



黑皮英语系列

# 高一英语 阅读理解

英语周报 • 精心打造 •

New Reading Comprehension for High School Students

总主编 席玉虎

广西教育出版社

## 蓝皮英语系列

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七年级英语阅读理解

七年级英语完形填空

八年级英语阅读理解

八年级英语完形填空

## 黑皮英语系列

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高一英语阅读理解

高一英语完形填空

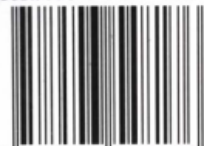
高二英语阅读理解

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# 高一英语阅读理解



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高一英语阅读理解

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英语学习的最终目的是能够在实际中运用,随着国内外英语教学法的不断创新,阅读的地位在其中越来越重要,所以在历届高考中成为分值最高的题型。同时英语《新课程标准》的进一步实施,对于“读”有了更高更新的要求。仅仅依靠课本上的阅读材料是远远不够的,还需要大量的课外阅读训练。为此我们《英语周报》组织了最优秀的作者,这些作者均为长期在英语教学一线,有着丰富教学经验的特、高级教师及命题专家,他们以独到的见解和敏锐的洞察力,对中高考命题特点及规律的准确把握使得本书具有很强的权威性、前瞻性和导向性。

本丛书不受任何教材限制,适合不同层次、不同省区的学生使用。它具有如下特点:

### 一、重视基础和强化能力相结合

本书分为 15 个单元,每单元 10 篇,共 150 篇阅读材料。在每单元中有【基础篇】和【提高篇】两部分,这样在难度上就能够适合不同程度的学生使用。同时根据新课标的要求,每篇文章前都设置了文章的难度,用★标出(星号越多表明该篇文章难度越大)。同时还设置了限时阅读,这样能培养同学们的良好阅读习惯,逐步提高阅读速度,为以后的考试打好基础。

### 二、贴近最新高考要求

为了使同学们准确把握高考的脉搏,适应高考需要,我们特别加进了【新题型篇】。形式上灵活多样,既有最新的高考阅读题型,也采用了一些传统的阅读题型,目的就是希望同学们对高考要求有一个较全面的了解,这样才能够“以不变应万变”,始终处于不败之地。

### 三、理论和实践相结合

在每单元后面我们精心编写了阅读解题技巧方面的文章,放在【技能篇】中。这是编者多年教学经验的结晶,这对同学们的实际操练有很大的帮助。为了使知识系统化,我们在教给大家方法的同时,根据文章的题材,进一步拓展知识面,同时也兼顾帮助同学们解决在学习上经常遇到的问题,这样就能够收到事半功倍的效果。

### 四、精读和泛读相结合

这是此书最大的特点。英语的学习并不仅是靠做题来提高的,而是要从各个方面汲取有益的知识。我们在每单元的【拓展篇】中提供了更多思想健康和内容丰富的精美短文,以供泛读,并进行双语对比翻译,让同学们能够尽可能多地、快速地学习到各种语言、文化知识,并获得良好的语感。

### 五、在快乐中学习英语

为了能够更大程度地开拓同学们的知识视野,在每单元后我们精心策划了【开心一刻】【名人名言】等栏目,让你在快乐中潜移默化地学到英语知识。

### 六、答案解析详尽

为了巩固同学们所学的知识,我们对每道试题的答案还进行了精讲精析,方便同学们快速核对以弥补知识上的不足。可以说本书是同学们难得的良师益友。

编者

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## Unit 1

【读能培养】阅读下面的文章,同学们的阅读水平一定能逐步提高!

## 基础篇

(A)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★	421	6

Danny Bradshaw is 15. He lives on a farm in the outback Australia. He has written a letter to his new pen pal Mei Ling who lives in Shanghai.

Pastoral Farm  
Daly Walters  
Northern Territory  
Australia  
January 4th

Dear Mei Ling,

Thank you very much for your letter. It was fascinating to read about your life in Shanghai — it's so different from mine! I just can't imagine living in a huge city with millions of people. Did you know that the population of Shanghai is almost the same as the population of the whole of Australia? I was very surprised when I read that.

Anyway, now you've told me all about your city life in Shanghai, I'll tell you about my life in rural Australia. I've lived on the same farm all my life. In fact, I was born here. It's a huge farm — almost 200 square kilometers in size. We keep cows, horses, pigs and chickens. Our nearest neighbours are 45 minutes drive away. Our nearest town is over an hour and a half away, so we don't go there very often! During term time, I have to go to boarding school hundreds of kilometers away, because there aren't any schools near our farm. I like school, but I'm always happy to get back to our farm during the holidays.

Farming out here in the outback is a seven-day-a-week job. There are no breaks because we're always busy with the animals. I've been helping Mum and Dad on the farm since I was very young. My eight-year-old brother helps too. He feeds the chickens and collects the eggs every morning. I'm older than him, and I can ride a horse, so I go out with Dad early every morning. I help count the cows and make sure they are not ill. We have to start at 6:00 a.m. because by 10:30 a.m., it is so hot that we can't do anything. It's summer now and the temperature can reach 40°C in the middle of the day. It's so hot, it's unbearable. The only way to cool off is to go swimming in the creek which is a twenty minutes horse ride from our house. I love to sit in the creek in the middle of the afternoon and listen to the birds singing. Now and then, my brother comes too and we try to catch fish for dinner.

Thanks again for your letter. China sounds like a very interesting place. Please write again soon and tell me more about your country, your family, and your school.

Love,

Danny

## 【读后练习】

( ) 1. Danny \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai.

