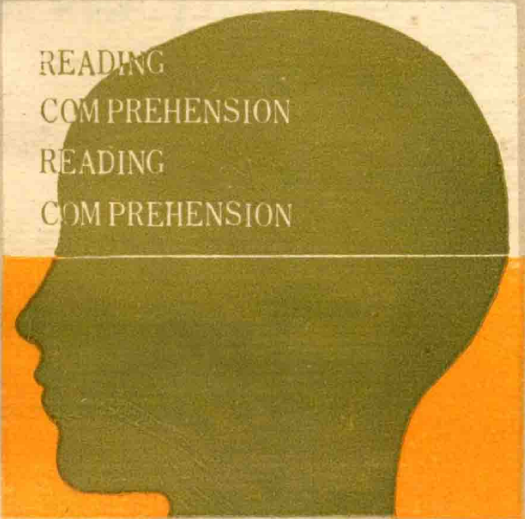


配合高中第二册课本

READING
COMPREHENSION
READING
COMPREHENSION



英语阅读理解

READING COMPREHENSION

安徽教育出版社

英语阅读理解

READING COMPREHENSION

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应富华 编



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(高二)

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编 者 的 话

这本书是高二英语课本的辅助读物，它包含16篇Unit，分别配合高二课本中16篇课文。各篇Unit中，均含阅读材料、生词表、注释及有关练习。阅读材料主要选自国外书刊，每篇体裁分别与每课课文相同，内容也多半是同一类型的，基本上做到难度相当，分量适中，这样便于教师和学生在上完一篇课文后，就能找到与之相配合的阅读材料。通过精读课文、泛读阅读材料并做有关练习，学生就能较多地获得语言的感性认识，从而可以进一步去掌握、运用语言。

中学英语教学大纲要求，中学英语教学应主要培养学生的阅读能力，进行听、说、读、写全面训练。英语是一门实践性很强的学科，学习语言必须在语言的大海中游泳，而不仅仅是露珠滴水。所以，在学好课本的同时，多接触一些语言材料是十分必要的。编者把这本小册子奉献给读者，希望读者喜欢其中的短文和练习，培养起对英语的浓厚兴趣，提高英语阅读理解能力，提高这方面的应试能力。

由于水平有限，编写中一定存在不少缺点、错误，请使用本书的老师们、同学们指正。

编 者

一九八六年八月

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UNIT ONE

THE STORY OF HELEN KELLER

A person who is deaf when he is born, is usually dumb as well①. There may be nothing wrong with his mouth and tongue②, but he cannot speak. This is because, as he is deaf, he can not hear other people, and therefore has nothing to imitate. He may try to make sounds himself, but he cannot hear his own voice. However, even though he finds it③ difficult to speak and cannot hear, he can see. He can therefore learn to read. Now he can also be taught to speak because we have modern methods and equipment, but we did not have these when Helen Keller was born.

Even with modern methods and equipment, however, it is not easy for deaf children to learn to speak, though most of them succeed. When a child is deaf and blind as well, it becomes much more difficult, though even then it is possible. Though Helen Keller was a normal child at birth④ in 1880, she became very ill at the age of nineteen months. Although medical knowledge was not as great then as it is now, she did not die but lost her sight and hearing. As a result⑤ she became dumb as well. In spite of⑥ her parents' efforts to teach her, at the age of six she could not speak.

Then, in 1887, a teacher, Miss Sullivan, came to live with her. Though Miss Sullivan herself had been blind, she had been partly cured, and although she could not see very well, she was a difficult pupil at first, but in a month Helen had learned how to understand signs and how to make them herself. In time, in spite of her great difficulties, Helen learned to read, write and speak, even though she was deaf and blind. She even went to college and had a full education. She wrote many books, and though other people have written books about her, her own books are the ones that best explain how it feels to be deaf, dumb and blind⑦. Her best book is "The Story of My Life". Perhaps you have read it. Though it was written in 1902, it still is a very interesting book. Even if you have not read it, you may have heard of Helen Keller.

