



减负新概念



英语阅读

高一

● 主编 何业国

阅读是一种积极主动地思考、理解和吸收信息的过程，是作者和读者双方参与的一种书面语交际的活动。但是，当前中学英语教学中普遍存在的一个重要问题是忽视采用阅读手段来培养阅读能力。

——章兼中



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序 言

英语教学大纲规定,“发展听、说、读、写的基本训练,培养在口头和书面上初步运用英语进行交际的能力,侧重培养阅读能力。可见,阅读既是英语教学的目,又是手段,而且是口笔语中需要侧重培养的一种能力。

阅读是一种积极主动地思考、理解和吸收信息的认识活动,是作者和读者双方参与的一种书面语交际的活动。但是,当前中学英语教学中普遍存在的一个重要问题是忽视采用阅读手段来培养阅读能力。除了教材以外,学生阅读量太小,阅读能力低下。为了解决这个问题,有关部分及教师就需要选用或编写适合学生水平的阅读材料或读物,以吸引学生。

由何业国等老师选编的本套丛书具有以下几个特点:

1. 新颖性。书中短文大多选自海外近几年新版的英文书刊教材、杂志、报纸,内容健康,富有时代感和现代气息。

2. 针对性。本书根据学生学习英语的不同阶段不同年级编写的。语言和内容难易适度,符合学生的年龄特

点和英语阅读水平。

3. 兼顾知识性、趣味性和实用性。本书内容广泛,信息量大,包括新闻报导、幽默故事、名人轶事、科技小品、风情趣闻、史地常识等。

我们相信,许多短文将会给读者留下长久的记忆。

4. 提示特色。本书作者根据学生在阅读过程中可能会产生语言和内容两个方面的困难作了精要的提示,起点拨和解释作用,以帮助学生理解知识难点和促进学生积极思维、想像,进一步理解文章深层次的涵义。

总之,这套丛书既可用作平时阅读,也可作为选修课的阅读训练材料,可以预期,它出版发行后,必将在广大中学教师和学生中,发挥出其重要的作用。

章兼中

2000年3月

前 言

变应试教育为素质教育是当前英语教学的首要问题。其核心是培养学生掌握运用英语进行口笔头交际的能力。长期的教学实践和有关调查结果说明强化阅读是提高语言综合能力的最有效、最易操作的手段。

为了解决广大中学生阅读量不足的问题，我们选编了这套丛书。在注意取材精当、深浅适度、文体各异的同时，本书短文又特意按难易排列，即1~50较易，51~100中等，101~150较难，力求适合不同类型学校不同层次学生的阅读水平。本书编写的练习注重提高学生的理解能力及技巧，此外，还力求最大限度地覆盖中学生应掌握的英语基本语言点，不少练习学生已经试做，取得了较理想的效果。提示部分就内容或语言方面的疑难点作精要的解题分析，旨在帮助学生积极思维、发展归纳、想像等项智力，从而切实提高他们的阅读水平。

本丛书主要由全国十五所著名重点中学教改研讨会发起单位之一——上海市控江中学教师编写、审订。此外，其他市重点中学，为市西建平、格致中学等学校老师也参加了编写工作。本书承蒙华东师范大学章兼中教授作序。复旦附中特级教师邹家元，杨浦区教师进修学

2 新概念英语阅读

院资深教研员陈明锦也审阅了部分书稿，在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限，加上时间仓促，错误之处在所难免，故请读者指正。

何业国

2000 年 3 月

目 录

A 阶阅读		A-23	39
A-1	1	A-24	41
A-2	3	A-25	42
A-3	4	A-26	44
A-4	6	A-27	45
A-5	8	A-28	47
A-6	9	A-29	48
A-7	11	A-30	50
A-8	13	A-31	52
A-9	14	A-32	53
A-10	16	A-33	55
A-11	17	A-34	57
A-12	19	A-35	59
A-13	21	A-36	61
A-14	23	A-37	62
A-15	25	A-38	64
A-16	27	A-39	66
A-17	28	A-40	68
A-18	30	A-41	70
A-19	31	A-42	72
A-20	33	A-43	74
A-21	35	A-44	76
A-22	37	A-45	77

2 新概念英语阅读

A-46	79	B-72	126
A-47	81	B-73	128
A-48	83	B-74	129
A-49	84	B-75	131
A-50	86	B-76	133
		B-77	135
B 阶阅读		B-78	137
B-51	88	B-79	138
B-52	90	B-80	141
B-53	92	B-81	142
B-54	94	B-82	144
B-55	96	B-83	146
B-56	98	B-84	148
B-57	99	B-85	149
B-58	101	B-86	151
B-59	103	B-87	153
B-60	105	B-88	155
B-61	106	B-89	157
B-62	109	B-90	159
B-63	111	B-91	161
B-64	113	B-92	162
B-65	114	B-93	164
B-66	116	B-94	166
B-67	117	B-95	168
B-68	119	B-96	169
B-69	120	B-97	171
B-70	122	B-98	173
B-71	124	B-99	175

B-100	176	C-125	228
C 阶阅读		C-126	230
C-101	179	C-127	232
C-102	181	C-128	234
C-103	183	C-129	236
C-104	185	C-130	237
C-105	188	C-131	239
C-106	189	C-132	241
C-107	192	C-133	243
C-108	194	C-134	245
C-109	196	C-135	246
C-110	198	C-136	248
C-111	200	C-137	250
C-112	202	C-138	252
C-113	204	C-139	254
C-114	206	C-140	256
C-115	208	C-141	258
C-116	210	C-142	260
C-117	212	C-143	262
C-118	214	C-144	264
C-119	216	C-145	267
C-120	218	C-146	269
C-121	220	C-147	271
C-122	222	C-148	273
C-123	224	C-149	275
C-124	226	C-150	277
		参考答案	280

A 阶 阅 读

1-50

A

1

Almost everyone likes to eat apples. Apple trees grow in nearly every part of the world. The United States produces more apples than any other country except France. The states of Washington and New York grow the most apples. New York is on the east coast and Washington is on the west coast near Canada.

