

高中 英语

同步阅读 能力训练

适用于高中二年级

主编 刘兆义



希望出版社



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致高中学生的话

高中时期是同学们思考并规划人生走向的重要阶段,在此阶段的英语学习,大家应该为步入社会、走向人生,奠定坚实的基础。

21 世纪,人类进入以信息技术为基础的知识经济时代。英语的基本能力和信息能力已经成为当代公民的必备素质。

IT 是现代社会人们交流信息的“高速公路”,英语则是他们获取信息、分析和处理信息、整合信息和发布信息最为快捷的载体。同学们学习英语的重要目标就是不断提高自己收集和处理英语信息的能力,运用英语这一载体去获取新知识、分析和解决问题以及交流与合作,即运用英语去接受和表达的能力。

阅读是同学们现实英语学习和未来终身英语学习和获取信息、分析处理信息的最基本手段,也是提高自己英语表达能力、获得终身英语学习本领的重要能力基础。为此,大家高中阶段必须侧重自己阅读能力的提高。

《高中英语同步阅读能力训练》旨在配合高中各年级的英语学习内容,增加同学们的阅读训练量和阅读实践,通过“读”的训练,帮助大家稳固地提高英语阅读能力;逐步提高英语阅读策略的应用能力;形成良好的阅读习惯。通过大量的训练,不断拓展自己的英语视野,培养英语的思维和想像能力。

《高中英语同步阅读能力训练》丛书共有 3 册,分别供高中一、二、三年级学生同步使用。

本套丛书由国家《英语课程标准》研制专家核心组成员、著名

英语特级教师刘北义主编。参加编写的还有多年从事阅读课研究和教学的大学教授、副教授和中学特级教师、英语学科带头人和高级教师等。

衷心祝愿大家英语学习不断进步,获得成功!

编 者

2002 年 8 月

目 录

编写说明	1
Unit 1 Disneyland	1
Unit 2 No smoking, please!	11
Unit 3 Body language	21
Unit 4 Newspaper	31
Unit 5 Charlie Chaplin	41
Unit 6 Mainly revision	51
Unit 7 Canada	61
Unit 8 First aid	71
Unit 9 Saving the earth	81
Unit 10 Mark Twain	91
Unit 11 Hurricane!	101
Unit 12 Mainly revision	111
Unit 13 Albert Einstein	121
Unit 14 Satellite	131
Unit 15 A famous detective	140
Unit 16 The sea	152
Unit 17 Life in the future	161
Unit 18 Mainly revision	170
Unit 19 A freedom fighter	182
Unit 20 Disability	192
Unit 21 Music	204
Unit 22 A tale of two cities	214

Unit 23	Tlephones	224
Unit 24	Mainly revision	234
参考答案	245

Unit 1 Disneyland

【目标】

1. 能理解所给短文和故事,归纳中心思想。
2. 能获得有关知识,扩大词汇量。

【实践】

Read the following passage as fast as you can and finish three tasks

Walt Disney entertainment innovator(创新者)

The city of Chicago was the birthplace of Walt Disney in 1901. In the 1920's, Walt lived in Missouri and he became fascinated with the use of animation for films. In 1923, he started a film studio in Kansas City, Missouri, in order to create characters that would appear to be moving and talking just like human beings.

His first character was Mickey Mouse. He created a friend for Mickey called Donald Duck. Two dogs were created. One was named Pluto, and he was always very obedient to his master, Mickey. The other was called Goofy, and he acted very strangely, as if he was sort of stupid.

The studio failed in Kansas City so Walt moved to Hollywood. There his animation became a success and he began mak-



ing cartoons, which are simply animated stories. In 1928, Walt made the film "Steamboat Willie" with Mickey Mouse as the star. This was the first cartoon that had sound, since films normally were silent up to this time. By the 1920's, black and white films were changed to color. Cartoons normally were very short, providing comedy between serious films.

Walt had the idea of making full long films with his animated characters. His first attempt was "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", which was made in 1937. Its success caused Walt to produce more animated films. In 1940, seven classical music pieces were played with animated characters acting out the music. Three important films followed. The first was called "Pinocchio" (1940), and it is about a boy made out of wood by an Italian wood carver named Geppetto. His good friend was an insect called Jiminy Crickett.

