

英语 阅读与欣赏

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B

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英语阅读与欣赏

B

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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. A HALF-EMPTY BASKET

Once there was a poor farmer whose farm belonged to a certain nobleman. One day he brought a basket of apples to the nobleman's house. On the doorsteps, he met two monkeys dressed like children. They jumped onto the basket to eat the apples and threw some on the ground. The farmer politely took off his hat and asked the monkeys to get off. They obeyed and the farmer went into the house. He asked to see the nobleman. A servant took him to the room where the nobleman was sitting.

"I have brought you the basket of apples you asked for," he said.

"But why have you brought a half-empty basket?" the nobleman asked.

"I met your children outside, and they stole some of the apples."

1. Why did the farmer bring apples to the nobleman? Because

A. he was poor

B. he wanted to see the nobleman

C. his farm belonged to the nobleman

- D. the nobleman's children liked apples
2. What did the monkeys do when the farmer was on the doorsteps? ____.
- A. They jumped and jumped
- B. They played
- C. They ran away
- D. They ate some of the apples
3. The monkeys left the basket because ____.
- A. they had thrown apples on the ground
- B. the farmer had politely asked them to get off
- C. they were afraid of the hat
- D. the farmer was angry with them
4. How did the nobleman feel at the sight of the basket? He felt ____.
- A. pleased
- B. unhappy
- C. excited
- D. moved
5. Why did the farmer take off his hat? Because ____.
- A. he wanted to be polite
- B. he wanted to get back his apples
- C. monkeys were afraid of hats
- D. he was afraid of monkeys

2. A FILM LOVER

Tom loved the movies (电影). He spent most of his time seeing films, and often took afternoon off from work to go to the movies. If there was a particular good film on, nothing could stop him from going to see it.

On one occasion, he was sitting in the movies theater watching his favorite movie stars on the screen, when a young woman ran into the theater and came up to him. She was dressed in a wedding gown (结婚礼服) and carrying a large bunch of flowers.

"Tom," she cried angrily, "What are you doing here? Don't you know what day it is?"

"Yes, of course I do," he replied. "But I told you I'd come only if there wasn't a good film."

1. What do you think of Tom? ____.

☒ A. He was a film lover who used to spend most of his time in the cinema

☐ B. He used to see his favorite films without going to school

☐ C. He always made his wife angry by going to see movies

☐ D. He was known for business appointments and social engagements

2. If there was a particular good film on, ____.

☒ A. he could stop his work and ask for leave

☐ B. he would probably go to see it with his girl friend

☒ C. he couldn't help going to see it

☐ D. he would cancel (取消) an appointment

3. It can be inferred (推断) that ____.

☐ A. Tom forgot the day when he was to marry the young woman

☒ B. Tom remembered the day when he was to marry the young woman

☐ C. Tom didn't tell the young woman that he was watching

- films
- ☒ D. Tom would put off his wedding day when there was a good film on
4. Which of the following is right? ____.
- A. Tom was a hard worker, but spent his holidays watching films
- B. Tom never broke his appointments with others without reaching them by phone
- ☒ C. The young woman in a wedding gown was Tom's new wife
- D. Tom didn't know the young woman in a wedding gown
5. From the passage, we can see that Tom thought ____.
- A. watching films wasn't so important as marriage
- B. watching films was as important as marriage
- C. marriage was more important than watching films
- ☒ D. marriage was not so important as watching films

3. THE DRINKER HAD PAID SIX TIMES

A man and his wife had a small bar near a station. The bar often stayed open until after midnight, because people came to drink while they were waiting for trains.

At two o'clock one morning, one man was still sitting at a table in the small bar. He was asleep. The barman's wife wanted to go to bed. She looked into the bar several times, and each time the man was still there. Then at last she went to her husband and said to him, "You've woken that man six times now, George, but he isn't drinking anything. Why haven't you sent him away?"

It's very late."

"Oh, no, I don't want to send him away," answered her husband with a smile. "You see, whenever I wake him up, he asks for his bill, and when I bring it to him he pays it. Then he goes to sleep again."

1. The bar stayed open until after midnight. This sentence means _____.
 - A. it was not until after midnight that the bar closed
 - B. the bar remained closed until after midnight
 - C. the bar wasn't open until after midnight
 - D. at midnight the bar was opened
2. At two o'clock one morning, one man was still in the small bar most probably because _____.
 - A. he kept on sleeping in the bar
 - B. he had drunk too much
 - C. he wanted to stay there for the night
 - D. he was drinking all night
3. The barman's wife wanted _____.
 - A. to let the man drink more
 - B. to get rid of the drinker
 - C. to get along with the drinker
 - D. to ask the drinker to go to bed
4. The barman didn't want to send the man away because _____.
 - A. the barman knew the man was waiting for trains
 - B. the barman had woken the man six times
 - C. the barman allowed the man to fall asleep

- D. the barman would be able to make more money
5. Which of the following is not said in the passage? ____.
- A. A man was asleep in the small bar at two o'clock
- B. Poeple went to the bar while they were waiting for the trains
- C. The man who had drunk too much missed his train
- D. The barman wouldn't send the man away as long as he paid his bills every time when he woke up.

4. ANAESTHETICS

Long ago, men knew of a few things that could cause a kind of sleep: but these anaesthetics (麻醉药) were weak. They could not be given in too large amounts because they often caused death. If only a little were given, the sick men could still feel pain. So these old anaesthetics were almost useless. Operations without anaesthetics had usually to be done while the sick men could feel all the pain(疼痛).

Any operation in these old days was very difficult. The doctor had to work while the sick men's body moved nearly all the time. As the body was cut open, it tried to turn from side to side. How could a doctor do any operation carefully and quickly in conditions like these? When we remember also that the open cuts were not kept clean, and that even the doctor's clothes were usually very dirty, we are not surprised to hear of large numbers of deaths. One doctor in Napoleon's army saved only three lives in a thousand operations.

Today, however, we need not worry about feeling pain dur-