

中学英语——英美经典时尚阅读

阅读

READING ENGLISH

英语

主编 张士宏
谷 岳

高中一年级

东北师范大学出版社



前 言

《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》和《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》都把培养学生的阅读能力作为英语教学的主要目标之一。大纲还要求高中学生除课文外，要补充阅读量，其中一级要求 10 万字左右，二级要求 20 万字以上。由此可见，加强阅读训练，而且是足够量的训练，是十分必要的。更能引起我们关注的是，无论是我国中考、高中毕业会考还是高考，试卷正从检测语言知识向测试语言运用能力转变，题型正从单句向语篇过渡。阅读所占的比例和分值越来越大。显而易见，英语阅读能力的强弱能决定卷面总成绩的高低。

实践证明，要培养学生听说读写诸方面的技能，就必须系统地、有针对性地选择难度适当的各种英语素材，有计划地坚持读下去。这样可使学生迅速增加词汇量，开阔视野，丰富不同的文化背景知识，增强语感并提高阅读速度和理解力。为此，我们编写了这套丛书。

编写本套丛书以当代英美时尚作品为主要素材，不仅介绍了英美国家有关的政治经济、历史沿革、文化背景、风土人情、节日习俗等，还包括了大量当今信息时代各个领域的新知识，如因特网、信息高速公路、无绳电话、异体移植、艾滋病，环境与人类、健康与长寿、资源与财富，以及影视、体育明星和当今人们关心的热门话题，文章字里行间充满时代气息，贴近生活，知识广泛，趣味性强，是广大中学生理想的阅读教材。

本套丛书与初中、高中各三个年级配套。初中学段因词汇量有限，因此以趣味性强的故事为主。各册书文章后都设有测试题，以检查阅读理解能力。书后配有答案。

由于编者水平有限，书中不足及谬误之处在所难免，敬请广大读者和同行给予批评指正。

编 者

目 录

Passage 1: The Most Famous Voice	1
Passage 2: How Americans Eat and Drink	3
Passage 3: The European Economic Community	6
Passage 4: Why the Sky Looks Blue?	8
Passage 5: Baseball in America	10
Passage 6: A Successful Tribe	12
Passage 7: Sports Around the World	14
Passage 8: IP Telephony	17
Passage 9: Standing Up for Children	19
Passage 10: Being a Clever Clothes Shopper	21
Passage 11: Breakfast	23
Passage 12: Attitudes Toward Sleep	25
Passage 13: Weather Forecast	27
Passage 14: Information Superhighway	29
Passage 15: The Hurricane	31
Passage 16: Communication Means	33
Passage 17: Protect Sunscreen	35
Passage 18: Population Pollution	37
Passage 19: History of the Internet	39
Passage 20: The Survival of the Monarch Butterfly	41
Passage 21: What Makes a Person Bright or Stupid?	43
Passage 22: Paul Newman	45
Passage 23: The Magic of Touch	47
Passage 24: American Table Manners	49
Passage 25: An Itch to Know	51
Passage 26: Steven Jobs and His Apple Computer	53
Passage 27: Way of Communication	55
Passage 28: Christmas Day	57
Passage 29: A Pain - Killing Wonder from China	59
Passage 30: The History of Australia Development	61
Passage 31: Population Problem	63

