

COOL

ENGLISH

高三
高二
高一
阅读理解

Y U E D U L I J I E

酷英语

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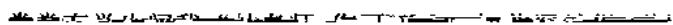
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“酷”与《酷英语》(代序)



实的习作,以“范文讲解”、“得失分析”、“简评示范”、“点拨修改”等形式,多视角、全方位,立体呈现“酷”的风采。

“酷”就是创新;就是个性和品味,能达到对学生心态的调节。因此,《酷英语》特别开创了“酷词靓句”句句至尊的“点拨性”先河,让“原汁原味”的 Cool English 更加适合于中国人学习。加上妙趣横生的卡通人物、幽默性漫画作品,让读者在“玩酷”之中,完成对英语的学习。

“酷”就是在“酷的精神”牵引下,流露出“杂技表演者般”翩然自若的气派,以自己独特的感觉和表现方式,选择、传递出“酷的真髓”。因此,《酷英语》不但选编了目前国外最新流行的阅读、理解范文,而且还给出了答案的详细注释和点拨,以及“知因得果”、“知果求因”的答案。在立足注重能力、注重应用的同时,去努力体现出国家教委对中学英语教学的改革要求与精神。

.....

也许,我永远都不会弄明白,为什么语言总像一个调皮的孩子,老是跑在我们时代生活的前面;也许,我永远也不需要去弄明白,一个人对自己本民族语言之外的学习,究竟有多少种方式与方法。如果这一套《酷英语》系列丛书,对于今天正苦恼于学习英语的中学生朋友们有所帮助,有所教益,我这个早已“玩不起酷的老太太”当有多么的欣慰和快乐!

“酷”是孩子们对我的“要求”,《酷英语》是我和我的同事们奉献给孩子们礼物。当我们拿出自己礼物时,我在想:“自己的‘礼物’是否就真是孩子们所希望的呢?”

这就只有让我热爱着的中学生们去回答了!

我相信,我们的这份礼物,就像孩子们自己的“酷”一样——可能是成熟的也可能是稚嫩的,但不管怎么样,它是鲜活的、新颖的对学习英语的孩子们是会有帮助的。

这就够了!

尽管我们对本丛书的编写工作高度重视,作风严谨,态度认真,但疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝赐教。来函请寄:北京 100073-47 信箱 丛书编委会 李德宁老师收。也可按该地址邮购《酷英语》各分册(只按书的定价收费,免邮寄费)。

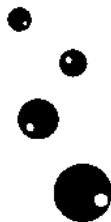
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林生香

2001年8月于北京

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高中英语阅读理解(二)

引言 阅读理阅的方法与阅题技巧

(Skills & expertise for reading comprehension)

纵观近年高考英语阅读测试题,我们认为,阅读理解旨在考查考生的知识和能力。顾名思义,阅读主要是获取信息,是理解的前提和手段;理解是分析、加工和处理信息,是阅读的目的和结果。阅读理解被誉为高考中的“拳头产品”和“重头戏”,它通过不同体裁如,记叙文、描述文、说明文、议论文、应用文等,不同题材,如科普、天文地理、人物传记、仁人轶事、哲理小品、科技教育、风土人情、广告宣传、新闻报道、体育赛事、历史文化、人间百态等,全面考查考生记忆、识别、换算、判断推理、逻辑思维、分析归纳、概括总结等各项能力。

做阅读理解时,学生可以先看题目测试内容,然后再看文段,这样带着问题去阅读就更有目的性,也可以先看完文段然后做题,从宏观上把握文段的大意,还可以将两者结合起来,边看边做,边做边看。具体方法,学生可以根据自己的需要去做。

1. 略读法(Skimming)

略读法是快速阅读的一种方法,通常又称为浏览。略读的关键是在能抓住文章的要点的前提下以个人最快的速度阅读(fast reading),主要的目的是获得足够的信息以便准确地回答有关文章的主旨和大意的问题。利用略读法做阅读时,要特别注意文章首尾两段,因为文章的第一段往往点明文章的主题,或中心思想,



或作者的意图,而文章的最后一段则常常总结归纳或重述文章的主要内容。要学会寻找文章段落的主题句(Topic sentence),这是高效省时抓住段落大意的一条捷径,同时也是准确理解全文大意的有效途径,因为把整篇文章的每段主题句的意思综合起来,实际上就是全文的中心思想(Central idea)。另外,文章的主题句有时可能会出现在段落中间或结尾,学生必须运用略读方法快速准确地找到它。

