



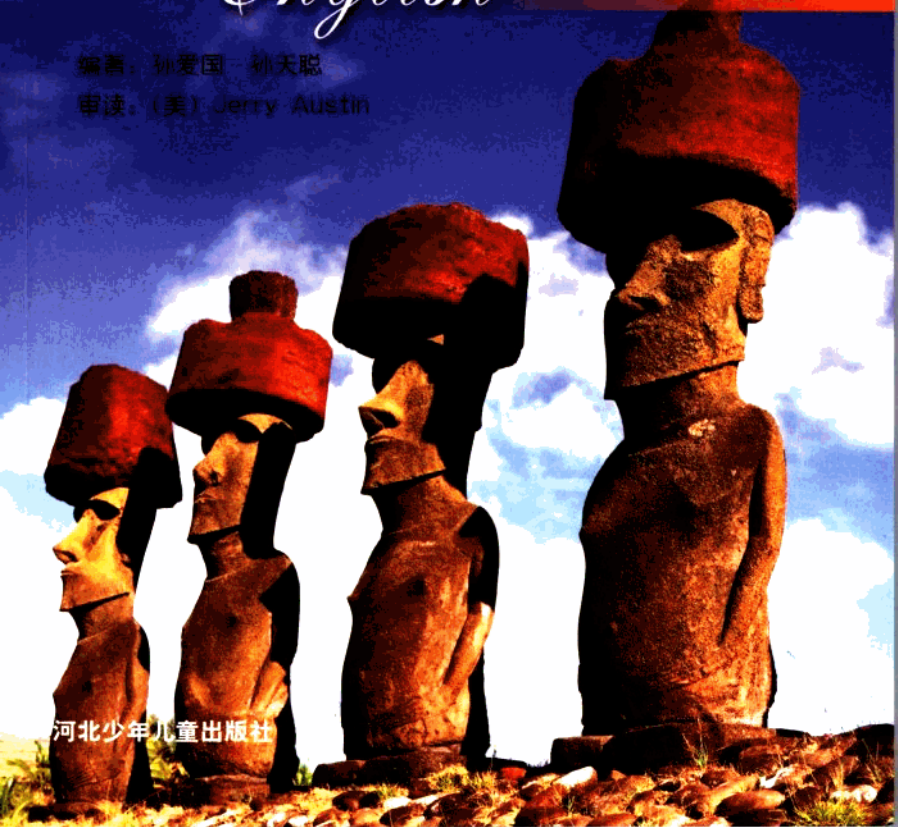
英语阅读

Jimmy 强化训练 *English*

高二版

编著：孙爱国 孙天聪

审读：(美) Jerry Austin



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高二版

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编写说明

阅读在英语教学中占有非常重要的地位，中学英语学科课程标准将培养学生的阅读能力作为主要的教学目标之一，阅读理解题在高考中所占分值比例也越来越高。而且，因为阅读理解题考查的是学生的综合能力，所以它也是高考拉开分数差距最关键的部分。从某种意义上讲，阅读理解题的得分决定了学生英语学科的最终成绩。

如何在中学阶段的日常学习中打下良好的阅读基础，从容应对未来的高考，是每个中学生都非常关心和必须面对的问题。《吉咪英语阅读强化训练》丛书的编写目的，就是为了帮助中学生解决上述问题，迅速提高英语阅读理解能力，为实现学生在高考中的满分阅读打下坚实的基础。

《吉咪英语阅读强化训练》丛书是由名校名师根据新课标编写的中学英语阅读分级读物，难易程度逐级递进。

本丛书选编了内容丰富、生动有趣的文章，包括故事、幽默、新闻、人物轶事、科普文、应用文等；长度和难易适中；题材广泛，涉及科普、文化、政治、经济等社会各方面的热门话题，并贴近学生的生活实践，能有效增长学生的知识，拓宽其视野，并快速提高词汇量。

短文后练习题型严格按照高考题型设置，突出高考阅读的知识点和能力点，给出由名校名师解析与点评的详细解题思路，指导学生快速掌握科学的阅读方法和有效的阅读技巧，帮助学生在全面掌握课本知识的同时，提高英语阅读水平及英语应试能力。