NEW WORDS

imitate ['imiteit] *vt.* 模仿

cure [kjue] *vt.* 治愈

equipment [i'kwipmənt] *n.* 设备

normal ['nɔ:məl] *adj.* 正常的

NOTES

① as well 也

② There may be nothing wrong with his mouth and tongue. 他的嘴和舌也许没有什么毛病。

There may be 也许有。

- ③ it 在此句中作形式宾语，代替真正的宾语 to speak.
- ④ at birth 出生时
- ⑤ as a result 其结果
- ⑥ in spite of 不管
- ⑦ that best explain how it feels to be deaf, dumb and blind 是定语从句，修饰 the ones (=the books)。

EXERCISES

I. 根据文章内容，完成下列句子(每个空白处填一个单词)。

1. A person who is deaf at birth can't _____ voice.
2. A deaf person is usually _____ well.
3. Helen Keller became very ill _____ of 19 months.
4. As _____ Helen Keller became dumb too.
5. In 1887, a teacher _____ was Sullivan came to live with her.
6. With the help of Sullivan, Helen learned to read, write and speak even though she was _____ deaf _____ blind.
7. "The Story of My Life" _____ by Helen Keller.
8. Have you _____ Helen Keller if you haven't read it?

I. 词类转换:

1. He has no _____ in finding her home.
(difficult)
2. She is good at _____ English. (speak)
3. China has launched a new rocket _____.
(succeed)
4. The _____ is of no use. (medical)
5. Tom has finished his _____ exercises.
(write)
6. Mary's _____ of Chinese remains weak. (know)

II. 根据释义及第一个字母填词(括号内的数字表示整个单词的字母数):

1. unable to speak d _____ (4)
2. way of doing sth. m _____ (6)
3. movable organ in the mouth t _____ (6)
4. bring (a person) back to health c _____ (4)
5. know the meaning of sth. u _____ (10)
6. possibly, it may be p _____ (7)

IV. 选择填空:

Mr. Smith and his wife arrived home late, for their car had 1. They found that their house had been 2 by thieves. They had 3 a window to get in and the 4 pieces of glass were lying on the ground. Looking up at the window, Mr. Smith said, "They might 5 their necks climbing up there."

"I wish they 6," replied Mrs Smith.

When they went inside, they found that among other things the stamp-collection of their son had been stolen.

"Oh, dear!" said Mr. Smith. "This will 7 his heart. He will be here tomorrow when his school 8 for the holidays. We shall have to 9 the news gently to him."

*

*

*

1. A. been broken B. broken down

C. broken out D. broke down

2. A. broken into B. broken

C. broken up D. broke

3. A. break B. broke

C. broken D. breaking

4. A. broke B. break

C. breaking D. broken

5. A. break B. have broken

C. had broken D. broke

6. A. have B. has

C. had D. having

7. A. break B. beat

C. hit D. shoot

8. A. will be over B. is over

C. over D. was over

9. A. talk B. speak

C. say D. tell

V. 根据所给第一个字母填词, 要求意思通顺、语法正确:

FROM Len Cobbins was a farmer in the village w____.
I spent my childhood. He was not a very good
farmer, and n_____ had any money. That was be-
cause he never worked hard. He said he didn't care
a_____ building his small farm into anything im-
portant.

One night somebody stole a lot of money f____
the post office. My father said, "I'll bet (打赌)
it was old Len Cobbins. Poor old Len____ he's
sure to be c_____" My father was right. Two
days a_____ the robbery, Len showed up in the
village with a new car. He just couldn't wait to
s_____ the money. When the police asked him
where he got the car, he said he found it. Poor old
Len wasn't the brightest man I e_____ knew.

VI. 听说材料:

Mary's mother was nearly seventy, and Mary and
her husband wanted to give the old lady a nice
birthday present. She liked drinking tea, so Mary ordered
an electric machine which made the tea and then wake
her up in the morning. She wrapped it up in pretty
paper and brought it to her mother on her birthday.
Then her mother opened the package. Mary showed
her how to use it.

"Before you go to bed, put the tea in the pot and
the water in the kettle," she explained to the old
lady, "and don't forget to switch the electricity on."

Then, when you wake up in the morning, your tea will be ready."

After a few days, Mary's mother rang up and said, "Perhaps I'm rather silly, but there's one thing I'm confused about: why do I have to go to bed to make the tea?"

UNIT TWO

THE SPEED OF LIGHT

In times past^① some scientists believed that light could go from one place to another instantly. Others thought it had a definite speed. About 350 years ago Galileo tried an experiment. He placed two men about a mile apart. Each man had a lantern^②. Then, at a signal^③, one man opened the shutter and his light shone out. As soon as the second man saw the beam, he uncovered his own lantern. Standing next to the first man^④, Galileo tried to measure how long it took the light to go both ways. He could get no definite result because, as we now know, light travels much too fast to be measured^⑤ in this way.

