



AN EASY WAY TO ENGLISH READING

# 无障碍 英语阅读

AN EASY WAY TO ENGLISH READING

第一版

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*An easy way to English reading*

# 无障碍英语阅读

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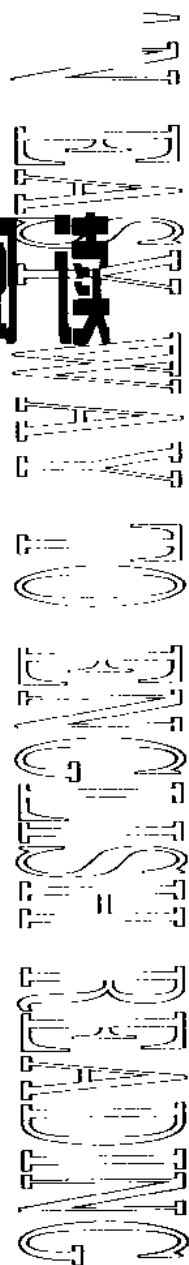
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# 自信·跨越·成功

——致中学生朋友们

送给朋友一件什么样的礼物，有的时候真不太好选择。

到底为中学生朋友出版什么样的教辅图书？我们同样在选择，在思考。我们不想再往本来就重的书包里，塞进多余的份量，也不想往本来就乱的书桌上增加新的“弃物”。于是，我们请来了行家——最了解学生，最了解教改要求和考试改革方向的重点中学的骨干教师。他们或具有“十佳”的称号，或是培养中、高考状元的高手。通过和他们多次的切磋后，我们共同把礼物展现在中学生朋友的面前。尽管它不是最好的，可也不是平平常常的，因为在这里面含着我们的真诚，表达着我们的一片心愿。

我们祝愿朋友们踢好中、高考的临门一脚；我们希望朋友们在关键时刻有一份自信。所以，我们把“无障碍”的字样印在了封面上。“无障碍”是面对困难的勇气，“无障碍”是对成功的自信。

当然，通往成功之路并不平坦，正所谓“崎岖与曲折”，因此，“无障碍”也具有了扫清一些障碍的意义。

我们研究了英语教学大纲和考试大纲的要求，根据“在进行听、说、读、写综合训练的同时，侧重培养阅读能力”这一要求，我们首先把提高“阅读能力”作为突破点。我们也分析和总结了近几年高考

英语阅读理解部分的总词量及阅读速度：

	总词量	读 速
1996	1613	32.2WPM
1997	1723	34.5WPM
1998	1815	36.3WPM
1999	2058	41.16WPM

从上面的统计可以看出，高考阅读单词量呈逐年上升趋势，对考生阅读速度要求也越来越高。因此，进行有针对性的、大量的阅读训练是非常必要的。

我们在编写出版这套书的时候，也考虑到了英语试卷阅读题部分的命题原则：在题材上多样化，包括科普、文化、政治、经济、军事等社会各方面的热点话题；在体裁上避免单样化，包括记叙文、说明文、应用文等；在设计试题上，突出了测试要求：1. 主旨大意 2. 事实细节 3. 推断词义 4. 图表实例 5. 推理判断 6. 理解作者的意图和态度等；同时，对较为生僻的词，进行了必要的注释。

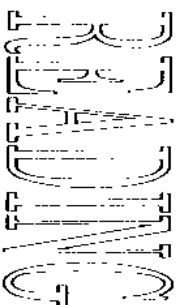
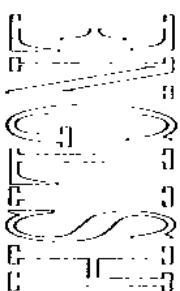
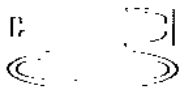
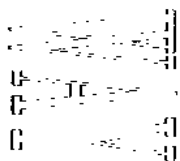
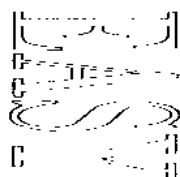
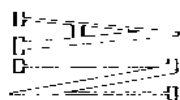
我们自认为想得比较周全，编写得比较仔细。愿这小小的礼物，给您一些轻松，一些自信，使您中、高考过后有一份好的心情。

第三编辑室

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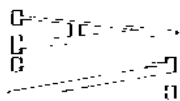
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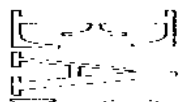


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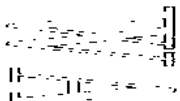


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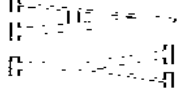
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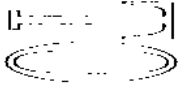


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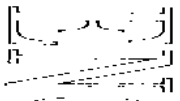
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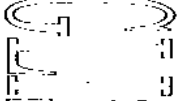
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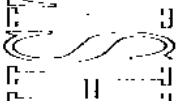
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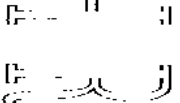


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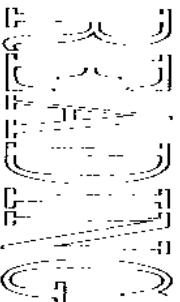
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## Unit 1

*A lazy youth, a lousy age.*

少壮不努力, 老大徒伤悲。

### Exercise ①

I have been in England three months now. I hope you don't think I've forgotten you. There have been so many places to see and so many things to do that I haven't had much time for writing letters.

I shall soon be starting my studies at King's College. So far I've been learning about England and British ways of living. I won't tell you about London. There are lots of books you can read and lots of pictures you can look at. I'm sure you will be more interested to know what I think about life here.