下面我们来介绍几种有效的解题技巧，相信一定会对你有所帮助：

● 悟意

悟意是指连贯阅读。阅读短文时，学生会遇到一些不熟悉的单词，有些学生习惯于停下来去查词典，实际上在文章中作者有时会使用具有同一含义或意思接近的几个词语，我们可利用上下文中熟悉的词来猜测生词的含义。有时我们找不出同义词，但可以利用同义的短语以及句子来判断生词的含义。

●预测

在现实生活中，我们看书、读文章并不是单纯被动地接受知识和获取信息，而是带着问题阅读。我们常对所读的内容进行预测，并在阅读过程中检验自己的预测是否准确。预测能够充分利用我们原有的背景知识，因而使我们对所读文章更感兴趣，从而提高阅读速度，更快更多地获取信息。因为我们在阅读过程中，会迫切地找到预测问题的答案，并且为能正确地预测到文章所涉及的部分内容而产生一种成功的喜悦。

●主题

阅读时要把注意力集中在领会文章中词句的意思上，抓住段落大意和全文的中心。要掌握所读材料的主旨大意，文章的主题句非常重要。所以，在阅读过程中要善于抓住文章中的关键词和主题句。每篇文章都是一个有机的整体，段落和段落之间有着内在的逻辑关系。在做阅读理解练习时，我们可以用很短的时间先浏览一下文章各段的首句和尾句，对整篇文章做一个简要了解，然后再仔细阅读全文。切勿像精读那样从语言内容到语言形式都一字一句落实，纠缠文章中的某些细节，而影响掌握全文大意。

●跳读

跳读的目的在于有重点、有选择地快速浏览，从文章中迅速找到我们所需要的某一个或几个信息。在考试时，如能灵活运用这种技巧进行阅读，就能迅速找出有关的事实、数据和信息来回答关于个别细节的问题。

阅读理解从理解的角度来看，主要分两种情况，一种是字面理解，另一种是推断理解。字面理解是要求认识词语、词组，理解句子的字面意思，知道文章中讲述了哪些情况。这种理解题的答案一般比较具体、明确，往往从文章中可以直接找到，有时只是换了另外一种说法。在高考阅读理解题中难度最大且出现频率最高的是推理判断题。近几年的高考中此类型的题目每年都保持在10个左右。这种题要求考生根据文章中出现的暗示，抓住内含语义，用逻辑思维的方法加以整理，然后做出合理的判断。推理的方法大致可分为：简单推理和复杂推理。

●简单推理

所谓简单推理就是以表面文字为前提，以具体事实为依据进行推理，

做出判断。这种推理方式比较直接，只要弄清事实，即可结合常识推断出合理的结论。如：

When men and women lived by hunting 50,000 years from now, how could they even begin to picture modern life? Yet to men of 50,000 years from now, we may seem as primitive (原始的) in our ideas as the Stone-age hunters do to us. Perhaps they will spend their days golllocing to make new spunders, or struggling with their ballalators through the criebe. These words, which I have just made up, have to stand for things and ideas that we simply can't think of.

The text discusses men and women 50,000 years ago and 50,000 years from now in order to show that _____.

- A. human history is extremely long
- B. life has not changed a great deal
- C. it is useless to plan for the next 50,000 years
- D. it is difficult to tell what will happen in the future

从段首 “When men and women lived by hunting 50,000 years ago, how could they even begin to picture modern life?” 一句可推出：生活在今天的人们要想像50,000年以后会发生什么，当然也是困难的。答案选D。

●复杂推理

复杂推理不但要以文字为依据，而且还要以文章的语境、内涵为前提。这是一种间接而复杂的逻辑推理方式。考生要推断出文章没有表明但又合乎逻辑的推理，就必须由表及里地归纳或演绎。

如何推测作者的写作目的和意图？推测作者写作目的的设题形式有：

- 1) The purpose in writing this text is to _____.
- 2) The author writes this passage to _____.
- 3) The author in this passage intends to _____.

推测作者的写作目的，必须先了解文章的主题，然后分析作者的论述方法、论述的重点和材料的安排。如：

A young man from a village called Nawalapitiya married a young woman from Maliyuwa, a nearby village. They lived with the man's big

family—his parents, his brothers, their wives and children. The family kept an elephant, in which the young woman soon took a great interest. Every day she fed it with fruit and sugar.

Three months later the woman went back to her parents' home, having quarrelled with her husband. Soon the elephant refused to eat or work. It appeared to be ill and heart-broken. One morning after several weeks the animal disappeared from the house.

