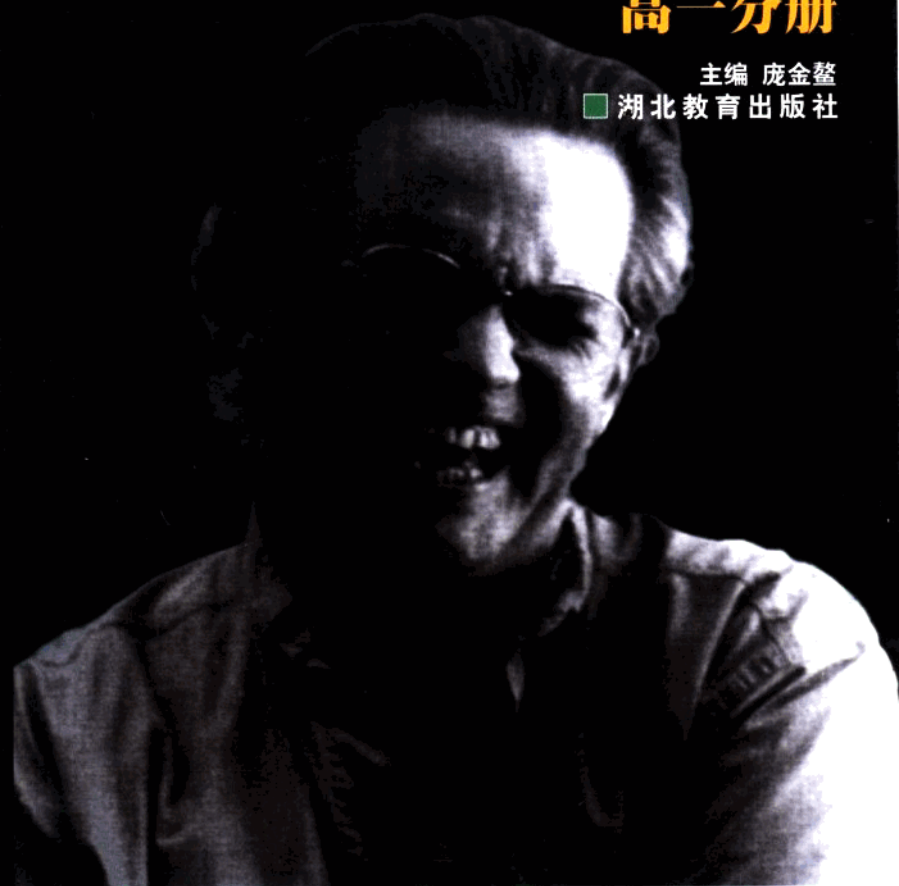


Super  
中学英语分级阅读

# 高一分册

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读无敌



# reface

## 前言

全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲(试用)明确提出：“高中英语学习的任务，是通过基本训练培养学生初步运用英语进行交际的能力。”“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、读、写的能力的同时，要侧重培养阅读能力。阅读是理解和吸收书面信息的手段，它有助于扩大词汇量，丰富语言知识，了解英语国家的社会和文化。要指导学生查阅词典、语法等工具书，鼓励学生根据上下文猜测词义，使学生逐渐获得独立阅读的能力。”

培养学生的阅读能力是中学英语教学的一个主要目的。阅读是有目的地获取书面信息的交际行为，是对书面信息的理解与吸收。培养交际性阅读能力，须经过交际性的阅读训练。然而，有的英语学习者以为：只要掌握了一定的语法和词汇量，也就自然有了阅读能力。因此，许多教师在进行课文教学时，只把课文当作一篇学习语法结构和词汇用法的材料，很少去引导学生理解文章的中心思想以及作者的寓意，



也不大介绍与文章内容相关的文化背景知识。

阅读时有两点要特别注意,一是中心思想,二是重要的细节。中心思想是一篇文章的核心,找到了文章的中心思想,也就找到了作者的基本思路,就容易理解全文了。重要的细节是中心思想的论据。它往往是一个事实或一系列事实,也可以是一个例证等。

在阅读过程中,首先要注意的是文章的整体思想内容、故事梗概、作者的观点,问题的结论,重要的细节等等,而不要刚开始阅读就去分析语法结构或词语的用法。

成功的学习总是依赖于正确的方法,掌握正确的学习方法是提高效率的关键。只有大量的实践,才能达到心领神会,运用自如的程度。

为了达到最佳效果,在使用本书时,必须注意以下几点:  
1. 不要事前预习。2. 不要查词典。3. 不要先看理解测验题,然后再看读物。这种“带着问题读书”的方法不利于阅读能力的提高。4. 不动嘴,不出声,不摇头,不用手指点。最重要的是要老老实实,实事求是。自我检测时切不可投机取巧。5. 在阅读理解的基础上,再完成语言训练。如果你能按照这些建议和要求去做,而且又能持之以恒,我们相信你的阅读能力和英语运用能力一定会有很大的提高。