Apples are red, yellow or green. They are very popular in the United States. Many people like to take apples to work or to school to eat with their lunches. Most American people are often too busy or too tired to cook dinner, so they often have their lunches very simply. Apple juice is also a popular drink and apple pie is the favorite dessert (饭后的甜食) of many Americans.

The state of Washington is proud of its apples. The trees there produce nearly five billion apples every year—one apple for every man, woman and child in the entire world.

1. The sentence "Apples are very popular in the United States"

2 新概念英语阅读

means _____.

- A. American apples taste good
 - B. We can see apples everywhere in America
 - C. Americans like to eat apples
 - D. Americans regard apples as their best food
2. From the passage, we all know _____.
- A. France produces the most apples in the world
 - B. There are more apples in America than in France
 - C. The apples in France are better than those in America
 - D. Apple trees are easy to grow in New York
3. Many Americans like to eat apples during lunch, because they _____ at noon.
- A. eat nothing but apples
 - B. feel it better to eat apples than anything else
 - C. always eat simple food
 - D. can get apples easily
4. "Apple pie" is the favourite dessert of many Americans. The sentence means _____.
- A. Not many Americans like to have apple pie after dinner
 - B. Americans like "apple pie" better than any other sweet dish
 - C. Americans think of apple pies as the best fruit
 - D. Apple pie is the only food for dessert
5. The state of Washington is proud of its apples because they think _____.
- A. everyone in the world can share their happiness
 - B. their apple trees are the best in the world
 - C. their apples are better than any of the other fruits

- D. they can produce as many apples as people all over the world

A

2

Peck (啄穿), peck, peck! An egg is about to hatch. A baby chick will soon break through its shell (壳). This baby chick will never see the mother hen. It is hatching inside an incubator (孵卵器) with hundreds of other eggs. An incubator is an egg-hatching machine.

The air inside the incubator is kept at about 100 degrees day and night. Every four to six hours, the machine turns the eggs over. In twenty-one days, nine of ten eggs will hatch. The men who raise these chicks take orders from farmers ahead of time. They can be sure the chicks will be ready.

Eggs left in a hen's nest (窝) do not hatch so well. Sometimes the hen leaves the nest. The eggs grow cold. Sometimes the eggs are broken or taken by another animal.

Incubators are not a new idea. Even in early Egypt, eggs were taken from the mother hen. They were kept warm until they hatched. Today, electric heat is used. Millions of eggs are hatched in incubators each year.

1. The air inside the incubator is kept at about _____.

- A. 100 degrees all night
B. 20 degrees all day

4 新概念英语阅读

- C. 1000 degrees during the day
D. 100 degrees day and night
2. The word that means "to break out of an egg" is _____.
A. hatch B. grow C. heat D. incubator
3. The heat used in incubators is _____.
A. the heat of the sun B. electric heat
C. the heat of fire D. above three
4. When and where were the incubators used to hatch the eggs?
A. In late Egypt B. In late 18 century
C. In early Egypt D. In early 18 century
5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. baby chicks do not have a mother
B. incubators are a very new idea
C. an incubator can only hatch two dozen eggs
D. incubators are used to hatch eggs

A

3

How are letters delivered in your country? Are letters delivered to each person's door? Is mail kept at the post office until someone goes there to get it? If someone lives far from a post office, how does he get his mail?

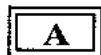
In the United States, most people who live in cities and small towns receive their mail at home. Letters are delivered to the family's door every day. Some people have boxes or baskets for letters beside the front door. If there is no box or basket, the letters

are pushed through an opening in the door. Large packages are sometimes left beside the door.

Many Americans live on farms which are far from any city, town, or village. Their mail is delivered to boxes on the road near the farms. Every day the farmers who live near the road come to their mailboxes. Mail is delivered to farmers' mailboxes every day. This mail service is called Rural Free Delivery and is also known as RFD.

1. In America, mail is delivered to _____.
 - A. the post office and then someone goes there to get it
 - B. the letter boxes near the receivers' houses
 - C. the door of the most city people
 - D. the opening boxes of the postman
2. If there is no box or basket, the letters are _____.
 - A. dropped through the open space in the door
 - B. left through a hole of the door
 - C. put through each person's door
 - D. pushed through the open door
3. The mailman _____ large package beside the door _____.
 - A. leaves; from time to time
 - B. puts; at any time
 - C. delivers; at all times
 - D. sends; at one time
4. Which is true?
 - A. Not any American living on the farm can get their letters almost every day.
 - B. Many farmers in America can receive their main letters every day.

- C. The postman himself delivers the letters to the farmers' hands.
- D. The farmers can get their letters from their mailboxes every day.
5. The passage is mainly about _____ in the US.
- A. the mail service
- B. the post office
- C. the working condition of the postman
- D. the delivery of goods



Americans like to travel on their yearly holiday. Today, more and more travelers in the United States are spending nights at small houses or inns instead of hotels. They get a room for the night and the breakfast the next morning.

Rooms for the night in private homes with breakfast have been popular with travelers in Europe for many years. In the past five to ten years, these bed-and-breakfast places have become popular in the United States. Many of these America's bed-and-breakfast inns are old historic buildings. Some bed-and-breakfast inns have only a few rooms, others are much larger. Some inns do not provide telephones or television in the room, others do.

Staying at a bed-and-breakfast inn is much different from staying at a hotel. Usually the cost is much less. Staying at an inn is almost like visiting someone's home. The owners are glad to tell