2. 查阅法(Scanning)

学生从文段中获得所需具体信息时,可以不必阅读整篇文章,而只需找出可能包括所需要的信息部分,然后加以阅读就行,这种方法就是查阅法。查阅法主要是获得具体的信息,回答具体的问题,即测试中的细节问题,它常常与5W's和1H(即Who, What, When, Where, Why和How)有关,有时与具体的数字如长度、宽度、高度、距离、大小、尺寸等有联系。学生在使用查阅法时,应该注意文章的结构和顺序排列。文章的结构有的是按时间顺序排列,有的是按空间顺序排列,有的是按逻辑顺序排列。弄清楚文章的排列顺序能帮助学生在阅读和回答问题时做到高效省时,准确无误。要注意提高阅读的速度和解题效率。学生必须学会扫读的本领,在最短的时间内找到所需的信息,要把注意力集中在与所需信息直接相关的词语上,以便迅速作出正确的选择。



3. 根据上下文判断词义法(Contextual meaning of words)

学生平常应该有意识地积累英语单词,没有一定量的英语单词作基础和保障,英语的听、说、读、写、译等各项技能都无从谈起。目前各种考试,如国内大学公共外语(CET)四、六级考试,英语专业(ETM)四、八级考试,全国英语能力水平测试(EPT)和国外的TOEFL(托福)考试, GRE(美国研究生入学考试), LSAT(管理学科研究生考试)等都是需要大量的英语词汇作后盾。学生平时可以根据“词不离法”,即把一个生词放在具体的句子语言环境中记忆,包括转换法(Conversion: 同一个单词可能同时具备名词、动词、

形容词、副词等词性)、词缀法(Affixation:在某个单词前面或后面加一些词缀,可能改变单词的词性和词义,使之成为一个新单词)、派生法(Derivation)、合成法(Compounding)等记忆英语单词,也可以通过影视广播和报刊杂志获得英语词汇。

考试的时候,学生可根据上下文,利用定义、重述、对比、举例和逻辑推理等方式推断单词的意思。例如:

□□1. A satellite is a machine which goes around the earth to relay communication signals over long distance.

此句给出了卫星的定义:是一种围绕地球转动,能够远距离传递通讯信号的机器(或装置)。

□□2. I am a resolute man. Once I set up a goal, I won't give it up easily.

此处后面的句子的意思:一旦我设定了一个目标,我就不会轻易地放弃,由此推断“我”是一个“刚毅”的人。

□□3. He is very dependable, but his brother is untrustworthy.

“but”在此句中明确暗示了前后的对比关系,dependable“可靠的”,那么“untrustworthy”肯定是“不可靠的,不可信任的”。

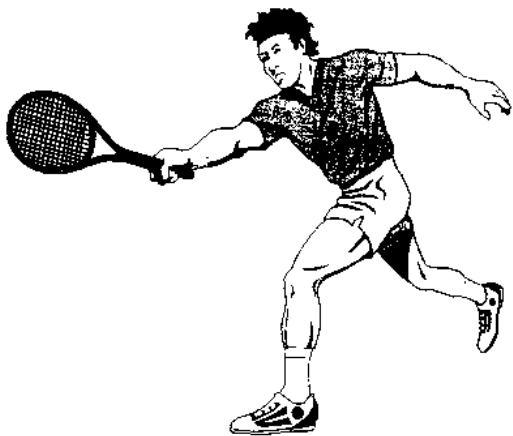
□□4. Doctors suggest that everyone should exercise every day, especially those who spend hours doing sedentary activities like reading, typing or sewing. 此句中的“sedentary”的意思可以从 like 后面的“reading, typing, sewing”中轻易地猜出是“坐着做”的意思。

利用略读法、查阅法和猜测词义法能够解决相当比例的问题。可是,在答题的时候,考生有时会发现所给的四个题项中,有不只一个选项可以作为答案的选项,那就应该意识到该题是一个判断推理题了。在答题时,如果发现有一个能回答问题的选项时,就把它作为正确的答案的备选项,这是不明智的,阅读理解应该再看一看其它选项中还有没有更完备的答案。如果有别的备选答案的话,就要根据文章的主旨和作者的意图,选择比较,去伪存真,作出深层理解和全面分析,进行合理的推理和判断,选出切合文章的主旨和作者意图的最佳答案。