- A. would love to live in
- B. can't imagine living in
- C. would hate to live in
- D. is planning to move to

( ) 2. Danny's farm is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a forty-five-minute drive from the nearest town
- B. close to his boarding school
- C. a long way from the nearest town
- D. not very big

( ) 3. Farming in the outback Australian is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hard job
- B. job with lots of holidays
- C. good job for children
- D. very relaxing job

( ) 4. Danny has been helping on the farm since \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he was eight years old
- B. he could ride a horse
- C. he was very young
- D. his younger brother was born

( ) 5. In summer, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is too hot to do anything at 6:00 a.m.
- B. the temperature can reach 40°C
- C. it is impossible to cool off
- D. people start work at 10:30 a.m.

(B)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★	323	6

He walked slower as he came to the block where he knew the building was. It was probably in the middle of the block, probably that storefront that was lit. It was 7:30 and all the other stores were closed. Yeah, that must be it, he thought to himself. He almost stopped as he pictured himself walking into the room. Everyone would be looking at him. What would he say? "Good evening. I'm Spencer." No. Maybe he would ring the bell outside and have someone come to the door.

They could walk in together and then he wouldn't be alone. He already knew what he would tell them when they asked him why he had come. He had thought a lot about the easiest thing for him to say. "I came to learn to improve myself." That sounded good. They would know what that meant. He fingered the pencil in his jacket pocket. He hadn't known what else to bring. The same sign was in the window of the storefront, "402 Main St. Adult Learning Center".



He took a deep breath and continued to walk slowly to the window. He watched inside as he passed. There was no one there. Was he too early? Would he be the only one to come? He walked to the corner and stopped. He knew he wasn't going home. He just needed a couple of more minutes to think about it. He turned around and walked faster now back to 402 Main St. He turned the knob(门把) but the door wouldn't open.

A woman walked by.

"Oh, they're closed today," she said. "It's some kind of holiday or something. They're usually open every day though. Come back tomorrow."

He turned and looked at her, and then nodded. "Thank you," he said. "Maybe I'll do that. I'll see how I feel tomorrow."

### 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. How did the man in the story feel about going to the Adult Learning Center?
- A. Uninterested. B. Excited.  
C. Nervous. D. Calm.
- ( ) 2. Why was the center closed?
- A. Because it was a weekend.  
B. Because Spencer came too early.  
C. For some unknown reason.  
D. Because he was the only one to come.
- ( ) 3. The man's answer to the woman suggests that \_\_\_\_.
- A. he would surely return the next day  
B. he might not return the next day  
C. he might be ill the next day  
D. he didn't believe the woman
- ( ) 4. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?
- A. To encourage adults to go to adult education classes.  
B. To tell why adult education classes are sometimes closed.  
C. To describe what 402 Main St. at night looks like.  
D. To describe a man's feeling about going to an adult class.

(C)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★	255	6

We find that bright children are seldom held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in dividing the class of the pupils grouped according to their abilities and intelligence. It doesn't take into consideration the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not so bright children. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one part of their total personality. We are concerned(关心) to develop the abilities of all

our pupils to the full, not just their study ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching helps to bring about all these parts of learning.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work alone, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is suitable. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this well.

An advanced pupil can do advanced work: it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to achieve this goal.

### 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. In the passage the author \_\_\_\_ "mixed-ability teaching".
- A. criticizes B. questions on  
C. appreciates D. objects to
- ( ) 2. The phrase "held back" in line one means \_\_\_\_.
- A. made to remain in the same class  
B. forced to study in the lower classes  
C. drawn to their studies  
D. prevented from advancing
- ( ) 3. The author argues that a teacher's main concern should be the development of the student's \_\_\_\_.
- A. personal qualities and social skills  
B. total personality  
C. learning ability and communicative skills  
D. intellectual ability
- ( ) 4. The purpose of the author in writing the passage is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. appreciate teaching bright and not so bright pupils in the same class  
B. recommend pair work and group work for classroom activities  
C. offer advice on the proper use of the library  
D. put emphasis on the importance of proper formal classroom teaching

(D)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★	333	6

During the summer holidays, Peter and Martin enjoy walking in the countryside. They like to go walking in the hills on the outskirts of their town. One sunny day in August, they decided to walk over the hills to the next town.

After about an hour, they came to a small village. They stopped for a drink of water. Then they continued walking. About five minutes later, they came to the edge of a large field. They were walking across the field when Martin suddenly shouted to Peter, "Peter! A snake just bit me!"

Peter saw a brown snake moving across the field. Peter ran back to his friend. He told Martin not to move. Martin felt a sharp





pain in his right foot. Peter remembered the first aid he learned at school. He took two towels out of his bag. He wrapped one towel below the snake bite. He wrapped the other towel above the bite.

"We need a doctor," Peter said. "Maybe there's one in the village we just passed. Stay here. I'll go and check."

Martin sat down. He didn't look very well. Peter ran back to the small village. He saw two men inside a restaurant. Peter ran inside.

"Please help me," he said to the men. "A snake has bitten my friend."

"Calm down," said one of the men. "Where is the snake bite?"

"On his right foot," said Peter. "Can you help him?"

"Yes, I can," the man answered. "But first, can you describe the snake?"

"Yes, it was about two feet long. It was brown with a white mark on its head."

"That's good," said the man. "It was a field snake. They're not poisonous. Your friend is probably OK. Now, take me to him."

Peter took the man to see Martin. The man picked up Martin and carried him to his car in the village. He drove both boys to the town hospital and a doctor treated Martin. He was all right.