"Dumbo" (1941) is an elephant with big ears that allow him to fly. "Bambi" (1942) is a baby deer in the forest and he has many friends, such as Thumper, the rabbit and Flower, the skunk.

Today there is a Disney television channel where Disney films can be seen regularly. Since Walt's death in 1966, the Disney Corporation has continued making films, such as the animated "Beauty and the Beast" and "Mulan", a story based on a real Chinese hero. During his life, Walt Disney received 26 Academy Awards for his films, more than any other person.

Task 1. Fill in the blanks

(1) Walt Disney's _____ was Mickey Mouse.

(2) Cartoons normally were very short, _____ between seri-

ous films.

Task 2. True or false

- (1)Walt Disney was born in Chicago. ()
- (2)Walt moved to Hollywood after the studio succeeded. ()
- (3)After the 1920's,black and white films were changed to color. ()

Take 3. Think of the following questions

- (1)When did Walt start a film studio?
- (2)What were the two dogs called?
- (3)When was "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs"made?

【测试】

Reading comprehension

Passage 1

Such English idioms as "as poor as a church mouse" and "like a drowned rat" remind people of the unfavorable images of mice and rats. But with his efforts in the 20th, an American young man Walt Disney changed people's view.

Born in 1901 in Chicago,Walt Disney was a newspaper seller,and was fond of drawing pictures. Later he went to study arts in a Chicago institute. One day when he was thinking hard how to draw a picture in a building,several mice crawled onto the drawing board. Walt fed them with bread bits,and they played happily.

Suddenly an idea struck Walt. He drew a mouse on the paper and named it Mickey. Then Walt began to make cartoon films based on Mickey. He also made use of the newest skill in dub-

blings(配音) in his cartoons so that Mickey was able to talk. In 1932 a Walt Disney cartoon film won the Oscar.

In mid-1950s, Walt planned a Disneyland in California, and within 10 years. Mickey, the little mouse, helped him to make 200 million dollars. Then another Disneyland was set up in Florida. Mickey Mouse seemed to become the symbol of American amusements. In the Mickey Mouse films, when Mickey did anything wrong or foolish, letters of protest would soon be sent to Disney. He then created Donald Duck and Pluto to do the silly things so that Mickey was always pretty and honest. With Mickey Mouse, Walt Disney challenged the worldly view and people's attitude to the nature of anything born in dirty surroundings has changed.

1. Mice and rats will bring people some harm _____,

A. so people are tired of them

B. because they often destroy food and buildings

C. and the number of them is increasing very fast

D. because they are the most dirty animals in the world

2. The text tells us that _____.

A. the worldly view can be changed

B. Americans like rats and mice very much

C. a lot of Americans enjoy drawing rats and mice in their pictures

D. people all over the world should protect rats and mice

3. In America, when they talk about Mickey Mouse, Americans often think that _____.

A. it is a kind of useful animal

B. it stands for amusements

C. everyone hates it

D. it is a sign of a good future

4. One of the following that can best express Walt Disney's character is _____.

A. kind

B. rude

C. highly creative

D. good-looking

5. Why did some people write letters of protest to Disney?

A. They liked Mickey Mouse films.

B. They pointed out some shortcomings of Mickey Mouse.

C. They thought that Mickey was better than any other animals.

D. They hoped Mickey was always honest and clever.

Passage 2

Nellie Melba was Australia's "Queen of Opera". She was born in 1861 and her real name was Helen Porter Mitchell. She grew up in a musical family. When she was 20, Helen Mitchell married the manager of a Queens land sugar farm. But she was not happy and the next year she went back to Melbourne to continue her music and singing lessons. She wanted to make a name for herself as an opera singer. She stayed in Melbourne for four years then left for London. But no one seemed interested in this unknown singer from Australia. She went to Paris to have lessons from a well-known teacher. In December the same year she gave a concert in which she used the name "Nellie Melba" in honor of Melbourne her home city, Nellie Melba was soon a star. She sang in London, Europe, Russia and America. She was paid well every time she sang. In 1902 she returned to Melbourne. The



city became wild. Thousands of people rushed out to the streets they cheered and even shouted as she drove by. From then on she divided her time between London and Australia. During World War I she sang in many concerts to raise money.

6. The parents of Nellie Melba probably were _____.

- A. musicians B. farmers C. engineers
D. scientists

7. She went to London because _____.

- A. no one showed interest in her singing
B. she was not happy in Australia
C. she hated to stay in Melbourne
D. she wanted to be a great singer

8. In Paris she gave a concert in which she use the name "Nellie Melba". Why did she change her name "Helen Porter Mitchell" into "Nellie Melba"?

