

English Reader

For

杜效明 主编

Senior Students

高中英语

读
阅

第一册

紧扣新大纲

选材生活化

语言准确地道

词汇科学复现

列出重点词、语言点

练习设计新颖独特



安徽科学技术出版社



高中英语阅读

第一册

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前 言

高中英语教学的目的之一就是侧重培养学生的阅读能力。阅读能力不仅是学生在校期间,而且是他们走上社会后应用最广泛的一种技能。阅读是吸收书面语的手段,它有利于扩大词汇量、丰富语言知识、开阔视野、培养语感、了解英美国家的社会文化背景等。

虽然高中英语课本为学生的阅读训练提供了内容丰富、题材广泛的语言材料,但是在高中阶段,学生还需要有一定量的课外阅读材料来辅助。为此,我们组织了长期在高中英语教学一线、教学经验丰富的教师编写了这套《高中英语阅读》。这套书由70篇精读短文与30篇泛读短文组成。每篇短文均经过精心选编,内容新颖,时代感强,体裁多样,题材广泛,语言地道,难度适中,知识性和趣味性并重。精读短文在编排上具有以下特点:

一、每篇短文的生词在短文后注出,便于学生整体理解、快速阅读。

二、每篇短文后列出重点词和语言要点,扼要指出用法,并附例句加以说明,以帮助学生阅读,巩固所学知识。

三、每篇短文后附上了老师精心编拟的词汇、语法练习。这些练习都是针对高中学生在学习英语中常犯的典型错误而设计的,目的是帮助学生扫除阅读中的语言障碍。

四、每篇短文后附阅读理解题,以检测学生阅读短文后的理解能力。这些阅读理解题的题型与高考英语试卷相同,在考查学生的多种理解能力的同时,更侧重阅读的深层理解。

这套书适合高中三个年级的学生及具有同等英语水平的英语爱好者使用。只要读者循序渐进地坚持阅读,阅读能力肯定会得到很大的提高。

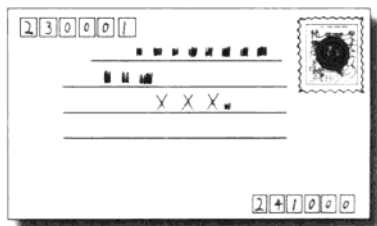
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A Letter



Sept. 27, 1999

Dear Meimei,
Thank you for all of your kindness, I really enjoyed staying at your home for one month.

Would you like to visit me in America next August? My younger brother will have his first homestay in Virginia next summer, and you can use his room. Don't be surprised when you see it, though. He is very interested in football, so he has many pictures of famous football players on the wall. His room is very comfortable, and you will enjoy staying in it. In his room, there is a TV. It is not a big one, but it is color and bilingual. You can watch films or the news in English. Also, you can use my brother's CD.

I am sure you will like America. Say hello to everyone in your family for me. Write back soon.

Your friend,
Rose

New Words

Virginia /və'dʒɪniə/ *n.* one of the states in America 弗吉尼亚

surprised /sə'praɪzd/ *adj.* showing or feeling surprise 吃惊的

bilingual /bai'liŋgwəl/ *adj.* speaking, using two languages 能说两种语言的

Notes

1. **Would you like to do sth.** 你愿意做……(征询对方意见)

e. g. Would you like to see the film with me?

Would you like to visit the Great Wall?

2. **Say hello to sb.** 向某人问好。

类似的: Say good-bye to sb. 向某人说再见。

Say no to sb. 向某人说。

Exercises

I. Vocabulary

Direction: Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. He did it out of _____ (kind).
2. Rose enjoys _____ (swim) in summer.
3. She was _____ (surprise) when she heard the news.
4. Rose is an _____ (America).
5. Most of boys are interested in _____ (play) football.

II. Grammar

Direction: Choose the best answers.