Passage 32: News Reporting in the US	65
Passage 33: Protecting the Bluefin	67
Passage 34: Sources of Intelligence	69
Passage 35: SOS Children's village	71
Passage 36: Mother's Day	73
Passage 37: Origin of Basketball	75
Passage 38: Pollution in the Water	77
Passage 39: The Channel Tunnel	79
Passage 40: Green Belts	81
Passage 41: Challenges Facing American Health Care	83
Passage 42: The Beliefs of Astrologer	85
Passage 43: Beauty Contest	87
Passage 44: Kevin Costner	89
Passage 45: Charlie Chaplin	91
Passage 46: Please Stop Smoking	93
Passage 47: EL Nino	95
Passage 48: Earthquake	97
Passage 49: Thomas Alva Edison	99
Passage 50: Collectivism	102
Passage 51: Mickey Mouse	104
Passage 52: Good Talker	106
Passage 53: Great Inventions	108
Passage 54: The Thirsty World	110
Passage 55: Internet: A Convenient Tool for Communication	112
Passage 56: Headphone Set	114
Passage 57: American Children's Ideality	116
Passage 58: Goal	118
Passage 59: Different Robots	120
Passage 60: Language - the Difference Between Human Being and Animal	122
Passage 61: Indoor Air Pollution	124
Passage 62: Enjoy Your Age	126
Passage 63: Birth, Marriage and Death	128
Passage 64: Non - Smoking Day	130
Passage 65: Disney Parks	132
Passage 66: Education in the United States	135
Passage 67: Friendship	138

Passage 68: Cultural Survival	140
Passage 69: Winners	143
Passage 70: Communication and Cultural Background	145
Passage 71: The Protection of Layers of Ozone	148
Passage 72: Common Cold	150
Passage 73: A Dream Lab	152
Passage 74: A Chess Game with Computer	154
Passage 75: How to Avoid Accidents	156
Passage 76: A Must for Doing Your Homework	158
Passage 77: 1998 World Footballer Zinedine Zidane	160
Passage 78: Soccer: The World Cup	162
Passage 79: NIKE/WBCA Girls' High School All - America Team	164
Passage 80: Young Americans and their ideas	166

Passage 1

The Most Famous Voice

Starting time: _____

Finishing time: _____

Words count: 196

[读文提示: 克拉伦斯·纳什是著名的迪斯尼卡通影片唐老鸭的配音人。孩子们至今还可以在电视上听到在老卡通片中那闻名于世的声音。]

In 1933 an American called Clarence Nash went to see film-maker Walt Disney. He had unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's *cartoon* films for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was the now-famous *Donald Duck*, who first appeared in 1934 in the film "The Wise Little Hen." Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight-minute Mickey Mouse film. The cinema *audiences* liked him because he was lazy and *greedy*, and because he lost his temper very quickly. And they loved his voice, when he became angry with Mickey Mouse himself, probably because he wasn't a *goody-goody* like Mickey.

In the 1930s, 40s and 50s Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared — there were no more cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

词语注释: cartoon 卡通

greedy 贪婪

goody-goody 伪君子

Donald Duck 唐老鸭

audience 听众

思考问题:

1. Walt Disney _____.
 - A. played the part of Donald Duck
 - B. made Donald Duck films
 - C. had Donald Duck's voice
 - D. drew cartoons
2. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said "Stop! That's our duck!" It showed that _____.
 - A. he was satisfied with Clarence Nash
 - B. he disliked Clarence Nash's unusual voice
 - C. he didn't want to hear that voice any more
 - D. he was familiar with the duck's voice
3. Walt Disney chose Clarence Nash because _____.
 - A. his voice was right for Mickey Mouse
 - B. his voice right for the duck in a new cartoon film
 - C. he was fond of playing jokes
 - D. he was quite humorous
4. The first Donald Duck film _____.
 - A. appeared in 1934
 - B. was shown in 1933
 - C. was greatly enjoyed in 1966
 - D. was popular in 1930
5. Which of the following is not true?
 - A. Clarence Nash had Donald Duck's voice
 - B. People liked Donald Duck better because he was lazy and greedy and became angry quickly.
 - C. Donald Duck's voice disappeared in 1966.
 - D. Mickey Mouse wasn't a goody-goody.

Passage 2

How Americans Eat and Drink

Starting time: _____

Finishing time: _____

Words count: 609

[读文提示: 本文主要介绍美国人的饮食习惯和快餐业在美国的发展状况。]

Coca-Cola is the best-selling soft (non-alcoholic) drink in the world. 165 million "Cokes" are sold every day, from the equator to the Arctic. While outside the USA Coke tends to be a young person's drink, inside the USA anybody of any age or can drink it without *embarrassment* on any occasion.

