

阅读理解

高中英语

*English Reading
Passages
for
Senior Middle School*

人民教育出版社

高中英语阅读理解

陈锡麟 胡晓燕 编

人民教育出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高中英语阅读理解 / 陈锡麟等编. - 北京: 人民教育出版社, 2000

ISBN 7-107-14060-4

I. 高... II. 陈... III. 英语 - 阅读教学 - 高中 - 教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 59332 号

人民教育出版社 出版发行

(北京沙滩后街 55 号 邮编: 100009)

网址: <http://www.pep.com.cn>

上海市欧阳印刷厂印装 上海外文图书公司经销

2001 年 1 月第 1 版 2001 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

开本: 850 毫米 × 1168 毫米 32 印张: 5.25 插页: /

字数: 128 千字 印数: 00 001 ~ 10 000 册

定价: 9.00 元

使用说明

这一套丛书是根据现行英语教材和考试要求编写的，旨在帮助高中学生梳理英语基础知识，提高英语运用能力，以便在考试中获得良好的成绩。

英语学习离不开基础知识和基本技能两个方面。基础知识主要是英语语法和词汇两个系列；基本技能则较多地集中在阅读和写作两个项目。为此，我们抓住语法、词汇、阅读、写作等四个题目，分别推出四本参考用书。有关语法和词汇两书中都以扼要的篇幅将知识要点进行精述，然后配以恰当的练习，便于巩固知识，触类旁通。阅读和写作两书则主要提供大量材料，让读者得到足够的训练，从而提高英语实用能力。整套丛书实际上是一个整体，涉及英语复习的各个方面。当然读者也可以根据自己的实际情况和需求，选用其中的一些部分。

希望这一套丛书能对高中学生复习备考有所裨益。它将解答你在英语学习中的难题，帮你掌握学习要领，带你通过必要的训练大幅度提高英语学习的水平。祝你英语考试成功！

编者

2000年3月

目 录

读英语阅读理解	1
passage 1	6
passage 2	8
passage 3	10
passage 4	13
passage 5	15
passage 6	17
passage 7	19
passage 8	21
passage 9	23
passage 10	25
passage 11	27
passage 12	30
passage 13	32
passage 14	34
passage 15	37
passage 16	40
passage 17	42
passage 18	44
passage 19	46
passage 20	49
passage 21	52
passage 22	55
passage 23	57
passage 24	59
passage 25	62

passage 26.....	64
passage 27.....	66
passage 28.....	69
passage 29.....	72
passage 30.....	75
passage 31.....	78
passage 32.....	81
passage 33.....	83
passage 34.....	86
passage 35.....	89
passage 36.....	91
passage 37.....	94
passage 38.....	96
passage 39.....	98
passage 40.....	101
passage 41.....	104
passage 42.....	106
passage 43.....	109
passage 44.....	112
passage 45.....	114
passage 46.....	117
passage 47.....	120
passage 48.....	123
passage 49.....	125
passage 50.....	127
passage 51.....	130
passage 52.....	133
passage 53.....	136

passage 54	139
passage 55	141
passage 56	143
passage 57	146
passage 58	149
passage 59	152
passage 60	155
参考答案	158

谈英语阅读理解

要能够顺利地阅读，先要以一定的词汇量为基础，当然，阅读的过程反过来又是学习和巩固词汇的过程，自我阅读的材料不宜过深，生词不能过多，否则既难读懂，又会缺乏兴趣。

对阅读能力的评估，既要看阅读速度，又要看理解的正确率。如果理解得很好，就应该尽量提高速度和文字的难度。反之，如果读得很快而理解得分不高，则应该放慢速度。

$$\text{Reading efficiency} = \text{Comprehension score} \times \text{Reading speed}$$

此外，正确理解词和短语在上下文中的确切含义以及一些特殊句式的确切意思也十分关键。

一、正确理解每个词

有时因对一个词的误解，会使句子意思大相径庭。请看下列例句：

1. Only a small audience was at the concert.

音乐会只有一个小听众。(误)

音乐会听众很少。(正)

2. Tom went to London and soon became a bookkeeper.

汤姆到伦敦去，不久成了图书管理员。(误)

汤姆到伦敦去，不久成了记账员。(正)

3. The old man stood there still.

那位老人仍旧站在那儿。(误)

那位老人站在那儿一动也不动。(正)