#### 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. Peter and Martin were walking \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to their town  
B. to the hills and back again  
C. to a small village  
D. to the next town
- ( ) 2. The two boys came to a small village \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. after they walked across a field  
B. before they walked across a field  
C. after they had a drink of water  
D. after walking for a few minutes
- ( ) 3. They stopped in the village because they were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hungry B. tired C. angry D. thirsty
- ( ) 4. Peter wrapped \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a towel around the snake bite  
B. one towel above the bite and one below it  
C. a towel around Martin's leg  
D. two towels around Martin's arm

(E)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★	254	6

#### Main Holiday Islands

##### Channel Islands

The two main islands, Jersey and Quernsey, are remarkable in that they present a combination of enjoyment and peace and quiet. Neither island is very big (only ten miles long) and so all parts of these coasts are easily reached from the main centers —

St. Helier and St. Peter Port. In both these towns and particularly in Jersey's St. Helier is concentrated the amusements of really big resorts. The nearness of France gives a continental atmosphere; the weather is far better than in England. The other three islands, Jethou, Herm and Sark are small and quiet.

##### Isles of Scilly

The islands are really small and quiet; the weather is warm but windy. The islands are excellent for those who enjoy exploring small *inlets* (水湾), *creeks* (小溪) and bays on foot, or even better, in a boat.

##### Isle of Wight

The island is 24 miles across and therefore quite large. The scenery is good and varied. The resorts are neither overlarge nor showy. The crowds seem content with entertaining but quieter holidays. The island has the best sunshine record in Britain.

##### Isle of Man

An island with a unique atmosphere — in some *indefinable* (难以描述的) way it is different from England, Scotland or Wales. Thirty miles long, with good roads and good public transport, the mountains, hills and *glens* (幽谷) are easily reached. Douglas is a major British resort and other resorts are lively.

#### 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. Which is the largest of the islands mentioned?  
A. Herm. B. The Isle of Man.  
C. The Isle of Wight. D. Jersey.
- ( ) 2. If you want to be fairly sure you would have a lot of sun on holiday, which island would you choose?  
A. The Channel Islands. B. The Isle of Man.  
C. The Isle of Wight. D. The Isles of Scilly.
- ( ) 3. If you are having a holiday on Jersey, where would you go for amusement?  
A. Douglas. B. Sandown.  
C. St. Helier. D. St. Peter Port.
- ( ) 4. In which way are the Channel Islands different from all the other holiday islands?  
A. The coasts are easily reached from the main centres.  
B. There are more islands there.  
C. There is something French about them.  
D. The weather is better.

#### 提高篇

(A)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★	210	5

Sydney is Australia's most exciting city. The history of Australia begins here. In 1788 Captain Arthur Phillips arrived in Sydney with 11 ships and 1,024 passengers (including 770 prisoners) from Britain. Today there are 2.5 million people in Sydney. It is the biggest city in Australia, and one of the most beautiful cities in the world.



There are over 20 fine beaches close to Sydney. Its warm summer climate and cool winter have made it a favorite city for *immigrants* (移民) from overseas. There are three things that made Sydney famous — its beautiful harbor, the Sydney Harbor Bridge, and the Sydney Opera House.

But there are many more interesting things in Sydney: beautiful shops and restaurants, for example, rows of interesting old houses built everywhere in the 19th century. Summer or winter, day or night, Sydney is an outdoor city.

Some Americans think it is very British. Some British visitors think it is like America. There is some truth in both these opinions, because Sydney takes from both the Old World — Europe, and the New World — America, and makes it into something that is neither British nor American but truly Australian.

### 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Sydney is a silent city.  
B. Sydney is a busy city.  
C. Sydney is a new city.  
D. Sydney is a common city.
- ( ) 2. In 1788 Captain Arthur Phillips arrived in Sydney \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with some ships and more than 1,000 passengers  
B. with 11 ships and only 700 prisoners  
C. with 1,024 passengers besides 700 prisoners  
D. with only more than ten ships and some helpers
- ( ) 3. What made Sydney famous?  
A. Three things — the beautiful harbor, the Sydney Harbor Bridge and the Sydney Opera House.  
B. Immigrants from Britain, the beautiful Harbor and ships.  
C. Beautiful shops, modern restaurants and interesting old houses and seas.  
D. The Sydney Opera House, interesting old houses and interesting restaurants.
- ( ) 4. The climate in Sydney is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hot in summer and cold in winter  
B. warm all the year round  
C. neither too hot nor too cold  
D. cool all through the year
- ( ) 5. The writer thinks Sydney \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is like America  
B. is very British  
C. is neither British nor American but truly Australian  
D. takes from Europe

(B)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★	298	6

A young mother went into a small bedroom. Her baby was

sleeping there. There was a cat near the baby. The mother took the cat away immediately, because the cat often lay on the baby. Then the baby couldn't breathe, and it died by magic. In many countries, people are afraid of black cats because they bring bad luck. Napoleon didn't like black cats. He saw a black cat before the battle of Waterloo. He lost the battle and the British won. Therefore, on the Continent, the black cat is unlucky; in Britain it is lucky. In general, animals are lucky and birds are unlucky. In the British army, some have a goat for luck, and some have an Irish *wolfhound* (猎狼犬). When President of America Eisenhower died, there was a horse in the *funeral* (葬礼) procession. This was for luck. Several years ago in Britain, Prince Charles went fox-hunting. When they caught the first fox, they killed it. Then they put some of the blood on Prince Charles. They did the same thing two years later, when Princess Anne went fox-hunting for the first time. A lot of people don't like fox-hunting, and they were very angry when this happened. It is called "being blooded"; and fox-hunters think that is very necessary. It brings good luck to the new fox-hunter, when the blood of the first fox is put on him or her. In the country, it is very lucky when you see the first lamb in spring while birds are usually unlucky, but eagles are different. They are lucky, and the Romans have the eagle as their symbol. Also gulls are lucky. Sailors are very happy when gulls follow their ships.