1. _____ like to help the old man?
A. May we B. Could we C. Would you D. Had you
2. My sister _____ drawing.
A. like B. are C. is interesting D. is interested in
3. Thank you _____ your help.
A. with B. to C. by D. for
4. _____ it was hot, _____ he went out.
A. Though, but B. although, / C. Although, but D. Though, /
5. I like to _____ the aunts.
A. watch B. see C. look D. look at

III. Reading Comprehension

Direction: Choose the best answers according to the passage.

1. Where did Rose stay last summer?
A. In Rose's house. B. In his younger brother's room.
C. In Meimei's house. D. In America for one month.
2. Who is going to Virginia?
A. Rose's older brother. B. Rose.
C. Rose's friend. D. Rose's younger brother.
3. What sport does Rose's younger brother like?
A. He likes his first home. B. He likes sports.
C. He doesn't like sports very much. D. He likes football.
4. _____ room has many pictures on the wall?
A. Rose's B. Rose's brother's C. Meimei's brother's D. Meimei's

5. "His room is very comfortable" means "_____".
- A. His room is very clean
 - B. You will find his room interesting
 - C. His room is pleasant and easy to live in
 - D. You will be free of rent

Key

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. 1. kindness | 2. swimming | 3. surprised |
| 4. American | 5. playing | |
| 1. 1. C | 2. D | 3. D 4. D 5. A |
| 1. 1. C | 2. D | 3. D 4. D 5. C |

Passage 2

Sometimes It Is My Car

Mike lived in a small town, but then he got a job in a big city and moved there with his two children.

On the first Saturday in their new home, Mike took his new red car out of the garage and was washing it when a neighbour came by. When he saw Mike's new car, he stopped and looked at it for a minute. Then Mike turned and saw him. The neighbour said, "That's a nice car. Is it yours?" "Sometimes." Mike answered.



The neighbour was surprised. "Sometimes?" he said. "What do you mean?" "Well," answered Mike slowly. "When there's a party in town, it belongs to my daughter, Jane. When there's a football game somewhere, it belongs to my son, John. When I've washed it, and it looks really nice and clean, it belongs to my wife. And when it needs gas, it's mine."

New Words

garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ *n.* building in which to keep a car or cars 车库

belong /bi'lɒŋ/ *vi.* be the property of 属于……

gas /gæs/ *n.* petrol 汽油

Notes

1. **belong to** 属于

e. g. This house belongs to my uncle.

The red bike is his and the black one belongs to me.

2. **take out** 拿出, 除去, 拔去, 获得**take (sth.) out of** 取出某物*e. g.* The doctor took a tooth out of my mouth.

Last week, I took out a driving licence.

3. **look + nice** 属系表结构。某些感官动词后可接形容词作表语, 如 sound, taste, feel 等。*e. g.* The park looks very beautiful.

Her voice sounds sweet.

Exercises**I. Vocabulary****Direction:** Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- The house has a double g _____.
- Love your n _____ as yourself.
- This work b _____ to you.
- The whole thing is a great s _____ to us.
- Mike is a friend of m _____.

II. Grammar**Direction:** Choose the best answers.

- Do you _____ a new car?
A. have got B. have C. got D. have had
- The dictionary as well as those books _____ me.
A. belong to B. belongs C. belongs to D. belonged
- The fish tastes _____. I'd like some more.
A. well B. beautiful C. bad D. good
- The student _____ his textbook _____ his bag as soon as he heard the bell.
A. took out; / B. had taken; out of
C. took; out of D. takes; out of
- To my _____, I won the first place.
A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. surprises

III. Reading Comprehension**Direction:** Choose the best answers according to the passage.

- Mike's neighbour stopped because he _____.
A. wanted to borrow Mike's new car
B. admired Mike for his new car
C. had never seen such a good car
D. didn't believe the car belonged to Mike