4. She is pretty thin, but still on diet.

她又瘦又美，但还在节食。(误)

她非常瘦，但还在节食。(正)

二、正确理解每一句话

有时因为对某些句式的不熟悉而造成误解。例如:

5. You can't punish the murderer too much.

你不能过分地惩罚这个凶犯。(误)

你无论怎样惩罚这个凶手都不会过分。(正)

6. Everything here is not good.

这儿的一切都不好。(误)

这儿不是一切都好。(正)

7. We were not a little surprised at the news.

我们听到这消息没有感到一点儿惊奇。(误)

我们听到这消息感到相当惊奇。(正)

8. She speaks no Spanish, still less German.

她不会说西班牙语, 德语则说得更少。(误)

她不会说西班牙语, 更不会说德语。(正)

所以, 只有词语掌握确切了, 句子了解清楚了, 语篇理解才能顺利。

三、正确理解问题

为了检查阅读理解能力, 在语篇末尾常有若干选择题, 这是最常见的测试方法。概括起来说, 理解性的测试题一般不外乎下列几种类型。

1. 确认事实

只要看懂了文字所含的信息, 就能回答有关事实的提问了。

例如:

"We're more than halfway now; it's only two miles farther to the inn," said the driver.

"I'm glad of that," answered the stranger.

How far was the drive from the train to the inn?

A. One mile.

B. Two miles.

- C. Less than four miles D. A little over four miles

答案是D。

2. 归纳中心思想或论点。

要求对文章大意进行总结归纳，剔除非中心的内容。有时直接要求选出main idea。例如：

Prozorov's disappointment was shared by several grand masters who were present, some of whom were so upset that they shouted at the machine. Many chess players said that this meant the end of chess championships around the world, since the fun had been taken out of the game.

The computer walked—or rather, rolled—away with 5,000 dollars in prize money and limited its remarks to a set of noises and lights.

Which of the following best gives the main idea of this newspaper article?

- A. 5,000 dollars goes to a computer.
- B. New invention: a laughing computer!
- C. World's best chess player beaten!
- D. Computer defeats man in chess!

答案是D。

3. 辨认细节

要求在阅读全文的基础上，逐一将备选项目对照语篇细节，判断true还是false。例如：

I went to the luggage office to collect the heavy suitcase I had left there three days before. I took out my wallet to find the receipt for my case. But no matter how hard I searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found. I explained the situation

sorrowfully to the assistant. The man looked at me up and down as if to say that he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to tell him what my case was like. I told him that it was an old, brown-looking object no different from the many cases I could see in his office. The assistant then told me to make a list of what was mainly in the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the things I had hurriedly put into the case and wrote them down as they came to me. Fortunately, the assistant was soon satisfied and told me I could take the case away.

Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. The writer's suitcase was old and brown like some other cases in the luggage office.

B. The writer's suitcase had been in the luggage office for three days.

C. The writer could hardly remember things in his case.

D. The assistant did not believe what the writer said at first.

答案是 C。

4. 推断或预测

要求在阅读中捕捉字里行间的信息,判断出作者并未直接说出的意思。例如:

She did not tremble before her father's anger. Instead, she opposed him with courage and at last made him change his mind. She gave up her social position and all thoughts of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for a young lady.

What do we know about her marriage?

A. Her marriage failed because she never gave a thought to her husband and family.

B. She never married because she did not want to be just a wife and mother.

C. After marriage she decided to give up her husband rather than her career.

D. She did not marry because for a lady of her social position to marry below her was unthinkable.

答案是B。

此外，还可能在理解题中要求选定语篇标题，或对某些生词及短语从上下文中猜测意义等。当你能轻松而流畅地阅读各种英文材料时，你会体会到学习英语的乐趣。那时英语就真正成为你借以获取信息的一门工具了。

Passage 1

Have you ever noticed advertisements which say "Learn a foreign language in 6 weeks, or your money back? From the first day your pronunciation will be excellent. Just send ... " and so on? Of course it never happens quite like that. The only language that is easy to learn is the mother tongue. And think how much practice that gets! Before the Second World War people usually learnt a foreign language in order to read the literature of the country. Now speaking a foreign language is what most people want. Every year millions of people start learning one. How do they do it?