It went to the woman's home. On seeing her, the elephant waved its trunk and touched her with it. The young woman was so moved by the act of the animal that she returned to her husband's home.

The writer wrote the story in order to _____.

- A. show that elephants are very clever
- B. tell how a woman trained a wild animal
- C. show that women care more for animals than men do
- D. tell how an animal reunited a husband and wife

解答此题，需综合所读内容并加以判断。通过第一段得知：The family kept an elephant which the young woman liked very much. 第二段是说：The woman went back to her parents' home, having quarrelled with her husband. And the elephant appeared to be ill. 第三段是说：The elephant went to the woman's home. Moved by the act of the animal, the woman returned to her husband's home. 通过综合分析可知，答案应该是 D。

俗话说：冰冻三尺，非一日之寒。扎实的语言基础来自平时严格的基本功训练和长期的知识积累。只要平时刻苦用功，又掌握科学的解题方法，并运用合理有效的辅导书做扎实的巩固工作，做阅读理解题时就会得心应手。

《吉咪英语阅读强化训练》丛书，送你英语阅读金钥匙，打开高考阅读满分之门！

编 者

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I 一个勇敢的女人

Harriet Tubman was a brave woman who lived a life filled with adventure. Tubman worked with the Underground Railroad. She helped many slaves reach freedom in the north. She was a scout in the Civil War. She also worked as a nurse during the war.

Life in the Old South was very hard for slaves. Most slaves lived in small houses. They had large families, and even the children had to work in the fields. Most slaves dreamed of getting to the north. They wanted to be free.

One day Harriet saw a slave trying to run away. Then she saw the keeper running after him with a whip. Harriet stood in the keeper's way. The keeper took a weight and threw it at the slave. He hit Harriet above her eyes. It almost killed her. The scar on Harriet's head was an emblem (象征) of her will to fight for what she believed in.

The Fugitive (逃亡的) Slave Law made Harriet's job harder. The law said that slaves could be caught even in the north. Harriet began leading slaves all the way into Canada. There they were safe. The law couldn't hurt them there.

When Harriet came for her mother and father, they were very old. Harriet was afraid they might not be able to make the trip. She got a horse. She and a friend made a wagon. She helped her mother and father ride to freedom.

根据短文内容, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中, 选出最佳选项。(下同)

1. The story mainly tells about _____.
A. life of the slaves in the Old South
B. life of Harriet Tubman
C. Harriet Tubman's fight for freedom for the slaves
D. the Civil War
2. The slaves _____ lived a hard life then.



- A. in the north of the USA
B. in the America
C. in the south of America
D. in Canada and Africa
3. According to the story, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A. Harriet Tubman used to work as a nurse during the Civil War.
B. The weight hit Harriet in the head and left a scar on her head.
C. Harriet led slaves to Canada where the law couldn't hurt them.
D. The Fugitive Slave Law protected running slaves in the north.
4. The Fugitive Slave Law _____.
- A. protected running slaves
B. set slaves free
C. offered good jobs for slaves
D. made Harriet's job more difficult
5. We can infer from the story that the author _____.
- A. was in for of slavery
B. was supportive about Harriet's work
C. thought the Fugitive Slave Law was good
D. thought slaves were treated well in the North



答案与解析

1. C “Harriet Tubman fought for freedom for the slaves.”这是文章的主旨和大意所在。
2. C “Life in the Old South was very hard for slaves.”从此句可以得知美国南部的奴隶过着艰苦的生活。
3. D The Fugitive Slave Law规定：南方的奴隶逃到北方，也同样可以被抓回去。因此“protected”之说与原文不符。
4. D “harder”和“more difficult”意义相同，只不过是改换说法而已。
5. B “Harriet Tubman...lived a life filled with adventure...She helped many slaves reach freedom in the North.” “The scar on Harriet's head was an emblem of her will to fight for what she

believed in.”从以上这些话语以及全文的叙述可以得知，作者是很推崇Harriet Tubman的工作的。

2 中国首次载人宇宙飞船安全着陆

A few days ago, he was just Colonel (上校) Yang; few people knew his name or recognized his face. But on October 16, 2003, when he came back to the earth, after a 21-hour trip to space, Yang Liwei's smile was seen across the world above the magic words: "China's first spaceman".

