

英语

阅读理解

及练习

河南教育出版社

Exercises in Reading
Comprehension

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E.L.Tibbitts 著

张 文 达 译注

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责任编辑 张明文

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周口地区印刷厂印刷

河南省新华书店

河南省外文书店

787×1092毫米 32开本 20.25印张 197千字

1982年12月第1版 1986年2月第2次印刷

印数：40,001—45,770册

统一书号：7356.293 定价1.40元

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Introduction

Who is this book intended for?

For students of varying standards from an intermediate to a lower advanced stage, in preparation for courses of higher education.

The same structures are treated in passages and exercises at three levels of difficulty. This is, therefore, a class text, not only for revision and development of reading skills with classes of students of roughly similar attainment, but is also well suited to classes in which individual standards of students may vary quite considerably.

What is its purpose?

To give students help in learning to read English books easily and with full understanding.

What does it contain?

a) Reading passages on a range of topics including biography, education, history, science and aspects of social life, using the common vocabulary of these topics and the common structures of written Eng-

lish.

b) Exercises to reinforce the material studied in the reading passages and to give training both in comprehension and in correct writing (the related skill to reading).

What help is given with vocabulary?

Words which may be new to students or of special importance to them are printed in italics to call attention to them. If a word is used in more than one meaning, it is printed in italics the first time it occurs in each new meaning.

It is suggested that teachers might give specific help to students in learning to use dictionaries, a skill which is essential in advanced reading. Students might be asked to look up the meanings of words new to them, the teacher making certain afterwards that the correct meanings for the context have been ascertained.

Section 1

Structural Items: Present of *be* and *have* | *there is*,
there are | *can* (IC only)

1A *The Pacific Ocean*

The Pacific is the largest and deepest *ocean* in the world. *Around* it there are the east coasts of Asia and Australasia and the west coast of the American *continent*.^① There are oceans to the north and south of the Pacific. To the north there is the Arctic^② Ocean.^③ To the south there is the Antarctic^④ Ocean, also known as the Southern Ocean.^⑤

The greatest *breadth* of the Pacific Ocean is about 10,000 miles, and its greatest *length* is 7,000 miles. It has an *area* of about 63,600,000 square miles, and its greatest known^⑥ *depth* is 6½ miles.

Notes

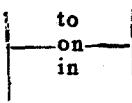
- (1) "Around it there are the east coasts of Asia and Australasia and the west coast of the American continent".

是 “There are the east coasts of Asia and Australasia and the west coast of the American continent around it” 的倒装形式。

Australasia [ˌɔːstrəˈleɪʒiə] n. 大洋洲

(2) arctic [ˈɑːktɪk] a. 北极的 the Arctic Ocean 北冰洋

(3) “To the north there is the Arctic Ocean.” 这是因修辞关系采用的倒装句。倒装后上、下句中的 “to the north” 的距离近了，显得紧凑。下句中的 “to the south” 提前，也是这个理由。“to the north”、“in the north” 和 “on the north” 虽然都有 “在…之北” 的意思，但三者是有区别的。一、“to the north”，在北面 (=to the northward)，是说在某一范围外之北，如 Henan is to the north of Hubei. (河南在湖北的北面)；二、“in the north”，在北部 (=in the northern part) 如：The Inner Mongolia is in the north of China. (内蒙古在中国的北部。)；三、“on the north”，在北边，靠近北边 (=on the north side)，在某一范围的北边边缘上。



如：The pagoda is on the north of the city. (宝塔正靠近城的北边。)

(4) antarctic [ænˈtɑːktɪk] a. 南极的这个词为前缀 “ant” 与 “arctic” 组成。“ant” 表示相反，与 “arctic” 相反，当然是南极了。“antacid” (制酸剂) 一词也是这样组成的。the antarctic Ocean 南极洋，现在一般人称为南极洲。

(5) “also known as…” 是 “it is also known as…” 的省略形式。“to be known as”：以…著称；通称为。如：“He is known as a successful architect.” (他以成功的建筑师闻名。)

(6) known 闻名的，过去分词作形容词用。

Exercises

1. Find words in the passage that can complete these

sentences:

- a) The Mediterranean is a sea, but the Pacific is an ocean.
- b) Our swimming bath is a hundred feet long, fifty feet wide and six feet deep at its deepest point; its length is a hundred feet, its width is fifty feet and its greatest depth is six feet.
- c) The *forest* is ten miles long and five miles wide, so it has an area of fifty square miles.
- d) There are six continents: Africa, America, Australasia, Antarctica, Asia and Europe.
- e) 'John was in the middle, and the other boys were standing round him.'