Some people try at home, with books and records or tapes, some use radio or television programmes; others go to evening classes. If they use the language only two or three times a week, learning it will take a long time, like language learning at school. A few people try to learn a language fast by studying for six or more hours a day. It is clearly easier to learn the language in the country where it is spoken. However, most people cannot afford this, and for many it is not necessary. They need the language in order to do their work better. For example, scientists and doctors chiefly need to be able to read books and reports in foreign languages. Whether the language is learnt quickly or slowly, it is hard work. Machines and good books will help, but they cannot do the student's work for him.

1. The advertisement says it would be easy to _____.
 - A. speak your own language better
 - B. pay nothing to learn a foreign language
 - C. learn a foreign language fast

- D. spend a lot of money learning a language
2. In some advertisements, we are told that our pronunciation will be _____ after one day's training.
- A. quite so-so B. very good
C. out loud D. very clear
3. These days most people want to learn _____.
- A. about the country where a language is spoken
B. to speak a foreign language
C. to read foreign literature
D. to write in a foreign language
4. On language studies, which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. Learning by oneself.
B. Going to evening classes.
C. Learning the language in a country where it is spoken.
D. Writing or speaking to some native speakers.
5. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A. The only language that is easy to learn is the one used where you are.
B. Not many people need to speak several languages.
C. People can try different ways to learn foreign languages.
D. If you misunderstand something and translate it wrongly, the result could be serious.

Passage 2

Our first winter in Canada was the happiest one we have ever experienced. We were living in the countryside then and had just arrived from Hong Kong that autumn.

One evening in mid-December, snow began to fall. When we looked out of the window and saw that it was snowing, we all cheered. It was the first snow we had ever seen and we were excited. We could hardly wait for the snow to stop so that we could go out and play. Next morning when we woke up, it was still snowing. We switched on the radio and learned that more than ten inches of snow had fallen during the night and since the roads were blocked, there would be no school that day. We jumped up and down for joy and begged mother to let us go outside to play in the snow. She said that we could go out after breakfast if we were dressed warmly and promised to come back in as soon as we felt cold.

When we went out, the snow had almost stopped. The roads, paths, gardens and playgrounds were all hidden beneath a pure white blanket of soft snow. It was the most beautiful sight we had ever seen.

Just then we saw some neighbours' children coming out to play. We ran over to join them. Together we built a snowman and a snow house. After that, we took turns sliding down the hill on a large piece of cardboard. We were having so much fun that when lunchtime came, mother almost had to force us to go in and eat.

1. The children in the story had come from Hong Kong _____ before the events described in the story happened.

- A. just B. a few months
C. the year D. the winter
2. The children all cheered when they saw the snow because _____.
A. they liked cold weather
B. they knew that winter had come
C. it was the first time they had seen snow
D. they knew they would have no school the next day
3. When the children asked mother to let them go outside to play, she _____.
A. immediately allowed them to go outside
B. told them to wait until after breakfast
C. told them to switch on the radio
D. refused to let them go outside
4. The writer and his brothers and sisters built _____.
A. a pure white blanket
B. a snowman and a snow house of their own
C. a snowman and a cardboard house of their own
D. a snowman and a snow house with their neighbours' children
5. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
A. The writer might be from Hong Kong.
B. The writer had never seen snow until he came to Canada.
C. Playing in snow is great fun to many children.
D. It seldom snows in Hong Kong, but it always snows in Canada.

Passage 3

All the students have to enter bookshops some time or other in their lives, even if it is only to buy textbooks. Usually we rush into the bookshop with a definite book in mind, buy it, and rush out again without thinking about the kind of shop we have entered.

Essentially bookshops are businesses like all other businesses. The only difference is in the kind of products they sell. The owner makes money out of selling books instead of selling vegetables or clothes or stereo sets. His shelves are stocked with printed works instead of electric kettles or tins of soup.

But it is this stock that makes all the difference. From it proceeds (源于) the charm of bookshops. For this stock represents a wide range of knowledge, of experience, of hopes, of fears.

The bookshop is more than a place of business for some. It is also a place of relaxation. They go to the bookshop to pass the time in a pleasant way. They spend hours just browsing (浏览) through books and magazines. They read for enjoyment. They are not looking for any particular piece of information and they do not read a book through from cover to cover. They dip into one book, replace it in the stacks and then go on to another. They may end up by buying a book or a magazine, but their main reason in going to the bookshop is just to browse through the stock.

Other customers are skimmers. They have a more definite purpose. They are looking for some particular piece of information or some particular kind of book. They glance at the list of