### 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. Why did the mother in the passage take away the cat?
- A. She loved the cat.  
B. The cat would hurt the baby.  
C. The cat may lie on the baby.  
D. She didn't like black cats.
- ( ) 2. According to the passage, Napoleon lost the battle in Waterloo because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he saw a black cat before it  
B. the number of his soldiers was too small  
C. the war broke out on the Continent  
D. the British were too strong
- ( ) 3. Some of the blood of the fox was put on Charles and Anne because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are prince and princess of Britain  
B. it could bring good luck to them  
C. a lot of people liked fox-hunting  
D. they wanted to hunt more foxes
- ( ) 4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. In Britain, it is very lucky when you see the first lamb in spring.  
B. The Romans made the eagle their symbol.  
C. In France, people have goats for luck.





- D. In Italy, black cats are unlucky.
- ( ) 5. What's the main idea of this passage?
- A. People in different countries take different animals as their lucky ones.
- B. People think an Irish wolfhound is lucky while a goat is unlucky.
- C. How the baby died.
- D. Gulls are lucky.

## (C)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★★	256	6

Butterflies are common all over the world, but butterflies in hot countries are usually bigger and more brightly colored than those in cooler countries, and there are more different kinds.

Usually the male butterflies are more brightly colored than the female. The females have bigger and heavier bodies since they carry the eggs. The bright colors of the male help to attract the female, and the duller colors of the female make them less likely to be caught by enemies before they have laid their eggs.

Some butterflies have a bright pattern colors on the upper surface of their wings which show when flying, but when they rest on a tree of leaves they close their wings. On the undersides of their wings there are green and brown marks which look like the tree or leaves. They are then difficult to be seen. The best example of this is the Dead Leaf Butterfly. When its wings are closed, it looks exactly like a dead leaf. There are even marks that look like the holes in a dead leaf. When a bird is *chasing* (追逐) a butterfly and it closes its wings, it seems to have disappeared completely.

Many butterflies have round marks on their wings that look like eyes. When they are resting, their wings are closed, and these cannot be seen. When a bird sees one, and begins to attack it, the butterfly would open its wings. The bird thinks that it sees two eyes staring at it, and is frightened, and flies away.

## 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. Butterflies \_\_\_\_\_ are usually much more brightly colored than those \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. which can give birth to young; which can't
- B. which can't give birth to young; which can
- C. in hot countries; in cool countries
- D. in cool countries; in hot countries
- ( ) 2. The females have bigger and heavier bodies, because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they eat much
- B. they are active
- C. there are many eggs with them
- D. both A and B
- ( ) 3. The bright colors of the male \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make them look fearful
- B. make them pretty and easy to be seen

- C. will help to get no attention of the female
- D. will help to catch the female's eye

- ( ) 4. When the butterflies take a rest, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their wings are usually closed
- B. they look exactly like dead leaves
- C. their wings are usually opened
- D. they show their round marks on the wings
- ( ) 5. When attacked by birds, the resting butterfly sometimes would \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. open its mouth to frighten the bird away
- B. close its mouth to frighten the bird away
- C. close its wings to frighten the bird away
- D. open its wings to frighten the bird away

## (D)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★★	374	7

Every year, all sorts of different festivals are celebrated in Britain. Some are village festivals, celebrated by only a few hundred people, while others are celebrated by almost the entire population. Two of the most well-known British festivals are Bonfire Night and Halloween.

Bonfire Night has an interesting history. In 1605, a man called Guy Fawkes and some of his followers tried to blow up the British Houses of Parliament. They hoped that if they succeeded, they could take control of England and his men dug a tunnel under one of the Parliament buildings, and hid 36 barrels of gunpowder there. Fortunately, on November 5th, Guy Fawkes was caught just before he was able to light the fuse. He and all his followers were burned to death.

Today, people in Britain celebrate Guy Fawkes' capture by lighting fires and holding fireworks displays. Many children make "guys". Guys are dolls made out of paper and rags, and are put on top of a bonfire to be burned. The guys represent Guy Fawkes, and the fire represents the way he died.

Halloween is celebrated in Britain on the night of October 31st. At this time, it is believed that ghosts and witches travel around the countryside and revisit their homes. There are many customs associated with Halloween. One of these is the game of "trick or treat". Children, dress up as witches, ghosts or monsters, knock on their neighbors' doors, and shout "trick or treat"! If they are lucky, they receive a "treat" — a bar of chocolate, or some sweets or some money. If, however, their neighbors refuse to give them anything, they play a trick on them. They might spray their front door with shaving foam, or knock on their doors and then run away!

Another game played at Halloween is "bobbing for apples". In this game, a bowl is filled with water, and apples are placed in it. Children then have to take a bite from one of the apples without using their hands. This game is difficult and messy, but



great fun!

Bonfire Night and Halloween are two important festivals celebrated in every part of Britain each year. They are enjoyed by both young and old and have been for many centuries.

