon give up.

1. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Americans food and diet
  - B. health and fitness of the Americans
  - C. how to lose weight in America
  - D. exercise is important to health
2. According to the writer \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Americans always think they are in pretty good health, but things are not like what they expected
  - B. American children would rather have more exercise than watch TV
  - C. most Americans have enough exercise but some don't have
  - D. most Americans know the importance of exercise but they don't have time to do that or don't know how to keep fit
3. From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. some people never think about the health problem, the others do think about it and try to improve it
  - B. most Americans want to keep fit, and keep on doing exercise
  - C. "keep fit" is a very common thing in America.



Everybody knows its importance and enjoys doing exercise

- D. many people want to lose weight and take part in all kinds of activities in health club
4. Which of the following is true?
- A. American food is much more perfect.
- B. Eating well doesn't need more time or money.
- C. The poorer a family is, the worse food they eat.
- D. Eating ready-food often can keep people fit.