The first accurate measurement of the speed of light was made only a little more than 100 years ago by a French experimenter, but he replaced the men and their lanterns with a fast mechanical shutter and a mirror that sent the light back from a nearby hilltop. This experiment was repeated by another French scientist, who used a spinning mirror in place of the shutter. The result was a speed of about 186,000 miles a second^⑥—not far from the more exact results of today^⑦.

Some of the most accurate measurements of the speed of

light were made nearly 50 years ago by the American physicist Albert Michelson⑧. He improved the spinning-mirror method and sent a light beam back and forth between two mountains that were 22 miles apart. After the invention of radar, experiments were able to show that radar signals travel exactly as far as light. This means that the speed of light can be measured by electrical methods. The best figure at this time is 186,282 miles a second. Scientists think this cannot be off by more than about 2 miles a second⑨.

NEW WORDS

instantly ['instəntli] *adv.* 即刻
apart [ə'pɑ:t] *adv.* 分离
shutter ['ʃʌtə] *n.* 遮板
accurate ['ækjʊrɪt] *adj.* 精确的
measurement ['meʒəmənt] *n.* 测量
hilltop ['hɪltɒp] *n.* 山顶
spinning ['spɪnɪŋ] *adj.* 旋转的
radar ['reɪdə] *n.* 雷达

NOTES

- ① In times past 在过去。past 是后置定语。
- ② a lantern with a shutter 带有活动遮板的信号灯
- ③ at a signal 发出信号
- ④ Standing next to the first man 站在第一个人旁。这是分词短语，作状语用。

- ⑤ much too fast to be measured 太快了以致无法测量。
to be measured 是不定式的被动语态形式。
- ⑥ about 186,000 miles a second 大约每秒钟十八万六千英里。186,000 miles 读作 one hundred and eighty-six thousand miles。
- ⑦ not far from the more exact results of today 与今天所测得的较精确的结果相差不多。
- ⑧ Albert Michelson ['ælbət'mitʃəlsn] 阿伯特·米切尔森 (1852—1931), 美国物理学家。
- ⑨ this cannot be off by more than about 2 miles a second 误差大约不会超过每秒两英里。

EXERCISES

I. 根据文章内容, 判断哪些说法是正确的(用✓表示); 哪些是错误的(用×表示):

1. In the past some scientists believed that light could go from one place to another at once.
()
2. Galileo tried an experiment and placed two men about a mile away from each other. ()
3. Standing next to the first man, the second man tried to measure how long it took the light to go both ways. ()
4. The first accurate measurement of the speed of light was made a bit more than 100 years ago.
()
5. Some of the most accurate measurements of the

speed of light were made hardly 50 years ago.

6. After radar was invented, experiments were unable to show that radar signals travel exactly as fast as light. ()

I. 完成下列短语或词组(每个空白填一个单词):

1. _____ one's best
2. _____ one's measure
3. _____ high speed
4. next _____ sb. (sth.)
5. _____ used to sth.
6. _____ the same time
7. _____ place of
8. _____ soon as

II. 选择填空:

1. Seeing is _____.
A. believe B. believing
C. to believe D. believed
2. "The" is a (an) _____ article.
A. definite B. indefinite
C. direct D. indirect
3. We should pronounce "result" as _____.
A. [ri'sʌlt] B. [ri'sult]
C. [ri'zʌlt] D. [ri'zult]
4. The word "improve" means _____.
A. make or become worse
B. make or become less
C. make or become more

D. make or become better

5. The word "method" means _____.

A. meaning

B. mean

C. means

D. to mean

6. He has two dictionaries. _____ dictionary is thick.

A. Each

B. Every

C. Each of

D. Every of

IV. 短文填词:

So far we have learned that the world is made of matter, and matter, we are told, is generally made _____ of molecules. A molecule is the smallest part of the substance _____ is still that substance. Molecule can be broken into still smaller particles—atoms. _____ example, a molecule of water can be broken up into two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom, but if so it becomes hydrogen and oxygen and is _____ longer water.

Quite often atoms do not like going around alone and prefer company. Hydrogen atoms usually pair off (成对) together and so _____ oxygen atom. A molecule of hydrogen therefore consists of (包含) two hydrogen atoms, and a molecule of oxygen of two oxygen atoms.

V. 按照括号中汉语意思, 完成下列句子(每个空白填一个单词):

1. Can you explain _____?

(什么叫重量)

2. The sun is so big that _____