2. Mike's daughter liked _____.
 A. watching TV B. going shopping in town
 C. football games D. going to the parties
3. Mike's son _____.
 A. was good at playing football
 B. had bought a lot of footballs
 C. liked watching football games
 D. always watched football game on TV
4. In fact, Mike _____.
 A. didn't know how to drive a car at all
 B. had no difficulty in getting a chance to use the car
 C. often drove round the city with his family
 D. hardly got a chance to drive the car for his own use
5. From the passage we've got to know _____.
 A. Mike's children had the same interest
 B. Mike's wife enjoyed staying at home
 C. Mike's family shared the car
 D. each of the family members had his own car

Key

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| I. 1. garage | 2. neighbours | 3. belongs |
| 4. surprise | 5. mine | |
| II. 1. B | 2. C | 3. D |
| | 4. C | 5. A |
| III. 1. B | 2. D | 3. C |
| | 4. D | 5. C |

Passage 3

Colourful Language

Joan keeps a record of new words and expressions in English. She usually writes them in a book. Then, later in the day, she asks her teacher about them:

New Expressions

She is blue today. What's the matter?

You're yellow!

A little white lie.

She has a green thumb.

Joan: Mrs Thomas, these expressions are new to me. Blue and yellow people with green thumbs? White lies?

Mrs Thomas: In everyday English, Joan, blue sometimes means sad. Yellow means afraid. A person with a green thumb grows plants successfully. And a white lie is not a bad lie.

Joan: I don't understand. Please give me an example.

Mrs Thomas: For example, I offer you some cake. The truth is, you don't like my cake. You don't say that. Instead, you say, "No, thanks. I'm not hungry." That's a white lie.

Joan: I see. Thanks.

New Words

thumb /θʌm/ *n.* short, thick finger set apart from the other four 大拇指

offer /'ɒfə/ *vt. & vi.* give or exchange 提出, 提供

instead /in'sted/ *adv.* as substitute 代替, 更换

Notes

1. **later in the day** 指稍晚一些时候

late in the day 指天黑时

e. g. We arrived there at 10:00, later in the day, we came back.

We should take a taxi, because we must get home late in the day.

2. What's the matter (with you)? (你)有什么麻烦吗? /出了什么事?

e. g. What's the matter with your hand?

Her mother was very angry. What's the matter with her?

3. A person with a green thumb... with 后加名词性短语作定语修饰前面的 person。

e. g. The man with white hair is my grandfather.

The girl with a pen in her hand is his sister.

4. offer sb. sth. /offer sth. to sb. 给某人某东西

e. g. The policeman offered the old man some food.

My friend offered a ticket for the film to me.

5. instead 代替

instead of 代替……

e. g. There is no coffee, so I'm drinking water instead.

Xiao Li is ill, so I'll finish the work instead.

I'm drinking water instead of coffee.

I'll finish the work instead of Xiao Li.

6. I see. 我明白了。

Exercises

I. Vocabulary

Direction: Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- Though he is young, he did the experiment _____ (成功地).
- These kind peasants _____ (提供) vegetables to the orphan.
- She is too careless and cut her _____ (拇指).
- I didn't go to Shanghai. I went to Beijing _____ (取而代之).
- I believe the _____ (真实性) of his story.

II. Grammar

Direction: Choose the best answers.

- _____ I see her in the library.
A. Some time B. Sometimes C. Some times D. Sometime
- _____?
—It can't work well.
A. What time is it?
B. What's the wrong with your watch?
C. What's the matter with your watch?

- D. What's matter with your watch?
3. The boy _____ is our monitor.
A. wore a hat B. with a hat C. of a hat D. in a hat
4. He visited the Great Wall _____ the Summer Palace.
A. instead B. substitute C. didn't visit D. instead of
5. After the girl heard the terrible story, she _____ the dark.
A. is afraid of B. was afraid to C. is afraid that D. was afraid of

III. Reading Comprehension

Direction: Choose the best answers according to the passage.