Coke is not the only "cola" drink. Pepsi cola is a well-known rival and there are many people who like Pepsi better, for it is not as sweet as Coke. There is *caffeine* from the kola nut in Cola drinks. Cola drinks are the only soft drinks which are exciting as well as refreshing.

There are excellent wines produced in California which are praised by European *connoisseurs*, but some Americans like stronger stuff better. Rich Americans *consume* a lot of alcohol in the form of cocktails - mixtures based on spirits like whisky, gin and vodka.

Hamburgers and hot dogs are perhaps the best known American foods. Hot dogs - *sausages* between bread rolls - can be bought in snack bars and from hot dog stands on street corners. And from San Francisco to New York, in cheap or medium-priced restaurants, hamburgers will be on all the menus, together with steaks, fried chicken and seafood. They come with French fries and crisp green salad. In most cases it is certainly good value for money. For *dessert* you will be offered apple pie, cheese cake, chocolate layer cake, ice creams and ice cream sundaes. No ice cream in the world is more delicious than American ice cream.

The American strong liking for speed has now hit the food business. Many restaurants, in particular the great chain restaurant company, MacDonald's, specialize in "fast food", food which is served at the counter ready to go, or

to take out The food, cooked and hot, is packed into cardboard and plastic containers, and hot drinks go into plastic cups with tight - fitting *lids*. There are also drive - in fast food restaurants, where the customer does not even have to leave his or her car. They first stop at a board where the *menu* is showed, give an order through a microphone and then drive another twenty yards, where a girl hands them the meal, ready cooked and packed. People who like to eat at a table in the restaurant also receive their food in cardboard or plastic containers, and the knives, forks and spoons are plastic, too. When they have finished, customers throw everything except the tray into a dustbin.

In most cities, large and small, you can eat Mexican or Italian food. And even small towns have a coffee shop serving simple meals, drinks of all kinds - and very good, *freshly - made coffee*. You sit at the counter, or are served at a table. Service in restaurants and coffee shops is efficient and friendly. Waiters and waitresses often introduce themselves: "Hi! I' m Don (or Debbie). What can I get you folks?" This friendliness is natural and not totally influenced by the hope of a high tip. In any case, people usually tip 15% of the check. One of the pleasantest things about waiters and waitresses is that they refill your coffee cup several times for no extra charge!

Many American families are proud of their cooking, and have refrigerators, where they store food they grow in their gardens or buy in the supermarket. Supermarkets are large self - service stores selling every kind of food - fresh, canned or frozen. So like the fast - food restaurants, their produce is less expensive and easier to market. There have been supermarkets in the USA since the 1930s, and they have now spread through a large part of the world.

词语注释: *caffeine* 咖啡因

dessert 甜点

consume 消费

lid 盖子

connoisseurs 鉴定家

embarrassment 困难

sausage 香肠

menu 菜单

思考问题:

1. Outside the USA Coke tends to _____.
A. be a person's drink of any age
B. be a young person's drink
C. be a kind of popular drink around the world
D. be a kind of drink could be drank in any occasion
2. There are many people who like Pepsi better, _____.

- A. for it is not as sweet as Coke
 - B. for it is sweeter than Coke
 - C. for it is more popular than Coke
 - D. for it is better than Coke for people's health
3. There are excellent _____ produced in California which are praised by European connoisseurs.
- A. alcohol B. cocktails C. wines D. whisky
4. Which description of fast food restaurant is not correct?
- A. Food is packed into cardboard and plastic containers
 - B. People who like to eat at a table in the restaurant also receive their food in cardboard or plastic containers, and the knives, forks and spoons are plastic
 - C. When they have finished, customers throw everything into a dustbin.
 - D. There are also drive - in fast food restaurants, where the customer does not even have to leave his or her car.
5. In Supermarkets _____.
- A. their produce is more expensive than that of the market
 - B. their produce is less expensive and easier to market
 - C. customers buy produces at higher price
 - D. there is no difference with markets

Passage 3

The European Economic Community

Starting time: _____

Finishing time: _____

Words count: 177

读文提示：欧洲经济共同体的建立，增强了其成员国在世界范围内的竞争力。共同体成员国的日益发展和繁荣，使欧洲人在世界舞台中占据了主导地位。

For years, business people in Western Europe were worried. They knew they could not *compete* against business from the U.S. The United States is much larger and had many resources than any Western European country.