## 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. Bonfire Night and Halloween \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have been celebrated in Britain since 1605  
 B. are not celebrated by many British people  
 C. are two of the most well-known British festivals  
 D. are celebrated on the night of October 31st
- ( ) 2. Guy Fawkes was captured \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. on November 5th, 1606  
 B. by some of his followers  
 C. after he blew up the British Houses of Parliament  
 D. before he was able to blow up the British Houses of Parliament
- ( ) 3. On Bonfire Night, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people light fireworks and hold fireworks displays  
 B. people capture Guy Fawkes  
 C. children dress up as witches, ghosts or monsters  
 D. children play "trick or treat"
- ( ) 4. Halloween is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. on the last night of October  
 B. on the first night of October  
 C. by ghosts and witches  
 D. during the day on October 31st
- ( ) 5. If your neighbors refuse to give you a treat, you could \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. spray shaving foam at them  
 B. play a trick on them  
 C. knock on their door  
 D. give them some sweets or some money

(E)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★★	354	6

The coolest idea in *stroke* (中风) treatment is refrigeration. Yes, cold is hot.

Many doctors believe they can reduce the lasting forever damage after a stroke by quickly dropping victims' body temperatures for a day or two, basically storing their brains on ice. "It's like putting food in the refrigerator. It doesn't go bad. You slow down all the processes," says Dr David Tong of Stanford University. The means is new, but the understanding behind it that cold protects the brain like a fridge keeps tomatoes has been recognized for centuries.

Everyone knows a story of a child who falls into an icy pond, is fished out after 45 minutes and then is warmed up and is perfectly OK. The cold water stops biological processes that ordinarily would kill brain cells almost immediately.

Performed occasionally in *surgery* (外科), cooling the sick was still considered too risky and unpleasant and impractical for the 700,000 strokes in the U.S. each year. Instead, researchers put their faith in medicines. But that goal has been all too difficult to catch as dozens of supposedly brain-protecting drugs failed testing over that past ten years.

Now, supported by fresh science and new technology, doctors are looking again at cold. They hope soon to prove it a workable and valuable first step for treating stroke victims.

In theory, doctors say, cooling the head should slow or even stop the destruction of weak brain cells. Several experiments have suggested this might be the case.

Currently the whole body must be cooled, using air-cooled blankets and sometimes packing in ice or rubbing with alcohol.

Deep-cooling is already sometimes used to *minimize* (减到最低) damage during some surgery. It was also the way in the early days of open-heart surgery before the invention of the movement of blood machines that pump the blood while the heart is stopped. For these operations, doctors often took patients to such low temperatures that dangerous *complications* (并发症) occurred, such as irregular heartbeats and blood *clotting* (凝结成块).

## 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. The writer thinks that refrigeration in stroke treatment \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is a wonderful method  
 B. will produce high temperature  
 C. has been used for centuries  
 D. is too simple to carry out
- ( ) 2. In the third paragraph the writer gives us an example to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. show us how clever the boy is  
 B. explain how the treatment works  
 C. make us behave like that child  
 D. tell us to do the experiment ourselves
- ( ) 3. In the USA, cooling the sick in surgery \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is popular but risky for patients  
 B. has been proved to be safer than brain-protecting drugs  
 C. is considered helpful for treating stroke patients  
 D. is still considered dangerous and difficult to carry out
- ( ) 4. From this passage we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. doctors should treat all kinds of patients in an old way  
 B. doctors should treat all kinds of patients in a strange way  
 C. medical science is developing with other sciences  
 D. medical treatment is based on theory

## 新题型篇

【读能培养】同学们不要怕高考阅读中的新题型,有我们为大家导航。

Everybody in this world is different from one another. But



do you know that understanding differences can help you better manage your money?

As we grow up, we gradually develop a set of our own values or beliefs. These are influenced by society, our family, the education we receive and so on. Once this value system is set up, it's not easy to change later in life.

*Financial* (经济) experts say that everyone also has their own belief of how to manage their finances. This is part of our value system and it has a great effect on the way we look after our money.

According to our different values, experts put us in three types. They are: the ant, the cricket and the snail.

The ant — works first

Just like ants who work heart and soul in summer in order to store food for winter, these people don't enjoy the moment. They work very hard and save money they earn. So that they can enjoy life when they get old and retire. The ant loves to save but they could make more out of their money if they learned to invest wisely with low risk.

The cricket — has fun first

The cricket wants to enjoy everything now and doesn't think too much about the future. These people even borrow money when they really want something. Many young people now belong to this group. These people don't make long plans and only have little savings. When they get old, they might have problems. They should learn to save and buy insurance.

The snail — lives under pressure

The snail refers to people who make life difficult for themselves. They take big loans from the bank in order to buy things such as *luxury* (豪华的) houses. They are happy to take big long-term loans and don't think about affording it. This can cause problems in the future. The suggestion is that they should plan more carefully.

根据文章的大意在下面的表格中填上适当的词。(每空不能超过超过3个单词)

People's \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

Types	Characteristics	_____ (4)
_____ (2)	Work hard and save money, but don't enjoy the moment	_____ (5)
The cricket	Don't _____ (3) and might have problems when old	Save and buy insurance
The snail	Take big loans and make life difficult	Plan more carefully

### 拓展篇

**【读能培养】**了解一些必要的文化能够让同学们开阔视野、获益匪浅。

**【背景链接】**安徒生的童话大家从小就已耳熟能详了,可你读过这些经典故事的英文版吗?下面的这个片段节选自他的经典童话《雪人》(*The Snow Man*)。我们一起来欣赏一下。还要特别提示的是,这篇文章的中文译文同样十分精彩,是出自文学泰斗叶君健之手。

### The Snow Man

By Andersen

"It's so beautifully cold that my whole body crackles!" said the Snow Man. "This is a kind of wind that can blow life into one; and how the gleaming one up yonder is staring at me." He meant the sun, which was just about to set. "It shall not make me wink I shall manage to keep the pieces."