本书共 26 个单元,每个单元包括四个方面的内容。其中第一部分为完成对话,主要以书面的方式对日常交际进行训练。第二部分为完形填空,通过阅读短文,在理解上下文的基础上作出判断,进行推理,以提高理解能力。第三部分为阅读理解,着重对猜测词义、理解中心思想、判断、推理等阅读能力的培养,巩固已学到的阅读技巧,逐渐提高阅读能力。第四部分为短文改错,通过训练提高辨认、改正错误的能力。

编 者

2000 年 5 月 20 日

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**I** 完成对话 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳答案,选项中有两项为多余选项。

A: Hello, Mr Brown. 1

B: Oh, I'm sorry you have to go. When are you leaving?

A: 2

B: Well, good-bye then. 3

A: Yes, very much. Thank you for your help.

B: 4 Hope you'll come back.

A: Thank you, Mr Green. Maybe we can meet in London some day.

B: I hope so.

A: Well, I must be leaving now. 5

B: Thank you. Good-bye. Give my best regards to your family.

A. It's a pleasure.

B. Have you enjoyed your stay here?

C. Please take care.

D. How are you?

E. See you later.

F. I'm off on Sunday.

G. I've come to say good-bye.

**II** 完形填空 阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Coca-Cola is enjoyed all over the world, 1.6 billion gallons are sold every year, in over one hundred and sixty countries. The drink was

1 by Dr. John Pemberton in Atlanta, on 8 May 1886, but it was given the 2, Coca-Cola by his partner, Frank Robinson. In the first year, only nine 3 a day were sold. The 4 was bought by a man called as a Candler in 1888, and the first 5 opened in Dallas, Texas, in 1895. Dallas is today the 6 of Coca-Cola and billions of bottles and cans have been 7 since 1895.

Diet Coke has been produced since 1982, and over the years many 8 advertisements(广告) have been used to 9 the product. It is 10 that Coca-Cola will be drunk far into the twenty-first century.

- ( ) 1. A. discovered B. drunk C. found D. invented  
( ) 2. A. number B. name C. place D. picture  
( ) 3. A. people B. factories C. bottles D. money  
( ) 4. A. business B. drink C. food D. word  
( ) 5. A. restaurant B. factory C. door D. bottle  
( ) 6. A. farm B. hall C. store D. home  
( ) 7. A. bought B. made C. grown D. kept  
( ) 8. A. old B. usual C. clever D. true  
( ) 9. A. bring B. send C. change D. sell  
( ) 10. A. impossible B. certain C. known D. right

阅读理解 阅读下面短文,从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。



On the streets of Copenhagen you can hardly see any policemen except those going around. Pedestrians, bikes and vehicles take their own way. At the red light, all vehicles stop and people on foot wait until

the light changes. No one jaywalks(乱穿马路) there.

On those narrow paths with no traffic lights people would stop to give way to a coming car. Strangely, the drivers always signal for the pedestrians to go first, either at busy, noisy downtown or quite suburban paths no policeman is seen directing the traffic.

Even at the gate of the City Government Hall, no policemen are there guarding. Anyone can enter in office hours. It is not until the Danish Queen comes to attend a big party that you can see three or four black-uniformed policemen keeping the order.

- ( ) 1. The best title of the passage should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. No policemen at all  
 B. No policemen on Copenhagen streets  
 C. No one on the streets at all  
 D. No traffic lights
- ( ) 2. The word "vehicles" in this passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. foreign visitors  
 B. cars and trucks  
 C. trains  
 D. other bikes
- ( ) 3. According to the passage, Danish Queen \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. works at the City Government Hall  
 B. usually goes to a big party  
 C. stops all the traffic when she goes anywhere  
 D. orders that there should be no policemen on Copenhagen streets
- ( ) 4. You can see policemen \_\_\_\_\_ on Copenhagen streets.  
 A. standing at certain places  
 B. guarding the city government  
 C. walking around to see all that is well  
 D. stopping cars everywhere

( ) 5. Drivers in Copenhagen usually \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stop to let people cross the streets
- B. drive very fast along the streets
- C. pick up people in the streets
- D. stop to talk to people in the streets



Jun Hase, an 11-year-old Japanese boy was killed in June near his school. It greatly surprised the people in this neat, peaceful place in southwestern Japan, where Jun was living.

"Japan is not what it was any more," said Jun's mother, "I thought Japan was safe—and now this has changed."

The killer said in a letter carried in a local newspaper that he acted out of a hatred (憎恨) against Japan's overstrict education system.