Some European people realized that European nations need to join together to help each other. If they could forget their language differences and the differences in *customs*, they might become strong competition against other countries.

In 1958, six of the European countries - Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Germany, and Italy got together and decided to *cooperate*. They called their group the European Community, or the Common Market. These countries agreed to join their resources together.

Within a few years, the European Economic Community had worked so well that its members were more *prosperous* than many other European nations. Soon, other nations began to realize the *advantages* of the Common Market. Today the Common Market includes most of the important countries in Western Europe. It is helping Western Europe to again take its place as a leader among the industrial nations of the world.

词语注释：compete 竞争
prosperous 繁荣

custom 风格
advantages 好处

cooperate 合作
association 联盟

思考问题:

1. From the passage we know the U.S. is much richer than _____ in resources.
 - A. any other Western Europe countries
 - B. any other country in Western Europe
 - C. any country in Western Europe
 - D. every country in Europe
2. The members of the European Economic Community have developed fast because they _____.
 - A. share their resources and produce more goods
 - B. can again take the place as a leader
 - C. forget the differences in their languages and customs
 - D. have become strong competition against the U.S.
3. Which statement is true?
 - A. The Common Market is only a political association.
 - B. The Common Market is an economic and political association.
 - C. The Common Market only an economic association.
 - D. The Common Market neither an economic association nor a political one.
4. In order to the Western European countries decided to cooperate.
 - A. join together to found a united country
 - B. help each other to smooth away the differences in customs
 - C. work and act together for common purpose
 - D. fight against the U.S.
5. Today the Common Market has helped _____ again take the place as a leader among the industrial nations of the world.
 - A. Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Germany, and Italy
 - B. Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Germany, and Italy and other countries
 - C. Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Germany, and Italy and other European countries
 - D. Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Germany, and Italy and other Western European nations

Passage 4

Why the Sky Looks Blue?

Starting time: _____

Finishing time: _____

Words count: 182

[读文提示: 天空通常呈现蓝色, 这是因为太阳光通过大气产生扩散的缘故。]

When they look at the sky, people usually find the sky looks blue - not orange, red, green or yellow. Do you know why?

It gets its blue colour from the sunlight that shines through the air. Sunlight *contains* all the colours which the *rainbow* is made up of, but these colours are scattered as they pass through the air. Some colours are scattered more than others, and the colour that is scattered the most is the colour you see—blue.

The sky usually looks light blue. But it would be deep, dark blue if you stood on top of the highest mountain, where there is less air between you and the sun to *scatter* the sunlight. And if you rode in a rocket high above the earth, where there is no air at all to scatter the sunlight, the sky would be so dark that it would be black.

Sometimes the sky doesn't look blue. At sunrise and sunset, the light from the sun sometimes is scattered in such a way that you see red, orange, and other colours in the sky.

词语注释: contain 含有 rainbow 虹 scatter 扩大

思考问题:

1. Why the sky looks blue?
 - A. The sunlight is blue itself.
 - B. The sunlight is made up of all the colours as same as rainbow.
 - C. The blue colour can be scattered but other colours can not.
 - D. The blue colour is scattered most among all colours.

2. According to the passage the astronaut sees the sky would be _____.
A. Light blue B. Deep blue
C. Dark and black D. Red or orange
3. When can you see the sky become red or orange?
A. In the morning.
B. In the sunshine.
C. When you stand on the top of a mountain.
D. When you are in space.
4. Which of the following is not true?
A. When you stand on the peak of the highest mountain the sky looks light blue.
B. We usually just see the blue colour when the sunlight passes through the air.
C. The sky looks orange at dusk.
D. Red is scattered less than blue.
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Why is blue scattered more than other colours?
B. The reason of the sky usually showing blue.
C. When would the sky be dark and black?
D. Why does the sky sometimes look red or orange?