阅读理解是全面考查考生综合运用英语进行交际和获取信息的能力,它是一个渐近的过程,需要一定的时间磨合,经过一定阶段的积累才能达到得心应手的境界。阅读理解在考试中的特

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殊地位和作用决定了今后高考阅读理解测试的内容和形式将朝着纵深方向发展,命题的难度也将逐渐加大。因此,学生平时应扩大自己的阅读量,广泛地进行课外阅读,不断地开拓自己的视野,丰富自己的知识,为获得理想的成绩打下坚实的基础。





Unit 10 Snow White and Seven Dwarfs

Section 1

Test 1

In 1937, Disney's cartoon(动画片, 卡通), Snow White and Seven Dwarfs(《白雪公主和七个小矮人》), was produced. It was the first full-length movie cartoon ever made. The film remains popular today. Snow White was followed by a number of other cartoon films, including Pinocchio(《木偶奇遇记》), Fantasia(《幻想曲》) and Bambi(《班贝》).

In 1950, Disney's company commenced (= began) to make non-cartoon films of the best novels in the world, such as Treasure Island(《金银岛》), for young people. The company became not only one of the main producers of films but also a publisher of books for children.

In 1955, Disney opened a large amusement park called Disneyland in Los Angeles. The park very quickly became an attractive place for both men and women, young and old.

Disney passed away in 1966. He didn't live to see the opening of another Disney amusement park. The new park is called Walt Disney World, opened in Florida in 1971. It is even larger than Disneyland and has become the world's most popular holiday place.



In both of the parks, visitors ride, walk, or boat through all kinds of places. There are streets looking like those in the U. S. A. towards the end of the nineteenth century, where you can see the life of America in the old days. There are fairyland, where you can meet the characters out of fairy tales and Disney's cartoons and films. If you want something more exciting, you may experience your own adventures. For example, you can

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go under the sea in a submarine(潜水艇), visit an ancient city, go with Alice to the wonderland, or even have a ride in a spaceship travelling among the stars.

Since its opening, Disney World has been made larger and larger. It is made up of several wonderful and magic parts. Besides, Disney amusement parks have been built in other parts of the world. Tokyo Disneyland near Paris, opened in 1992.

☐☐☐ Test your reading comprehension

☐☐ 1. According to the passage, _____ was produced in the late of 1930s.

- A. Fantasia B. Pinocchio
C. Treasure Island D. Snow and Seven Dwarfs

☐☐ 2. The first Disneyland was open in _____.

- A. New York B. Hong Kong
C. Los Angeles D. Tokyo

☐☐ 3. The "both parks" refers to _____.

- A. parks in New York and in Los Angeles
B. parks in Los Angeles and in Florida
C. parks in Florida and in Tokyo
D. parks in Tokyo and in Los Angeles

☐☐ 4. From the passage, we may infer that Walt Disney was not _____.

- A. a wise man B. a clever man
C. a foolish man D. a hard worker

Number of words: 304. Reading time: _____ minutes. My score: _____.



关键词句

① The film remains popular today 这部电影今天依然受大家喜爱。这里“remain”一词表达了时间的持久,较精彩。

② ... became an attractive place for both men and women, young and old. ... 成为男女老幼都向往的去处。



Test 2

Imagine the amusing life of the man who created the company which produced such wonders as "Toy Story", "The Lion King", and "Snow White". Everyone is familiar(熟悉) with the simple but popular line "It's a small world after all". This line was created by Walt Disney Pictures and has been made through the depiction(描写) of hundreds of world famous fairy tales and the creation of the world famous Disneyland fun-parks.

For decades, cartoon characters from the movies produced by Disney have been entertaining(使娱乐) people worldwide. Therefore, what kind of person was this genius(天才) of imagination——Walt Disney, the man who created Disney Kingdom.

Marc Eliot has recently published a biography(传记文学) on Walt Disney and has many intriguing(引起兴趣的) real life stories to tell. The book titled "Walt Disney" has already been published in 28 countries and 34 languages. Over 755,000 copies have been sold all over the world, showing the world's fascination(入迷) with this legendary(传奇的) storyteller.

