

英语 阅读与欣赏

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内 容 提 要

这套《英语阅读与欣赏》，共分 A、B、C 三册。它配合新颁布的中学英语教学大纲，供高一、高二、高三学生进行课内外阅读，还可供教师及大、中专学生及具有相当水平的英语爱好者浏览或者品味，在广收博采之中汲取营养。

每册约百篇文章，五万个词。分阅读理解篇目和阅读欣赏篇目，并附思考与实践答案。

选材特色：

1. 多数文章为原著或经过改写的原著，语言地道。它能帮助读者认识和掌握英语特有的表达方式及思维习惯。

2. 选用了讲英语语言国家的概况及风俗习惯的文章。它能帮助读者了解其社会文化知识及背景知识。

3. 选用了和英语教科书有关的作者、人物及课文背景的文章，帮助读者了解国外名作家，以及课文中的人物和课文背景，为学习课文打下基础。

4. 选用了知识性很强的中英对照的科普文章、名城简介和趣味小品，中外书信往来、名人简介、广告、新闻、诗歌、民谣、读物注释及学习方法指导的文章，扩大读者的知识面。

这套《英语阅读与欣赏》体裁多样，力求典型，有代表性；文章由浅入深，循序渐进。融知识性、趣味性于一体，寓学于乐，引人入胜，是英语教材不可多得的补充读物，同时也是一套最佳的课内外读物。为帮助读者更好地使用本书，提高英语的听说能力，本书配有录音磁带，由中国人民大学出版社出版发行。

序

执教英语 20 年来,我一直怀有一个梦,就是自己要编写一些东西,奉献给我衷心热爱的英语教学事业。

自己的力量是有限的,集体的智慧才是无穷的。因此,我邀请了一些教学经验丰富,英语水平高,鉴赏能力强的英语教师,由我总体设计,大家协作编纂了这套《英语阅读与欣赏》,分为 A、B、C 三分册。希望它能对我们教师、学生及广大读者有所帮助。

我选择阅读与欣赏的缘由有两个:其一,阅读与欣赏有利于提高学生的英语总体素质,它对单词、短语、句型、语法及习语等有温故而知新的功效;同时还可以拓宽读者知识面,帮助读者全方位地摄取知识精华;对英语其他题型,如完形填空,短文改错及书面表达有连带的促进作用。其二,英语教师并非面对浩若烟海的资料库,科学配套的阅读书籍寥寥无几,从而教师很难找到适合学生赏读的范文,使阅读部分成了“无米之炊”,教师因资料匮乏,难免影响教学效果。

我曾参与了天津市编写的一套教学丛书。但书中部分文章筛选的不尽如意。我革故鼎新,另辟蹊径,进行了大胆的割舍,并且加进了自己的设想。结果,我们英语高考平均成绩荣居天津市榜首,这更增加了我实现梦想的信心。

如今,《英语阅读与欣赏》的问世,使我的梦想变成了现实。这套书的出版是集体智慧的结晶,各分册主编及编者都做了大量的辛勤工作,付出了心血和汗水,各界同仁也给予了积极地支持和鼓励,在此我表示深深的谢意。

尽管这套书难免有疏漏之处,但它毕竟是我们对社会、对读者的真诚奉献。我祝愿这套书像一朵鲜艳的小花散溢出特有的芬芳,也祝愿读者朋友开卷受益,用自己丰满的知识羽翼去搏击未来,实现你们五彩缤纷的梦……

张力华 1994.6

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第一部分 阅读理解

1. MAKING FRIENDS

Making friends is a skill. Like most skills, it improves with practice. If you want to meet people and make friends, you must be willing to take some action. You must first go where there are people. You won't make friends staying home alone.

Join a club or group, talking with those who like the same things as you do is much easier. Or join someone in some activity.

Many people are nervous when talking to new people. After all, meeting strangers means facing the unknown. And it's human nature to feel a bit uncomfortable about the unknown.

Most of our fears about dealing with new people comes from doubts about ourselves. We imagine other people are judging us — finding us too tall or too short, too this or too that. But don't forget that they must be feeling the same way. Try to accept yourself as you are, and try to put the other person at ease (不拘束). You'll both feel more comfortable.