Passage 5

Baseball in America

Starting time: _____

Finishing time: _____

Words count: 297

【**读文提示：**棒球是美国人十分喜爱的运动。他们有很多世界水平的著名的球队，有数百万计狂热的球迷，他们对“世界联赛”的狂热不亚于足球世界杯。

】

As everyone knows, the national sport in the United States is *baseball*. Nearly everyone in the United States is interested in baseball. Many American boys begin to play baseball when they are only five or six years old. They continue to play until they become men. When they are men, their interest often continues. There are baseball teams in the schools. There are baseball teams which *represent* all the important cities. These teams play against each other. There are many American men who read about these games in the newspapers every day. Each man has his favorite team. He goes to see the teams play. He follows the games on radio and TV. He knows all about each player. He talks about baseball with other men. He is what we call a baseball fan.

The big cities in the United States - New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, etc. All have their baseball teams. These teams are the best in the country. They form two groups or Leagues - the National League and the American League. The teams of each league play against each other. At the end of the season the winner of each league then plays against the winner of the other league. This is the *World Series*. Interest everywhere is very great at the time of the World Series. Everyone is interested in the result - Who will win the World Series? The Dodgers? The Yankees? The Reds? These are all names of different teams. The Dodger is a short, popular name for the team which now represents Los Angeles. The Yankees is a short, popular name for the team which represents New York in the American League. The Reds is the popular name for the

Cincinnati team. Each team in both leagues has a short, popular name.

词语注释: baseball 棒球 represent 代表 World Series 世界联赛

思考问题:

1. Baseball is called _____ in the United States.
A. World Series B. National League
C. American League D. the national sport
2. Many American boys began to take an interest in baseball _____.
A. from boyhood B. from teens
C. when they became men D. when they were school boys
3. _____ is the name for the team representing the city of New York.
A. The Dodgers B. The Yankees C. The Reds D. The Leagues
4. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. Nearly each boy's interest in baseball continues.
B. The two teams in the World Series come from the same League sometimes.
C. The teams for each big city are to play a series of baseball games in each season.
D. Most teams have different short, popular names in the two Leagues.

Passage 6

A Successful Tribe

Starting time: _____

Finishing time: _____

Words count: 299

读文提示：在几千年前，Pequot 部落移居到美国西南部开始逐渐发展。1975 年，理查德·海伍德被推荐成为部落的首领，他带领部落的人民发展博彩业，并且在 1983 年从美国政府获得土地所有权。1992 年以来，Pequot 建造经营了自己的博彩场地，赢得了丰厚的经济利益，同时他们又用这些基金来推动美国本土的文化发展。

The Pequot and other native peoples have lived in southwestern Connecticut in the United States for thousands of years. After European settlers arrived about 400 years ago, they began to take away the land belonging to the Native Americans. By the early 1970s, only a small percentage of the Pequot *tribe* remained on the tiny *territory* that still belonged to it. Many of the tribe had left to find jobs, while those who stayed could only find low-paying work.

In 1975 Richard Hayward was chosen as the leader of the Pequot. He did many things to improve the tribe's economy. The most successful thing he did was to build a large gambling *resort*. In most American states, it is against the law to build casinos or other places for gambling. In some cases, however, Native Americans can get permission from the government to build a *casino* on their own land. Certain requirements must be met first, however. In the case of the Pequot, one requirement was that a certain number of them must be living on their land. Hayward started persuading the Pequot who had left to return. They also had to prove that the land really belonged to them. Pequot lawyers checked local records and proved that the land had been occupied for hundreds of years by the Pequot.

Finally, in 1983 the government recognized the Pequot's right to their land. In 1992 the Pequot began to build a huge casino, which today earns over \$1 bil-