This worried the education experts. They think that Japan's young students under high pressure are becoming used to rudeness and violence (暴力). They describe today's Japanese high school students as "emotionless generation who cannot feel the pain of others".

( ) 6. What surprised the people was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that Jun Hase was killed in a peaceful place
- B. the place Jun was living
- C. the local newspaper
- D. Japan's overstrict education system

( ) 7. From the reading we can infer (推断) that the killer was \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A. an education expert | B. a student       |
| C. a teacher           | D. Jun's neighbour |





- ( ) 8. In Japanese experts' opinion, Japanese young students \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are under high pressure  
B. can take good care of others  
C. think Japan is not safe any more  
D. are very rude and violent
- ( ) 9. We can read this article most probably in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the government's report      B. a newspaper  
C. education experts' papers      D. history textbooks
- ( ) 10. According to Jun's mother, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Japan was safe before but not now  
B. Jun hated the Japanese education system  
C. the neighbours are not helpful  
D. the Japanese schools are all violent

IV

短文改错 此题要求改正所给短文中的错误, 原行没有错的不要改。

The sun is shining when I got up that morning  
so I decided to go a walk in the country. I  
walked for about two mile. Then, suddenly,  
black clouds covered on the sun. It began to rain.  
I stood under a tree. Suddenly lighting struck  
the tree. I did not hurt but began to run. I ran  
cross a small bridge over a stream. The bridge  
suddenly broke and I fell into water and got  
terrible wet. I took a bus home. I caught a bad  
cold. I deciding that I would never take a walk  
in the country.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2

完成对话 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳答案,选项中有两项为多余选项。

Mary: Sally, 1

Sally: Well, I have too many things at hand.

Mary: 2 Working on the computer for a long time can be harmful, you know.

Sally: 3

Mary: I know. But you can't get yourself worn out or you'll get run down.

Sally: I'll follow your advice and 4

Mary: That's great.

Sally: 5

- A. do some exercise to avoid it.
- B. you've been working so hard!
- C. But that's my work.
- D. Thank you for your advice.
- E. you're on holiday?
- F. You need to take care of your health.
- G. That's your opinion, not mine.

完形填空 阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

There used to be only one small church and several shops in a far-away town in Sweden. Nobody could have ever imagined (想象) that one day it would become a 1 tourists spot.

A business woman in Sweden first lay her eyes on this 2. She had a number of round ice huts(小屋) 3 there, and advertised them on TV, the radio and newspapers. Attracted(吸引) by the ads, many curious tourists 4 in high spirits. Some of them even 5 to spend one or two nights in the ice huts.

The indoor 6 of an ice hut is very low, yet tourists feel quite 7 in eiderdown(羽绒) sleeping bags. It is really an 8 of "Warmth in coldness, and coldness in warmth!"

Besides, the ice hotel is always very 9. They melt(融化) when spring comes and will be rebuilt in 10.

- ( ) 1. A. dangerous      B. popular      C. tiring      D. wrong  
( ) 2. A. place      B. time      C. money      D. idea  
( ) 3. A. sold      B. moved      C. built      D. changed  
( ) 4. A. returned      B. came      C. left      D. passed  
( ) 5. A. stop      B. refuse      C. enjoy      D. prefer  
( ) 6. A. price      B. temperature      C. bed      D. snow  
( ) 7. A. strange      B. cold      C. warm      D. deep  
( ) 8. A. end      B. experience      C. idea      D. answer  
( ) 9. A. clean      B. hot      C. dark      D. dirty  
( ) 10. A. spring      B. summer      C. fall      D. winter

... 阅读理解 阅读下面短文,从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。



British nurseries(育儿室) provide their children with afternoon tea, a popular activity among grownups. Of course, tea will be served in an English manner. But a few changes have taken place. Many British

nurseries have begun to teach their kids the proper use of eastern chopsticks.

The British Committee of Race Equality (种族平等委员会) believes that children will feel easy to accept foreign culture if taught different eating habits and manners at an early age.

CRE spends 16 million pounds a year on education of racial equality and of cross-cultural differences for children. In a report, CRE asks parents to teach their children the use of chopsticks and to encourage them to wear clothes of different countries. Some nurseries have bought dolls of various skin (各种肤色) and hair colors for their kids. CRE favors such steps as "We shall tell our children against racial discrimination (种族歧视) from the very beginning of their life."