He had two triangular pieces of tile in his head instead of eyes. His mouth was made of an old rake, and consequently was furnished with teeth.

He had been born amid the joyous shouts of the boys, and welcomed by the sound of sledge bells and the slashing of whips.

The sun went down, and the full moon rose, round, large, clear, and beautiful in the blue air.

"There it comes again from the other side," said the Snow Man. He intended to say, the sun is showing himself again. "Ah! I have cured him of staring. Now let him hang up there and shine, that I may see myself. If I only knew how I could manage to move from this place, I should like so much to move. If I could, I would slide along yonder on the ice, just as I see the boys slide; but I don't know how to ran."

雪人

——安徒生

"天气真是冷得可爱极了,连我的身体都要发出清脆的裂声来!"雪人说,"风可以把你吹得精神饱满。看那个发亮的东西吧,他在死死地盯着我呢。"他的意思是指那个正在落山的太阳。"他想要叫我对他挤眼是不可能的——我决不会在他面前软下来的。"

他的头上有两大块三角形的瓦片被当作眼睛。他的嘴巴是一块旧耙子,因此他也算是有牙齿了。

他是在一群男孩的欢乐声中出生的,雪橇的铃声和鞭子的呼铃声欢迎他的出现。

太阳下山了,一轮明月升上来了,在蔚蓝色的天空中显得又圆又大,又干净又美丽。

"他又从另一边冒出来了,"雪人说。他以为这是太阳又升起来了。"啊!我算把他的瞪眼病治好了。现在让他高高地挂在上面照着吧,我可以仔细地瞧一下自己,我真希望有什么办法能使我动起来。我多么希望能动一下啊!如果我能动的话,我真想在冰上滑它几下,像我所看到的那些男孩一样。不过我还不不知道怎样跑。"

### 技能篇

**【技巧链接】**了解和把握高考动向和解题技巧,会帮助同学们为将来的高考打下坚实的基础!





## 解读《英语课程标准》中对高一阅读技能的要求

教育部于2003年初颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》根据高中学生认知能力发展的特点和学业发展的需求,强调了在进一步发展学生综合语言运用能力的基础上,着重提高学生用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力,为未来发展和终身学习奠定良好的基础。

高中英语课程的六级目标要求相当于高一年级的水平。在语言技能目标(六级)中对阅读的技能进行了如下描述:

1. 能从一般文字资料中获取主要信息;
2. 能利用上下文和句子结构猜测词义;
3. 能根据上下文线索预测故事情节的发展;
4. 能根据阅读目的使用不同的阅读策略;
5. 能通过不同的信息渠道查找所需信息;
6. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到18万词以上。

由此可见,新课程标准在阅读技能方面提出了明确的要求,主要有以下两个方面:

第一,课程标准明确提出了阅读技能中的各项技能,如从文章中获取各种事实细节的能力,理解文章的主旨和作者意图的能力,根据上下文猜测词义的能力,根据上下文进行推理判断的能力等。这就使得我们平时的阅读训练目标更明确,针对性更强,要求更具体。可以分类练习,整体突破,以便提高阅读学习的效果。

第二,课程标准明确提出了课外阅读的数量规定。除教材外,六级目标的课外阅读量应累计达到18万词以上。若以每年用于学习的时间是300天,每篇文章300词计算,高一学年需要阅读600多篇课外文章,平均每天至少两篇!这显然对我们的阅读面和词汇量提出了更高要求。

由此可见,阅读教学是整个高中阶段的重中之重,阅读技能的训练和养成对中学生的学习和考试都有着举足轻重的意义。根据语言技能目标六级的阅读要求,我们精心编撰了本书。无论在内容、难度、选材还是训练解题技巧方面,我们都力争通过最科学的安排,使大家在最短的时间内,用最少的精力,获得最大的回报!

【名人名言】同学们可以从这里找到生活的真谛!

1. A true friend is one soul in two bodies.  
—— Aristotle  
挚友就如异体同心。——亚里士多德
2. One good turn deserves another.  
—— Heywood  
好心值得好报。——海伍德
3. A friend in need is a friend indeed.  
—— Ray  
患难之中见真诚。——雷
4. A hedge between keeps friendship green.  
—— Charles  
朋友之间保持一定距离,可使友谊长青。——查尔斯
5. He who loses wealth loses much, he who loses a friend loses more, but he who loses courage loses all.  
—— Cervantes  
丢了财富损失是大,丢了朋友损失得更多,丢了勇气就会一无所有。——塞万提斯



【读能培养】阅读下面的文章,同学们的阅读水平一定能逐步提高!

## 基础篇

(A)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★	374	6

## Marilyn Monroe: The Early Years

Marilyn Monroe was found dead in her apartment in Los Angeles on the morning of 5th August, 1962. The great film star and sex symbol had died of a drug overdose. She was just 36 years old.

The woman who became Marilyn Monroe was born in Mortensen on 1st June, 1926. At that time she named Norma Jeane. As a child, Norma Jeane was sent to many different foster homes and an orphanage (孤儿院), and was brought up by Grace McKee (a friend of her mother's) and Grace's relatives. She attended Emerson Junior High School and Van Nuys High School. Norma Jeane was a lonely child with few friends. Later Marilyn wrote, "This sad, bitter child who grew up too fast is hardly ever out of my heart."

Eleven days after her sixteenth birthday, Norma Jeane married her neighbour, twenty-one-year-old Jim Dougherty. After two years, Jim joined the Marines and Norma Jeane was left alone again. It was the time of the Second World War, and Norma Jeane joined the war effort by working in a local factory. In the factory, she was discovered by a photographer David Conover who was taking publicity pictures of women supporting the war.