Try to act self-confident (自信) even if you don't feel that way when you enter a room full of strangers, such as a new classroom, walk tall (趾高气扬地) and straight, look directly at other people, and smile.

If you see someone you'd like to speak to, say something. Don't wait for the other person to start a conversation (谈话).

Just meeting someone new does not mean that you will make friends with that person—friendship is based on mutual (互相的) liking and "give and take". They take time and effort (努力) to develop. And there are things that keep a new friendship from growing.

1. Which is the best topic of the passage? ____.
 - A. Dealing with New People
 - ☒ B. Making Friends
 - C. Facing the Unknown
 - D. The Skill of Talking with
2. You cannot make friends ____.
 - A. if you will take action
 - B. by going to the people
 - ☒ C. if you avoid (避免) meeting people
 - D. if you won't join a club
3. Friendship is based on ____.
 - ☒ A. mutual understanding and appreciation
 - B. meeting more new people
 - C. taking and smiling
 - D. taking or giving
4. Which of the statements is not true? ____.
 - A. Making friends needs practising
 - B. To make friends you must be active in getting to know or to talk with people
 - C. When meeting someone, make him feel nice and easy as

well

- ✓ D. Before making friends with someone judge him if he's too this or too that
5. Which of these is true? ____ may keep friendship from growing.
- A. Letting feel being used all the time
- ✓ B. Taking time and effort
- C. Liking and sharing with each other
- D. Judging the person fairly

2. SCHOOL IS SCHOOL

A high school mathematics teacher, Richard J. Klutch of New York, is worried by the trend (趋势) of introducing pocket calculators into elementary schools (小学). Children should first learn how to do the calculations themselves, he declares. "The point of a maths problem is not to get the right answer," he writes. "The point of being given the problem in school is to learn how to do it." He adds, "Those who support the calculator invasion (入侵. 闯入) say it will help to make school more like the real world." But he said, "School is not supposed to be like the real world; It's supposed to be like school."

1. In this passage, the words "pocket calculators" mean, "computers which are ____."
- ✓ A. small enough to be carried in the pocket
- B. small and look like the pocket very much
- C. usually carried in the pocket

- ✓ D. mainly used in the pocket every day
2. Why is Richard worried about the trend of introducing pocket calculators into elementary schools? ____.
- A. The trend can't help the children to get the right answer in the calculations
- B. Pocket calculators are not fit for the children to use in elementary schools
- ✓ C. The trend will prevent the children from learning
- D. Pocket calculators should widely be used in the real world, but not in schools
3. Which of the following is not true? ____.
- ✓ A. Richard believes that learning how to do the calculations is more important
- ✓ B. The writer of this passage takes the side of Richard, a high school maths teacher
- C. Richard doesn't think it good for the pupils to use pocket calculators
- D. It seems that pocket calculators are being introduced into some elementary schools
4. From the lines, we can see that ____ the use of calculators in elementary schools.
- A. none of the mathematics teachers support
- B. the teachers in elementary schools support
- C. all the other mathematics teachers support
- ✓ D. people don't agree with each other about
5. Why do some people say it will help to make school more like the real world? ____.
- A. schools didn't use to be like the real world

- B. calculators can only be used in the real world
- ✓ C. calculators are widely used in the real world
- D. more and more calculators will be used in the schools

3. NEVER BE PRESIDENT

Many American presidents in the 19th century were born in poor families. They spent their childhood in little wooden rooms. They got little education. Washington and Lincoln, for example, never went to school and they taught themselves. Lincoln once did jobs of a worker, shop-keeper and post-master in his early years.

A large number of American presidents had experiences in the army. The two best known were Ulysses Grant and Dwight D. Eisenhower. Grant was a general in the American Civil War and Eisenhower was a hero in the Second War. It happened that they graduated from the same school — West Point Military Academy (西点军校). One may be surprised to learn that both of them did not do well in the school. Eisenhower, for example, was once fined (罚款) because he broke the rules of the school.

The jobs of U. S. presidents are tiring. He must keep an eye on anything important which happens both at home and abroad. Every day, a lot of work waits for him to do and he has to make many important decisions. When Franklin Roosevelt was a child, he was once brought to visit President Taft. The old president said to him, "When you grow up, you should not be president. It's a tiring job."