2. Answer these questions:

- a) What is the Pacific?
- b) Is it the largest and deepest ocean in the world?
- c) What is its greatest breadth?
- d) What is its area?
- e) What coasts are there to the west of the Pacific?
- f) What coast is there to the east of it?
- g) Is the Arctic Ocean to the north or to the south of the Pacific?
- h) What is the Antarctic Ocean sometimes known as?
- i) What is the greatest depth of the Pacific Ocean?
- j) How many continents are there around it?

3. Answer *yes* or *no* to each question:

- a) Is the Mediterranean an ocean?
- b) Is the Pacific Ocean larger than the Arctic Ocean?
- c) Is the greatest breadth of the Pacific about 20,000

miles?

d) Is it about 10,000 miles?

e) Is the length of the Pacific greater than its breadth?

f) Are there the coasts of three continents around the Pacific?

g) Is Asia an ocean?

h) Is America a continent?

i) Are there oceans to the north and south of the Pacific?

j) Is the Arctic also known as the Southern Ocean?

4. Complete these sentences with *there*, *is*, *are*, or *the*:

a) The Pacific is the largest ocean in the world.

b) The Antarctic Ocean is also known as the Southern Ocean.

c) The greatest known depth of the Pacific is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

d) To the south of the Pacific is the Southern Ocean.

e) Around the Pacific are the coasts of Asia, Australasia and America.

1B *The Lion*

The lion is called the king of beasts. Lions are found living *wild* in the grasslands of Africa.① They *hunt* smaller animals and *feed* on them. There are no wild lions in Europe, but there are *captive* lions in European zoos.

The *male*② lion is a beautiful animal. Round his head he has a ring of long hair called a mane③.

When the lion is young, the hair of his mane is yellow. When he is old, the hair is sometimes black. The *female*④ lion, or *lioness*, does not have a mane.

Lions are *dangerous* animals. A lion can kill a man.

Notes

(1) Lions are found living wild in the grasslands of Africa.

(狮子狂放不羁地生活在非洲草地。) “wild” 在这里作副词，当“任性”讲，修饰“living”。但在 “It is found wild in ...” (它野生于……) 中的 “wild” 却是形容词，作“野生”讲，下文的 “wild lions” 中的 “wild” 就是这个意思。

(2) male [meil] a. 雄性的；男性的

(3) mane [mein] n. [马、狮等颈上的] 鬃毛

(4) female ['fimeil] a. 雌性的；妇女的

Exercises

1. Find words in the passage to complete these sentences:

a) A ___ is a dangerous animal.

b) The animals in a zoo are not free; they are ___.

c) A man is ___ and a woman is ___.

d) A female lion is called a ___.

e) Fire can be very ___ if it is not used carefully.

f) The hair round the male lion's head is called a ___.

g) Old lions sometimes have ___ manes.

2. Answer these questions:

a) What is the lion called?

b) What do lions feed on?

- c) Are there wild lions in Africa?
d) Are the lions in Europe free or captive?
e) Do female lions have manes?
3. Are these statements right or wrong?
a) Lions in zoos hunt other animals.
b) There are wild lions in the grasslands of Africa.
c) The male lion is called a lioness.
d) All lions have manes.
e) A young lion has black hair in its mane.
4. Complete each sentence with the right word from this list: *there, is, are, has, a, an, the*:
a) Are ___ wild lions in Europe?
b) ___ male lion is ___ beautiful animal.
c) ___ hair round his head ___ called ___ mane.
d) When ___ lion is young, his mane ___ yellow.
e) ___ old lion sometimes ___ a black mane.

1C Secondary Schools

Secondary schools are schools for boys and girls from eleven to nineteen years old. There are secondary schools of one kind or another^① in all countries, with^② classes of all grades up to^③ university entrance.

European countries often have *separate*^④ secondary schools for boys and for girls, but there are also *co-educational*^⑤ schools or *mixed schools* for