The 38-year-old astronaut was sent into space at 9 a.m. on October 15th, 2003 by China's Shenzhou V spacecraft, which orbited the earth 14 times. He landed safely at 6:23 a. m. the next day, marking China the third country to successfully send a person into space, after the former Soviet Union and the US.

Yang was satisfied with his job. "I have seen many landing scenes before on video, and I think ours was one of the most successful," he said on a special plane to Beijing after landing.

While in space, Yang recorded everything he saw as well as showing China's national flag and the United Nations' flag to the people watching on TV at home. He also ate a meal of diced chicken and fried rice, before taking a 3-hour nap. The whole project went according to plan, but space exploration is not as easy as it seems.

Anyone who saw the destruction (破坏, 毁灭) of the US space shuttle (航天飞机) Columbia in February 2003 will know that Yang took a great risk.

He experienced extremely high temperatures, while the gravitational forces (重力) on taking off and landing were strong enough to force tears from his eyes.

He has spent five years training to become a spaceman. But becoming China's first spaceman has made all the effort worthwhile.

To Chinese people, Yang is now a hero. One visitor to a Xinhua news agency online forum (网上论坛) said, "Yang's trip is a giant leap forward for China."

Officials say the Shenzhou will be launched by 2005. China also



plans to develop spacewalking and space lab.

1. When did China launch Shenzhou V spacecraft?
A. Sep. 15th, 2003. B. Oct. 15th, 2003.
C. Oct. 16th, 2003. D. Oct. 17th, 2003.
2. What's the name of the astronaut?
A. Zhang Heng. B. Kong Ming.
C. Bian Que. D. Yang Liwei.
3. Which is the third country able to send a person into space?
A. The US.
B. The former Soviet Union.
C. Canada.
D. China.
4. How many times did the spacecraft orbit the earth?
A. 10. B. 14. C. 16. D. 21.
5. When will the next Shenzhou be launched according to the official?
A. By 2005. B. By 2006. C. By 2007. D. By 2008.



答案与解析

1. B 从第一段中可以得知杨立伟经过了21个小时的太空之旅, 于2003年10月16日早上6点23分回到地球, 因此可以推断出火箭发射的时间是B项。
2. D 从文章的介绍中可以得知。
3. D 从文章的第二段 "...marking China the third country to successfully send a person into space..." 可以得知。
4. B 文章第二段提到这一点。
5. A 从文章的最后一段可以找到答案。

3 地球日

Earth Day is a yearly call for people to work together to save the planet. The first Earth Day took place in the United States on April 22nd, 1970. Former Senator Gaylord Nelson (前参议员盖罗德·纳尔逊) started Earth Day because he believed few public officials were concerned

about the environment. He organized a nationwide effort to educate the environmental problems. Twenty million Americans took part.

The first Earth Day helped make the environment problem. It led to the passage of important laws in the United States. These included the clean air and clean water acts and the foundation of Environmental Protection Agency (环保局). Experts say the environment in the United States is better than it was thirty-three years ago. There are stronger laws and better technologies. However, experts say majority threats (威胁) around the world remains. For example, air and water pollution are still serious problems in many countries. The human population is putting more pressure on land and water supplies. The destruction of forests threatens some rare kinds of plants and animals. And, scientists say that burning some fuels is causing a dangerous warming of the earth.

This year's Earth Day message is "Water for Life". There are many Internet sites from which you can learn ways to help protect the earth. For example, the World Wildlife Fund suggests joining the Conservation (保护) Action Network. It is a free service that helps people make new laws, policies and programs designed to care for the planet. Conservation Action Network activities already have had many environmental successes. For example, the network helped stop Russians from hunting beluga whales (白鲸). The group also worked to pass laws to protect the Galapagos Islands (加拉帕哥斯群岛). And, it helped pass a bill that has increased protection of tigers and rhinoceroses (犀牛).

1. The first paragraph mainly tells us something about
A. the history of the Earth Day
B. the root of the Earth Day
C. Gaylord Nelson
D. the environment
2. In the USA the environment is better than ever because of
A. the passage of many important laws and advanced science
B. the first Earth Day which former Senator Gaylord Nelson started
C. the clean air and clean water acts
D. the effort that the Environmental Protection Agency has made



3. How many threats are mentioned around the world in the passage?
A. 3. B. 4. C. 5. D. 6.
4. The World Wildlife Fund is
A. an expert B. a writer
C. an organization D. a social activity
5. What does the writer want to tell us in the passage?
A. Why people should control the population and protect wildlife.
B. It is important for people to know the threats against the earth.
C. How to reduce the pressure on land and water supplies.
D. People should make the efforts to save the planet of their own.