Norma Jeane showed the photographs which Conover had taken to a modeling agency. They liked the photos and gave her some modeling work. She was soon became one of the most popular models to appear on magazine covers. In 1946, she went to Hollywood, divorced Jim Dougherty and joined a studio called Twentieth Century Fox. The boss of the studio thought she was absolutely gorgeous (美丽的), but was not happy with her name. He suggested Marilyn and Norma Jeane added her grandmother's surname — Monroe.

On that day in July 1946, Marilyn Monroe was born. In her early years as Marilyn Monroe, she had a number of small parts in second-rate movies. Her first big role was as the niece of a gangster (歹徒) in *The Asphalt Jungle* (《柏油丛林》). In *All About Eve*, Marilyn played a sexy blonde and her screen image was created. At the age of 25, Marilyn Monroe was on her way to becoming a Hollywood star.

## 【读后练习】

( ) 1. When she was a child, Norma Jeane \_\_\_\_.

A. was looked after by her mother



- B. did not go to school  
C. had a friend called Grace  
D. did not have many friends
- ( ) 2. When she was 18, Norma Jeane \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. got married to Jim Dougherty  
B. started work in a factory  
C. took publicity photographs  
D. went to fight in the Second World War
- ( ) 3. Before joining the film studio, Norma Jeane had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. changed her name to Marilyn Monroe  
B. become a well-known model  
C. small parts in many movies  
D. married David Conover
- ( ) 4. In *All About Eve*, Marilyn \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. played a minor role  
B. played a gangster's niece  
C. gave birth to a baby girl  
D. established her sexy screen image

## (B)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★	255	5

Macao is only forty miles from Hong Kong and it is easy to reach. You can get there by sea. It is an interesting place and it has a long history. Macao is part of China and most people living there are Chinese.

The first Europeans to go to Macao came from Portugal. More than four hundred years ago the Portuguese went there to trade with China. Some settled and made their homes there. They built strong forts to guard the city and the harbor. They also built churches, schools, hospitals and other places. Slowly the city grew. People from many countries came to live and work in Macao.

Today many people visit Macao. Some only go there to watch dog-racing or motor-racing or to gamble with their money, whether they lose or win. But Macao is a quiet and peaceful place. It is pleasant just to walk around and look at the old buildings and forts. You feel you are back in the old days. Of course, some of the buildings are now in ruins. The Church of St. Paul has only the front wall with many steps leading up to it. But it is still interesting to see.

When you are hot and tired, there are small cool gardens to rest in. When you are hungry, there are good restaurants with many kinds of food. Nearby are some islands, which are also nice to visit and are easy to get to. There is certainly a lot to see and to do in Macao.

## 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. Portuguese were the first to go to Macao.  
B. Some Portuguese settled in Macao and made homes there more than four centuries ago.

- C. The city Macao grew slowly.  
D. People there put up strong forts to defend the city.
- ( ) 2. You feel in Macao you are back in the old days because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some of the buildings are now in ruins  
B. you can watch dog-racing or motor-racing  
C. you can go around and look at the old buildings and forts there  
D. it is a peaceful place
- ( ) 3. The word "gamble" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. watch dog-racing  
B. watch horse-racing  
C. watch motor-racing  
D. play games of chance for money
- ( ) 4. What does the writer most want to tell us?  
A. People from many countries came to live in Macao.  
B. Portuguese were willing to do business in China.  
C. People in Macao serve good food.  
D. Macao is a quiet and peaceful place with a lot to see.

## (C)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★	261	5

Hiring a self-drive car really adds to the enjoyment of your holiday. There are so many places of interest to visit, and if you enjoy seeing more than just the city center there's no better way to explore than by car.

Hire Charges
What's included a) Unlimited <i>mileage</i> (英里数) b) Expenses on oil, <i>maintenance</i> (保养) and repairs, which will be repaid on production of <i>invoices</i> (发票)
What's not included a) Personal accident insurance. b) Garaging, petrol, parking and traffic fines.

## Condition of Hire

The shortest rental period at these specially low prices is three days. For prices for periods of one or two days you only see our representative at the hotel.

Car hire must be booked six weeks or more before arrival in London to guarantee a car. But if you have been unable to make a booking in advance, please see our representative at the hotel who may still be able to help you.

The car types on the sheet are examples of the types of cars in each price range, but a particular car cannot be guaranteed.

Upon delivery the driver(s) will be asked to sign the car hire company's Conditions of Hire.

If you decide to hire a car, just fill in the Booking Form and return it to us. A booking fee of £12 as part of the car hire cost is



required.

Should you be forced to cancel your car hire booking after payment in full (two weeks before date of hire), a cancellation charge of £12 will be made.

### 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. From the advertisement we can see a car hirer will pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. insurance against damage to the car  
 B. insurance against injury to the driver  
 C. the cost of maintenance of the car  
 D. the cost of repairs to the car
- ( ) 2. Which of the following is NOT true judging from the advertisement?  
 A. Such an advertisement most likely appears in a newspaper.  
 B. You are required to fill in a form before you hire a car.  
 C. You are pretty certain to hire a particular car if you'd like to.  
 D. You have to pay a booking fee when you hire a car from the company.
- ( ) 3. If car hirers change their minds after paying the whole cost of hiring, the £12 booking fee is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. partly returned  
 B. doubly paid  
 C. not returned at all  
 D. returned within two weeks

### (D)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★	232	6

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet, but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, information could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

At first the Internet was only used by the government, but in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to use it too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software that made "surfing" the Internet more convenient.

