

GLISH

高中英语

随课阅读

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阅读此书事半功倍



前 言

阅读理解题是考查、巩固学生英语知识的有效途径。国家教委制定的中学英语教学大纲中明确指出：“在高中英语教学中，听、说、读、写要进行综合训练，在进一步提高听说能力的同时侧重培养阅读能力。”这一点在高考题中得到了充分体现。为了满足新的高考的需求，我们约请了一些有多年高中英语教学经验的教师编写了本书。相信本书对于指导高三学生系统复习并进行自我检测，迅速提高阅读理解能力，以及帮助教师指导学生提高应试能力会有很大帮助。

本书是根据最新的英语高考说明，按照多样化的设计思路和设计风格编写的。全书共包括 117 篇英语阅读材料，每篇材料后配有几个阅读理解选择题并附有参考答案。所选材料内容新颖，难度适中。内容包括社会、生活、历史、地理、政治、经济、科普知识、人物传记、趣味故事等。体裁多样，包括议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等，体现了现代英语的特点，反映了素质教育的要求，既注重了表层理解，也注重了深层理解。本书所收集的读物注意了趣味性和知识性。

该书难度和选用的词汇基本上与高一课程相吻合,教师和学生可根据精读课内容和难度,从本书中选择相适应的课文,进行阅读训练,以达到既有效地巩固所学课程,又轻松地提高英语阅读水平的目的。

参加本书编写的有:郭士宽、高月鹏、宋武栋、刘益桢等同志。

在本书编写过程中,得到了全国各地许多专家学者和老师的支持和帮助,在此一并表示谢意。

编 者

阅读此书对巩固
课本还真有用。



... 阅读此书，成绩
提高不少 ...



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Unit 1 The Summer Holidays

(A)

People all around 1 world value education because 2 good education means 3 better life. Everyone in the US has 4 opportunity(机会) to have free education. Local states, and 5 federal governments pay for 6 public schools. There are also many private schools. People in private schools have to pay tuition. The state does not pay for private education.

Most children in 7 States start school when they are five years old. They go to kindergarten for a year and then start 8 first grade when they are six. The first school is called "elementary school". They start to read in the first or second grade. They also begin to learn arithmetic and simple science and history.

After elementary school, children go to "junior high school", which commonly includes the 7th, 8th and 9th grades. Junior high school students are usually 12 to 14 years old.

High school (grade 10, 11 and 12) comes after junior high school. Students usually graduate from high school when they are 17 or 18. There are different kinds of high

schools. Some high schools prepare students to go to college. Other high schools have both college-preparatory courses and vocational(职业的) courses.

I. 根据短文内容,为短文的空白处补齐必要的冠词。

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

II. 根据短文内容,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. What does the underlined word 'value' probably mean?
A. treat something important B. think
C. importance D. worth
- () 2. If a boy is learning in an elementary school, _____.
A. he is no less than five years old
B. he is no less than six years ago
C. he is at least seven years old
D. he is at least eight years ago
- () 3. Which of the following subjects most probably be taught in vocational courses?
A. Science. B. Art.
C. Car-repairing. D. Basketball.
- () 4. The best title for the passage may be _____.
A. Education in the States
B. Schools in the States
C. What Kind of School to Choose
D. Free School in the States

(B)

After rising steadily (稳定地) 1 almost a century, standards of education 2 the public schools of European and North America, 3 the opinion of many parents and employers, are actually falling. More and more children are leaving school 4 little more than a basic knowledge of reading, and writing.

Various factors have been blamed (谴责) 5 the apparent (=clear) decline 6 education. Overcrowding and lack of discipline (=rule) are the major factors. Others think that the bad effect of television is also often mentioned 7 a reason. 8 give their children a better education, many parents send their children to private schools, which generally have smaller classes and stricter discipline. 9 this way, private schools are being more and more popular in the US and in Europe. In the States, e. g. eleven percent of all school children attend private schools, while in France, over sixteen percent do so.

However, many teachers and principals (=headmasters), insist that the problem is not 10 falling standards but of rising expectations on the part of parents and employers.

I. 根据短文内容,为短文的空白处补齐适当的介词。

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

- A. The Education Is Falling in the US.
- B. The Education Is Falling in France.
- C. The Education Problem Attracts More and More Attention in the West.
- D. How Can Private Schools Be Better than Public Schools?

(C)

Bill Clinton has also learnt how to use chopsticks(筷子) so as to be able to show off at the state banquet(国宴) in Beijing. Every US president who has come to China has learnt how to use Chinese chopsticks in order to show off and win the host's pleasure.

Nixon had set the example to American presidents to pay attention to the art of using chopsticks which was also a conversation topic at the state banquet during his visit. At the 1972 banquet, Premier Zhou Enlai noticed the dexterity(技巧) with which President Nixon used the chopsticks and praised him for his skill. Mrs. Nixon let out the "secret" that they had been practicing using the things for almost half a year before coming to China.

Nothing gave the Nixons more delight than to be praised by their host for their deep understanding of the culture(文化) of the country they were visiting, because that may gave them a good fame(名声).