1. If I say I don't have a green thumb, I mean I'm _____ planting.
A. angry with B. good at C. poor at D. afraid of
2. Somebody says "I'd like a cup of white coffee". He means _____.
A. the coffee is white B. the coffee is sweet
C. the coffee is cold D. the coffee is added to milk
3. The young man is still green at his job. "green" means _____.
A. good B. full of energy C. inexperienced D. experienced
4. When Joan didn't like to eat the cake, she said a white lie. She could say "_____".
A. It's delicious, but I'm full B. I'm not interested in the cake
C. You're warm-hearted D. I want another cake
5. The story leads us to believe _____.
A. Mrs Thomas often praises Joan for her English
B. Mrs Thomas often helps Joan with her English
C. Colors are often used to express how people feel
D. Joan like colourful language

Key

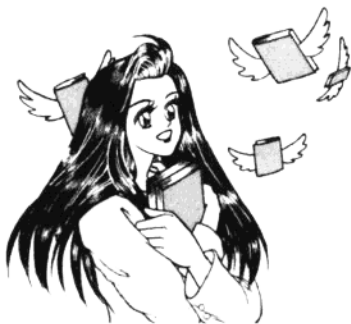
- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. 1. successfully | 2. offered | 3. thumb |
| 4. instead | 5. truth | |
| 1. 1. B 2. C | 3. B 4. D 5. D | |
| 1. 1. C 2. D | 3. C 4. A 5. D | |

Passage 4

Our Minds Need Food

Food is very important. Everyone needs to eat well if he or she wants to have a strong body. Our minds also need a kind of food. This kind of food is knowledge.

When we are very young, we start getting knowledge. Young children like watching and listening. Color pictures especially interest them. When children are older, they enjoy reading. When something interests them, they love asking questions.



Our minds, like our bodies, always need the best food. Studying on our own brings the most knowledge.

If someone is always telling us answers, we never learn well. When we study correctly and get knowledge on our own, we learn more and understand more.

New Words

mind /maɪnd/ *n.* mental ability 智力, 头脑, 精神
especially /is'peʃəli/ *adv.* in particular 尤其, 特别
correctly /kə'rektli/ *adv.* right, justly 正确地

Notes

1. **need** “需要”, 作为实义词常用于肯定句中, 且后跟带 to 的不定式; 作为情态动词常用于否定句或疑问句中, 且后跟不带 to 的不定式。

e. g. Need you cook for your grandfather?

Yes, I must. / No, I needn't.

I need to cook for my grandfather.

2. **start doing sth.** “开始做某事”,若主语是物,或 start 的本身是进行时态,或表示人的情感时,多用 start doing sth.。其他情况下则可与 start to do sth. 换用。

e. g. He started understanding the matter when he knew the fact.

I'm starting learning Japanese.

3. **interest sb. in sth.** 使某人对某事感兴趣

e. g. He tried his best to interest his son in music.

I'm interested in driving.

4. **on our own** 靠我们自己

e. g. I can't finish the work on time on my own.

The little girl tied her shoes on her own.

Exercises

I. Vocabulary

Direction: Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- You _____ (需要) work harder.
- Cotton is growing fine, _____ (特别) in that area.
- Keep your _____ (思想) on what you're doing.
- An idea flashed across his _____ (头脑).
- If I remember _____ (不错), the watch belonged to your sister.

II. Grammar

Direction: Choose the best answers.

- You _____ stay unless you want to.
A. didn't need B. needed to C. don't need to D. need not to
- Need you go yet?
Yes, I'm afraid I _____.
A. must B. need C. needn't D. mustn't
- She doesn't like singing, so singing _____ her.
A. isn't interested in B. doesn't interest
C. interested D. is interesting in
- They are starting _____ work, as it is fine.
A. to go on with B. going on with C. to go on D. going on
- Most of the students had no _____ in the report.
A. interesting B. interest C. interested D. interests

III. Reading Comprehension

Direction: Choose the best answers according to the passage.

- Why does everyone need to eat well?