Today it is easy to get online and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail is more and more popular among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important

parts of people's life.

### 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. The Internet has a history of more than \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 A. sixty  
 B. ten  
 C. forty  
 D. twenty
- ( ) 2. A new network system was set up to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. make computers cheaper  
 B. make itself keep on working all the time  
 C. break down the whole network  
 D. make computers large and expensive
- ( ) 3. At first the Internet was only used by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the government  
 B. scientists  
 C. hospitals and banks  
 D. schools
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ made "surfing" the Internet more convenient.  
 A. Computers  
 B. Scientists  
 C. Software  
 D. Information
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE?  
 A. In the 1960s, computer networks worked well.  
 B. In the early 1970s, the Internet was easy to use.  
 C. Sending e-mail is now more popular among students.  
 D. Today it's still not easy to get on-line.

### (E)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★	235	6

Let us say there is something you don't know how to do.

In the past if you were determined to learn, you might have called a friend or relative, taken a night class or walked down to the local library for a research term. But now a host of websites are springing up to provide free practical advice on these subjects and actually anything else you can think of.

In one sense, these "how-to" sites represent a part of the growing world of online learning. This tradition found one of its earliest forms in the FAQs or Frequently Asked Questions files that began on Usenet, the Internet's global discussion group. These FAQs, many of which still circulate (go round continuously), took a specific subject and explained it to complete novices.

But "how-to" sites take the FAQs idea in a somewhat different direction by addressing subjects that aren't necessarily related to discussion forums (论坛). These sites take the style of a written tutorial (teaching period) and a tone of friendly advice. Possibly the biggest and best known of these sites is learn2.com (www.learn2.com). It offers nearly 1,000 free tutorials and adds new ones frequently for a job interview.

At ehow.com (www.ehow.com) you can learn how to train for your first marathon, how to buy a vacation home, or how to make a movie in eight steps.

### 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. The purpose of writing the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. introduce new websites to people





- B. teach how to take new courses by Internet  
 C. present new means to learn something you want to know  
 D. help you to solve any difficulty you meet with
- ( ) 2. "How-to" sites are set up to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. explain FAQs to the public  
 B. help people to learn what they want to  
 C. tell the difference from discussion forums  
 D. complete the growing world of online learning
- ( ) 3. The underlined word "novices" in the passage probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. experts who know a lot  
 B. hosts of "how-to" sites  
 C. people without knowledge  
 D. beginners of "how-to" sites
- ( ) 4. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. "how-to" sites are specially designed for the disabled  
 B. people can teach themselves at home by visiting "how-to" sites  
 C. it is pleasant to listen to the advice on "how-to" sites  
 D. you can just click your mouse at home to question anything
- ( ) 5. According to the text, if you want to buy a tent for camping you may \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. visit www.ehow.com  
 B. visit www.learn2.com  
 C. visit the discussion forums  
 D. visit the FAQs

## 提高篇

(A)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★	297	7

I'm beginning to think whether my grandmother was right when she complains, as she frequently does, that children nowadays aren't as well-behaved as they used to be. She recounts in detail how she used to be told to respect her elders and betters. She was taught to speak when she was spoken to and when she went out on her own, she was reminded to say "please" and "thank you". Children in her days, she continues, were expected to be seen and not heard, but these days you are lucky if you ever hear parents telling their children to mind her manners.

If you give her the chance she then takes out of her writing desk the old photograph album which she keeps there, and which she never tires of displaying. Of course when you look at pictures of her parents you feel sure that, with a father as strict looking as that, you too would have been "seen and not heard". Beside him sits his wife, with their children around her, Granny and her elder brothers. It always occurs to me that perhaps those long, stiff, black clothes were so burdensome (heavy) to a little girl that she

hadn't enough breath left to be talkative, let alone *mischievous* (淘气的). It must have been a dull and lonely life too, for she stayed mainly at home during her childhood, while her brothers were sent to school from an early age.

However, my childhood was much freer than Granny's. I went to school with my brother. I played football with him and his friends. We all spoke a common language, and we got up to the same mischief. I would have died if I had had to stay indoors, wearing tight, stiff clothes.

## 【读后练习】

- ( ) 1. The writer thinks that her grandmother \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. makes mistakes about the youth  
 B. complains too much about her childhood  
 C. received good education at school  
 D. led an unhappy life when she was a child
- ( ) 2. When Granny was young, children were expected \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to speak to the elders loudly  
 B. to be heard and not to be seen  
 C. to be present quietly  
 D. to stay still and study
- ( ) 3. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Granny's life story in the past  
 B. Granny's complaints about the children  
 C. women's life in different times  
 D. children in the past and at present

(B)

文章难度	文章词汇量	标准时间 (mins)
★★★★	244	5

Clothing is a language. It tells us about individual people: their personality, their age, their place in society and so on. If we want to know more about a society, we can look at traditional clothing.

The continent of Africa has a long history and a rich culture, and this is shown in traditional dress. You often find three colours — red, gold and green in the clothing. The first colour stands for the blood of millions of people who suffered as slaves; the second is the rich resources of the African earth; and the third represents the grasslands of home.

The patterns on the clothing also have a meaning. A common pattern is in the form of a cross "X", which stands for "unity". Another pattern is a *rectangular* (长方形的) box, which represents "strength". Because clothing has a strong social meaning, people are very careful in choosing what to wear. It would be a serious mistake to wear the wrong clothing, or to wear clothes in the wrong way. For instance, in Ghana, a woman should wear her *waistband* (腰带) differently according to the importance of the social event.

Traditional dress also tells us about everyday life. African designs are famous. Wide temperature range requires that the