"All the books that were written about him before mine were compiled(编写) with the help of the studio(工作室成员) and his family, so there is always one fixed view of him." Eliot said in a recent interview(会谈), "I took a different view. I did not get any help from anybody. I think it is good to have a balance of viewpoints(观点)."

☐☐☐ Test your reading comprehension

☐☐ 1. "It is a small world after all." means _____.

- A. the world is too small to live in
- B. the world is not very small for us to live in
- C. we don't like the small world very much
- D. we have to try to make our world more wonderful

☐☐ 2. Toy Story, The Lion King, and Snow White are _____.

- A. for children to watch
- B. for old people to watch

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- C. for adults(成年人) to watch (D. all above
- ☐☐3. Marc Eliot's book will tell people _____.
A. something about the films that have been made by Disney
B. about the studio and film in Disneyland
C. something about Disney in a different view
D. it is good to have a balance of viewpoints
- ☐☐4. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. many people want to read something about Disney
B. it is not easy to find cartoon-makers
C. many people enjoy watching cartoons
D. watching cartoon will waste you a lot of time
- ☐☐5. Which is NOT true?
A. Many people are familiar with that simple but popular line.
B. Walt Disney wasted a lot of money to make cartoon.
C. A biography on Walt Disney has been published recently.
D. Readers can find a lot of stories about Walt Disney.

Number of words: 214. Reading time: _____ minutes. My score: _____.



酷词靓句

- ① 1) *For decades, cartoon characters from the movies produced by Disney have been entertaining people worldwide* 几十年来,迪斯尼创作的电影卡通人物给千家万户带来了欢乐。这个句子中,如果说“bring happy to thousands of people”就是“中国英语”了。
- ② 2) *..., showing the world's fascination with this legendary storyteller.*向世人展示这位传奇作者无与伦比的艺术魅力。
- ③ 3) *I think it is good to have a balance of viewpoints.* 我认为对事情应该持一个平衡的看法。



Test 3

Walt Disney's career(生涯) is like the realization of typical(典型的) American Dream. He started from nothing and changed himself from nobody into a powerful figure(人物). It was not easy for Eliot to track(跟踪) down the whole story.

It took him five years to finish the whole book. "Accuracy(准确) is most important when writing a good biography." Eliot said, "Research, there is no substitute(代替者) for research. You have to get out and do the research. Find the information and make sure of your accuracy. When you write the biography, you need to have the stories right."

"It interviewed a lot of people who haven't been interviewed before by Walt Disney biographers. They had a great amount of information that has not been told before. I travelled around the world to find people who worked with him."

"There is a skill to gathering available(可获得的) information. It is like being in a detective story. You go from one person to the next to try all the pieces of the puzzle(谜) fit together."

☐☐☐ Test your reading comprehension

☐☐ 1. In Eliot's opinion, what is the most important when writing good biography?

- A. Visiting a lot of people. B. Having a good idea.
C. Accuracy. D. Information.

☐☐ 2. What does "American Dream" mean?

- A. You can become rich if you like America.
B. You can make a lot of money if you make a good dream.
C. You should start from nothing if you want to make money.
D. You can change yourself from nobody into a powerful figure when you work hard.

☐☐ 3. Eliot got a lot of information _____.

- A. when he offered a lot of money to some people
B. when he read some books about Walt Disney

C. when he travelled around the world to find people who had worked with Walt Disney

D. from his and Walt Disney's friends

☐☐4. We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. Eliot's book would be very expensive

B. more people would show less interest in Eliot's book

C. we can find more true pieces in Eliot's book

D. Eliot would make all stories about Walt fresh in his book

☐☐5. Which is NOT right?

A. Walt Disney's career is an example of the realization of American Dream.

B. Eliot spent 5 years writing the book.

C. Eliot has been a detective when he was writing the story.

D. Many people told Eliot something about Walt.

Number of words: 170. Reading time: _____ minutes. My score: _____.



酷词靓句

①) He started from nothing and changed himself from nobody into a powerful figure. 他白手起家, 从一个无名小卒成为一名重要人物。你看到了吗? 英文表达中, 不一定用特别“大”的词, 关键是意思的明白、准确。如: “start from nothing”; “...from nobody into a powerful figure.”

②) You go from one person to the next to try all the pieces of the puzzle fit together. 你要访遍每一个相关的人, 把他们提供的零散的片断有机地结合起来。