( ) 1. Many British children have been taught to use chopsticks because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they will soon go to eastern countries
- B. their eating habits have changed
- C. they can accept foreign culture easily later
- D. that will save a lot of money

( ) 2. From the passage we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. afternoon tea is very popular in Britain
- B. afternoon tea is served among grownups in an eastern way
- C. British children don't like afternoon tea at all
- D. great changes have taken place in afternoon tea in Britain

( ) 3. Parents are asked by CRE to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. buy dolls of various skin and hair colors of different countries for their children
- B. encourage their children to wear clothes of different countries

- C. provide afternoon tea in an English way  
D. take their children to different countries  
( ) 4. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. What Is CRE?  
B. British Nurseries  
C. Chopsticks Are Popular in Britain  
D. British Kids Are Using Chopsticks  
( ) 5. It's important to get such education \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in different countries  
B. at an early age  
C. among grownups  
D. with a lot of money



A tobacco-company (烟草公司) manager traveled the country looking for long-time smokers in good health. He found one man who said he had smoked for 70 years. "If you do a commercial (广告) for us," the manager explained, "we'll pay you \$ 10,000."

"It's a deal," said the smoker. "When do I start?"

"How about 10 a.m. tomorrow?"

"Can't do it then, son. I never stop coughing until noon."

- ( ) 6. From the passage we can see that the manager wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. show that smoking was harmless to people's health  
B. do a commercial about an old man  
C. give a big prize to the long-time smoker  
D. bring a good luck to the smoker



- ( ) 7. The old man's coughing \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. had nothing to do with smoking  
 B. resulted from smoking  
 C. lasted about 70 years  
 D. was caused by the meeting with the manager
- ( ) 8. The writer wants to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the manager's kindness  
 B. a commercial is hard to do  
 C. just old people can smoke  
 D. smoking is harmful to people's health
- ( ) 9. After having smoked for 70 years, the smoker \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. was still in good health  
 B. was in poor health  
 C. would be given \$ 10,000 as a prize  
 D. became a TV star
- ( ) 10. We can infer that the commercial \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. was done on time the next day  
 B. wasn't done till next afternoon  
 C. wasn't done at all  
 D. might be done by the old man's son

**短文改错** 此题要求改正所给短文中的错误, 原行没有错的不要改。

Money were short when my brother got married,	1. _____
so his wife took job in another town. Since	2. _____
Mary was home on weekends, she worries from	3. _____
time to time about get housework done. I	4. _____
found out when some of the family were	5. _____
there one Sunday as she was getting ready leave	6. _____

again. "Now that John's wife is going to be gone,  
he can has his girlfriend over," my wife said.  
Turning to John, Mary said, "Just sure, she  
cleans the room, does the washing but waters the  
garden."

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 5

## I

完成对话 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳答案,选项中有两项为多余选项。

A: How do you like the meal tonight?

B: Great. 1

A: Shall we go to the cinema now?

B: 2

A: Then how about watching TV films?

B: 3

A: 4 What do you prefer, hard rock or soft rock?

B: 5

A: I feel like soft rock.

B: That's fine with me.

A. That sounds like fun.

B. Good idea. Shall we go now?

C. I've really enjoyed it.

D. What's the matter with you?

E. Oh sorry. I feel too tired tonight.

F. Either will do.

G. I think I'd like some music now.

## II

完形填空 阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Long ago, the first travellers went to Ireland from Scotland, and later from the south and west of Europe. They found that much of the 1 was poor. But there was 2 grass for sheep and cows, be-



cause it rained so much. The seas around 3 were full of all sorts of fish.

Many of the 4 were very poor. They 5 mainly on potatoes. Around 1850, a terrible disease 6 the potato crop, and 7 went bad in the soil. Tens of thousands of people died of 8. Many had to 9 Ireland and travelled to Britain or to North America to look for a better 10. Although many 11 became separated, people 12 kept in touch with each other. Today, life has 13 for the population, although many farmers in the west 14 to lead a simple life.

Most Irish people go to 15 every Sunday and the church plays an 16 part in people's lives. The Irish are very 17 of music and poems. In towns and villages people 18 together in the evening to sing and play 19. They also get together to read their own 20 to each other.

- |                      |             |               |            |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| ( ) 1. A. crop       | B. water    | C. land       | D. country |
| ( ) 2. A. no         | B. hardly   | C. lots       | D. enough  |
| ( ) 3. A. Ireland    | B. Scotland | C. Europe     | D. America |
| ( ) 4. A. travellers | B. peasants | C. foreigners | D. workers |
| ( ) 5. A. worked     | B. helped   | C. lived      | D. moved   |
| ( ) 6. A. happened   | B. hit      | C. hurt       | D. turned  |
| ( ) 7. A. potatoes   | B. grass    | C. soil       | D. fish    |
| ( ) 8. A. disease    | B. old age  | C. hunger     | D. pains   |
| ( ) 9. A. return     | B. move     | C. stay       | D. leave   |
| ( ) 10. A. home      | B. life     | C. work       | D. crop    |
| ( ) 11. A. places    | B. families | C. travellers | D. plants  |
| ( ) 12. A. hardly    | B. friendly | C. still      | D. never   |
| ( ) 13. A. been hard | B. improved | C. grown      | D. kept    |