- () 10. All the presidents who came to China learnt to use chopsticks because _____.
A. they like Chinese food
B. they hate knives and forks
C. they want to show off
D. they want to understand China through eating
- () 11. Nixon found it helpful to use chopsticks because _____.
A. it is helpful in eating Chinese food
B. it is a kind of art
C. it can be a topic when there is nothing to talk about
D. his wife likes them
- () 12. Before coming to China, the Nixons _____.
A. had talked about the chopsticks for half a year
B. had been practicing eating Chinese food
C. had found it difficult to use Chinese chopsticks
D. had been using chopsticks instead of knives and forks for their meals

(D)

In China, when you meet a friend in the street you should say, "Where are you going?" or "Have you eaten yet?" But in England people do not do that. In fact if you ask an English person such questions, he might think that is his own business, not yours. And the common saying

"Mind your business" will come naturally to his mind.

What do people say in England when they meet? They usually talk about the weather. They might say, "Lovely weather, isn't it?" On another day they might look up at the sky and say, "Looks like rain, doesn't it?" or "Terrible weather!" or all sorts of things like that.

You may wonder why everybody talks about the weather in England. The reason is very simple: Britain is a very small island country, and in a country like that the weather changes very often and quickly.

The British people are very careful about their privacy (隱私). There are some questions which you should never ask an English person unless you know him very well. First of all, don't ask about money matters. Then, you shouldn't ask about the age of a woman. It's not bad to ask a man his age, though not very polite. One must not look at other's letters. If an English businessman has got a letter, you must be careful enough not to get close to the letter or look at it.

- () 13. When you say "Have you eaten yet?" to your friends, you really mean _____.
A. you want to invite him to dinner
B. you don't want to invite him to dinner
C. you want to be invited to dinner
D. you are saying hello to him in a Chinese way

- () 14. If you say "where are you going?" to an English friend, he will _____.
A. be glad to meet you
B. think you are polite enough
C. be unhappy with your words
D. quarrel with you
- () 15. English people usually talk about weather when they meet because _____.
A. they have such changeable weather
B. they have no other topic to talk about
C. they think of only weather
D. they don't care about other's life
- () 16. According to the passage, an Englishman and a Chinese may agree that _____.
A. you shouldn't ask a lady's age
B. you shouldn't look at other's letters
C. you mustn't ask a man's money matters
D. you can ask a close friend's privacy
- () 17. The main idea of this article is that _____.
A. money matters are the most serious things
B. British people have some different customs
C. British people are more polite than Chinese
D. Britain is a very small island country

(E)

A tired traveler came to a hotel in a small town after a

whole day's trip. Entering the hotel, he came to the front counter and asked for a room.

"Yes, gentleman, we have many rooms for hire." said the waiter, "And they have different prices. Rooms on the first floor, \$100 one night, the second floor, \$80, and the third floor, \$60. Which kind of room do you like?"

The traveler said nothing, turned back and walked away from the counter.

"Are they too expensive for you, sir?" asked the waiter.

"No, their prices are not high at all. But your hotel is not tall enough."

() 18. If the traveler stayed on the third floor for 2 nights, he will have to pay ____.

A. \$200 B. \$100 C. \$120 D. \$160

() 19. The last sentence said by the traveler means ____.

A. he liked living high to have a good view

B. he was pleased with the prices

C. he couldn't afford (支付得起) the rooms on any floor

D. he thought the hotel too small to live in

() 20. Which of the following words can best describe the traveler?

A. Rich.

B. Poor.

C. Humorous.

D. Kindhearted.

Unit 2 In the Lab

(A)

Everybody talks 1 "The dream I had last night".
2 fact, dreams have been studied 3 the beginning of
recorded history.

The twentieth-century doctors and scientists have come
up 4 some surprising facts about dreams:

Everybody dreams every night (with few exceptions)
5 some don't remember after they wake up. Most peo-
ple dream about twenty minutes out 6 every hour and a
half.

Dreams have been shown to take about as much time as
events would take in waking life. A dream may last twenty
minutes, or you may have several 7 the twenty-minute
dreaming time. You dream more towards morning as you
are in a lighter stage of sleep then. People who don't dream
become anxious and angry 8 different situations. When
sleeping, one's eyes move rapidly for some time although
the lids are closed and one's other muscles are relaxed. If
you wake him up during that stage, he has a dream to tell
you. If you wake him up during the non-rapid-eye-move-
ment stage, he will probably remember little 9 nothing

at all.

Everyone has some idea of the nature of his dreams, but what were the dreams of others like? Scientists prove that most people's dreams are not very exciting, and most of the dreams reported are of a familiar(熟悉的) nature 10 the dreamer and quite reasonable(合理的).

The question of what causes us to dream still has scientists scratching their heads. Some feel that we may have dreams because we have needs that are not easily realized in our daily life. Some others, however, set forth a different reason. They think rapid-eye-movement sleep is important for the growth and renewal(复原) of the brain. Some even consider that dreaming may be the main function of sleep, and people so that dreams may come. Of course we don't have to believe the idea that one leaves one's body during sleep and enters another world.

I. 根据短文内容,为短文的空白处补齐适当的介词或连词。

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

II. 根据短文内容,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. If a person sleeps for 6 hours, he/she may dream about _____.
A. 50 minutes B. 60 minutes
C. 70 minutes D. 80 minutes
- () 2. Something happened in a dream may take _____