**答案与解析**

1. B 第一自然段中 "...because he believed few public officials were concerned about the environment." 该段着重于起因而非历史或其他。
2. A 细节认定，从第二自然段中 "There are stronger laws and better technologies." 转换而来。
3. B 第二自然段中的最后几句话涉及四个方面的威胁。
4. C 判断题，从普通专有名词 "World Wildlife Fund" 推敲可以排除A和D项，从 "suggest" 一词理解，只能是一个组织。
5. D 推断作者意图。A、B、C三项都是存在的问题，惟有D项才是目的所在。

4 面对最令人痛心的挑战

Bush declares "national tragedy (悲剧)".

The worst attack on US soil since Pearl Harbor tore George W. Bush from what should have been a routine education event Tuesday and threw him into the crisis (危机) of his young presidency (任期).

The US leader was reading to schoolchildren at an elementary (初级的) school when his chief staff, Andrew Card, interrupted him and whispered into his ear. The president's face clouded but he said nothing.

"We'll talk about it later," he told reporters and he walked out of Sandran Kay Daniels' second-grade class, where he also listened to 18 smiling

young pupils go through routine reading and pronunciation drills.

Card's intervention (干涉) came after a plane slammed (撞击) into one of New York's twin World Trade Center towers, but before a second plane crashed into the other landmark office building.

The president spoke out after the second incident, aborting (中止) another education-themed event and declaring "a national tragedy" and vowing an all-out hunt for the authors of what he called "an apparent terrorist (恐怖分子) attack".

Bush said he had "ordered that full resources of the federal (联邦的) government go to help the victims and their families and to conduct a full-scale investigation on hunt-down and to find those folks that committed [干(坏事)] this act. Terrorism against our nation will not stand."

"Today we've had a national tragedy. Two airplanes have crashed into the World Trade Center in an apparent terrorist attack on our country. I have spoken to the Vice President, to the Governor of New York, to the Director of the FBI," he said.

1. When did Bush definitely learn the attack news from his chief staff, Andrew Card?
 - A. Soon before the first plane crashed into one of New York's twin World Trade Center.
 - B. In the middle of two attacks.
 - C. Just after another plane crashed into the other landmark office building.
 - D. On his journey to his office.
2. In "aborting another education-themed event", the word "aborting" shares the same meaning with
 - A. putting off B. delaying C. postponing D. stopping
3. Which of the following steps Bush administration will take is NOT TRUE?
 - A. To find out the incident-maker.
 - B. To help the victims and their families.
 - C. To declare the attack day as a national tragedy.
 - D. To put off the education-themed event.



答案与解析

1. B 推理题。布什获悉爆炸消息是在第一次撞击后第二次撞击前，即两次撞击之间。
2. D 词语解释。“abort”基本义是“流产”，延伸义是“停止，取消”。
3. D “steps”意为“措施”，倒数第二段和第三段中，A、B、C项都有提及。只有D项不是与之并列的急救措施。

5 和平问题

Six months have passed since Saddam Hussein's rule of Iraq was declared over, but in many ways the war is still being fought.

Groups opposed to American controls of Baghdad have launched a series of suicide (一连串的自杀) bombings across the city. Last Monday around 40 people were killed and more than 200 injured in the bloodiest day since peace was announced on May 1. One bomb even attacked the headquarters (总部) of the International Red Cross.

De Jalal F. Massa, a doctor whose daughter was injured in the attack on the Red Cross, said, "We, the Iraqi people, who have suffered so much, feel helpless when we saw these things. The US occupation (统治) has not been a success."

In the last three months, there have been several attacks in Iraq causing heavy damage. Not only were US troops targeted (以……为目标), but also UN buildings and workers, religious leaders, foreign officials and members of Iraq's new government.

On October 28, the number of US soldiers who have died in Iraq since May 1 rose to 139, one more than the number who died during the war itself.

Paul Bremer, the US chief administrator (行政长官) in Iraq, told the Iraqi people the US didn't like being an occupying power and promised they would only stay as long as necessary.

Although, there is transitory (临时的) government in Iraq, it is