- How many American presidents are mentioned (提到) in this passage? ____.
A. Four ✓ B. Five
✓ C. Six D. Seven
- Who regarded the jobs of U. S. presidents as the tiring ones? ____.
A. Grant ✓ B. Taft
C. Eisenhower D. Roosevelt
- In this passage, "keep an eye on" means ____.
✓ A. take care of ✓ B. see
✓ C. look at fixedly D. stare at
- The second paragraph mainly tells us ____.
A. that Eisenhower became famous in the 2nd World War
B. how Grant became a general
✓ C. that Grant and Eisenhower were both schoolmates
✓ D. that many of the U. S. presidents had served in the army
- Which of the following is true? ✓ D
A. Eisenhower was one of the U. S. president after Grant
B. Lincoln was elected U. S. president after Grant
C. West Point Military Academy was founded in the 2nd World War
D. Washington was born in a very poor family

4. WELCOME CHAPLIN

Exactly one hundred years ago, Charles Chaplin (卓别林) was born into the world. When a poor boy, he was often seen waiting

outside the London theatres, hoping to get work in show business.

His dream came true in the end. Chaplin became world-famous and almost a king in the world of the film.

People everywhere have laughed at Chaplin's films until tears run down their faces. From his very first appearance they know what to expect from the little man with black moustache, wide open eyes, round black hat and shoes too large for his feet. He will fight men who are twice size and fall in love with women who hardly notice him.

The poor man that Chaplin played in films makes all kinds of stupid mistakes. He's always in trouble, but he never gives up. He always dreams of greatness.

Even people who don't understand English can enjoy Chaplin's films because they are mostly silent. It isn't what he says that makes us laugh. His comedy (喜剧) doesn't depend on words. It depends on little actions which mean the same thing to people the world over.

In his book, Chaplin tells us how to succeed in life. He says, "You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret."

1. Young Chaplin was often seen wandering outside the back entrances of London theatres mainly because ____.

A. he could not pay for tickets to the theatres

B. he was too shy to meet the managers of the theatres

C. he wanted very much to find work there

✓ D. both A and C

2. ____ make people laugh.

- ☒ A. It isn't his words but his actions that
 B. Neither his words nor actions
 C. Either his words or his actions
 D. Not only his words but also his actions
3. The only secret of Charles Chaplin's huge success is that _____.
 A. he can make all people, men and women, old and young, laugh
☒ B. he has full trust in himself
 C. he is always active and hard-working all his life
 D. though he is always in trouble, he never loses heart
4. Which of the following statements is true? _____.
 A. People won't stop laughing until tears run down Chaplin's face
 B. People enjoy seeing tears run down other's faces when seeing Chaplin's films
☒ C. People won't stop laughing until tears run down their own faces
 D. People can't help laughing when tears run down their faces
5. Films-goers will easily know what to expect from Chaplin _____.
 A. when they sit comfortably in the cinema and enjoy his films
☒ B. at first sight of the famous film star
☒ C. only after they see Chaplin fight man twice his size and fall in love with women quickly
 D. when they see Chaplin make mistakes stupidly

5. A YOUNG MAN WHO TOLD A BIG LIE

Once there was an old man who was very fond of being told lies. He said, "Any man who can tell me two good lies can marry my only daughter." So all the liars through the country came to his house. But he said to all of them, "I am not satisfied with your stories. I will not give my daughter to any of you."

One day, however, a young man came and said, "It will be very hot in summer. And you should go out now and dig a big hole under the street. Then when the hot weather comes, you can sell it and make some money."

"That's a wonderful lie," answered the old man. "And the next?"

The young man took an old paper from his pocket. "This is a bond of debt (借据) amounting to (总计) one million which your father borrowed from me before he died. I have come to ask for payment."

Now the old man did not know what to do. "If I say it's a lie, I must give him my daughter. But if I say it's not a lie, I must pay all the money," he said to himself. In the end he had to say, "It's a lie." And the young man married his daughter.

1. The old man ____.

- A. liked to tell lies B. disliked to tell lies
✓ C. liked to be told lies D. disliked to be told lies

2. What did a young man do to the old man one day? ____.

- A. He told the old man a good lie and a true story, but the