A. Because "Helen Porter Mitchell" wasn't a suitable name for a singer.

B. Because her famous teacher in Paris asked her to do so.

C. She wanted to show her respect and love for her home city, Melbourne.

D. Because the concert which was given by her was named "Nellie Melba".

9. It was in her _____ that she became famous.

- A. thirties B. twenties C. fifties D. forties

10. Which of the following is true?

A. She loved Melbourne, but the people there didn't love her, they even shouted at her when she passed by.

B. She didn't like Melbourne, but the people there was crazy

about her.

C. She had deep respect to her home city, and the people there were also fond of her.

D. She didn't love Melbourne because it's a lonely city and the people there didn't love her.

Passage 3

Katherine walked into a newspaper office, and demanded to see the editor. Fortunately, the editor was passing the inquiry office when she asked for him. Seeing she was a girl of school age, he thought it might offer him an amusing five minutes between interviews.



Katherine was very rude to him when he told her they did not accept schoolgirls. She said she was surprised that the editor of a great London newspaper did not know how to behave like a gentleman. The editor sat back in his chair and laughed heartily. He had never been spoken to like that in his life. He rather liked it for its novelty. After some further conversation, in which Katherine tried to persuade him that she could do anything he wanted, from writing a leading article to a serial story, she said "I am not going to leave this room until you put me on the staff."

Then the editor had to speak to her rather seriously, and told her what a great London newspaper meant to a girl, and she

didn't understand how to be a journalist. Upon this Katherine burst into tears, and the editor, who had dismissed many men in the course of his career, walked up and down the room wondering what he could do for this extraordinary young girl whose tearful eyes were so full of disappointment.

"Look here," he said, "if you come to me in two years' time, with a knowledge of shorthand, and if you promise not to shed tears on my blotting-paper, I will give you something to do."

"Really? If you don't mind, I'll have it in black and white." said the girl.

The editor was surprised. He began to think that this young girl was not so young as she looked. He drafted out an agreement for her on the lines laid down with a great deal of solemnity which he found quite amusing, for he was sure that the young girl might change her mind or would be engaged to a nice boy long before the agreement took effect.

11. The real reason why the editor decided to interview the girl was that he _____.

- A. heard her asking for him
- B. was not very busy
- C. thought it would amuse him
- D. liked to work with young girls

12. "He rather liked it for its novelty" means he liked it because it was _____.

- A. unusual
- B. pleasant
- C. courageous
- D. friendly

13. The editor walked up and down the room, because he was _____.

- A. rather angry with her

- B. afraid other people would hear her crying
- C. not sure whether he should dismiss her or not
- D. trying to make a decision

14. As their conversation continued, the editor _____.

- A. changed his opinion of the girl
- B. grew tired of her
- C. became annoyed
- D. thought she was too uneducated

15. When the editor drafted out the agreement for the girl, he _____.

- A. hoped that this would please the girl
- B. wished that it would take effect soon
- C. adopted a rather serious attitude
- D. didn't mean what he wrote

【拓展】

Read the following passage and answer some questions

Film stars wanted

Want to see a good film-without leaving the house? Well, just switch on the television. That's fine for most of us, but people couldn't do so 20 or 30 years ago. A visit to the cinema was 'an evening out'; a film was something special. Young people still go to the cinema often. Children watch a lot of television. Films and film stars are a strong force in our lives. So it is surprising how little film education there is in schools. Why don't more children learn how films are made, and why they are made? The best film education is when children make a film of their own.

This is not too difficult. Three things are important; the

cost, the idea of the film, and organization. A 4-minute film can cost as little as £10. Schools can hire the necessary equipment. They can also borrow films that other children have made. This helps them to see what is possible in a short film. Children will be making the film, so the main ideas for the film must come from them. When these have been agreed, the organization begins. Someone must write the film and plan the filming. Some children will be actors, others camera men, lighting men, technicians and so on. They all have to practice a lot before the film itself is made. They learn a great deal about the technical problems of films, and about themselves.

1. Can we see a good film without leaving the house?
2. Are films and film stars a strong force in our lives?
3. How many things are important for children to make a film of their own?
4. What can a four-minute film cost?