I found some of the customs<sup>①</sup> new and interesting. People here do not shake hands as much as we do in Europe. During the first few weeks I was often surprised because people didn't put out their hands when I met them. Men raise hats to women but not to each other.

① custom 风俗





阅读短文，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. The writer came to London from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Asia                      B. Europe  
C. America                  D. Africa
- ( ) 2. The writer did not write the letter earlier because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she had forgotten her friend  
B. she was lonely and sad in this strange land  
C. she was too busy to write  
D. she was too busy in her studies at King's College
- ( ) 3. How does the writer feel about British ways of living?
- A. Happy                      B. Angry  
C. Sad                          D. Interested
- ( ) 4. The writer came to London \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to make a living  
B. to study  
C. to learn British ways of living  
D. to read books and look at pictures
- ( ) 5. Englishmen \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. do not often shake hands with friends when they meet  
B. often shake hands when they meet with friends



- C. raise their hats to all friends when they meet
- D. do not raise their hats to friends when they meet

## Exercise ②

Most American school students have a long summer holiday. It is usually from June to September. During this holiday students often travel or have summer work. Some students take courses<sup>①</sup> in summer school. Mary spend her last summer holiday in summer school. She studied two courses and she travelled with her family. They saw interesting places near their home in Seattle. Mary's friend, Peter, worked at a gasoline<sup>②</sup> station during the summer. He made a lot of money for the university next year. He needs money for the university tuition<sup>③</sup>.

①courses 课程

②gasoline 汽油

③tuition 学费

阅读短文，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳答案

( ) 1. In America from June to September

- A. most students take course in universities
- B. all school students are still at school
- C. more school students stay at home

- 
- D. there are still lessons in summer schools
- ( ) 2. Peter, one of Mary's friends, is
- A. a gasoline worker  
B. a car mender  
C. a school student  
D. a university student
- ( ) 3. Seattle is the name of
- A. a summer school  
B. Mary's friends  
C. a gasoline station  
D. an American city
- ( ) 4. What did Peter do last summer?
- A. He worked at a gasoline station.  
B. He travelled with his family.  
C. He studied in a summer school.  
D. He visited some interesting places.
- ( ) 5. Peter saved nearly all of his money because
- A. he didn't need to pay for anything  
B. his parents asked him to do so  
C. he needs money for his summer work  
D. he needs money for the university tuition

### Exercise ③

Mr. and Mrs. Smith had always spend their summer holidays in New Jersey in the past, staying in a small inn<sup>(1)</sup> at the foot of a hill. One year, however, Mr Smith made a lot of money in his business, so they decided to go to London and stay at a really good hotel while they went touring around that famous city. (1)inn 旅店

They flew to London and arrived at their hotel late one evening. They thought that they would have to go to bed hungry, because in that small inn in New Jersey, no meals were served after seven. But they were surprised when the man who received them in the hall asked whether they would take dinner there that night.

"Are you still serving dinner?" asked Mr Smith.

"Yes, certainly, sir," answered the man.  
"We serve it until half past nine."

"What's the time of meals then?" asked Mr Smith.

"Well, sir," answered the man. "We serve breakfast from seven to half past eleven in the morning, lunch from twelve to three in the afternoon, tea from four to five, and dinner from six to half past nine."

“But that hardly leaves any time for us to see the sights of London!” said Mrs Smith.

阅读短文，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳答案

( ) 1. Mr and Mrs Smith \_\_\_\_\_ in the past.

- A. had often stayed in a big hotel in New Jersey
- B. had travelled to many places
- C. had often stayed in a small inn
- D. had made a lot of money

( ) 2. They decided to go to a really good hotel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. where they could make a lot of money
- B. in order to tour around a famous city
- C. because they now had enough money
- D. if there could be no small inn in the famous city

( ) 3. When they arrived at the hotel, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. knew the waiter would ask them to have dinner
- B. thought they would have to go to bed without having dinner
- C. found no meal was served after sev-



en

D. felt surprised to see the man who  
received them in the hall

( ) 4. When the man told them the time of  
meals at the hotel, Mrs Smith felt

A. disappointed B. pleased

C. glad D. afraid

( ) 5. Which of the following is right?

A. Eating time in the hotel is too much

B. You'd better not have dinner in the  
hotel if you want to tour around  
London.

C. Mrs Smith made a mistake in un-  
derstanding the man.

D. The man had some trouble in ex-  
plaining the meal time.

### Exercise ④

When July comes, children know they'll have  
their examinations. But these examinations are soon  
finished, and with them ends the school year. Boys  
and girls have a nearly two months' holiday before  
them, and they leave school by train or by car to re-  
turn home to see their fathers and mothers.

The summer holidays are the best part of the  
year for most children. The weather is usually good,

so that one can spend most of one's time playing in the garden or, if one lives in the country, out in the woods and fields. Even if one lives in a big town, one can usually go to a park to play.



The best place for a summer holiday, however, is the seaside. Some children are lucky enough to live near the sea, but for the others who do not, a week or two at one of the big seaside towns is something that they will talk about for the whole of the following school year.

In England, the rich can take their children to the seaside. And if a factory worker or a bus driver, a street cleaner or a waiter wants to take his wife and children to Southend or Margate, Blackpool or Clacton, he is usually quite able to do so.

Now, what is it that makes children like the seaside so much? I think it is the sand, sea and sun, not anything else. Of course, there are lots of new things to see, nice things to eat, and exciting things to do, but it is the feeling of sand under one's feet, of salt water on one's skin, and the feeling of the warm sun on one's back that make the seaside what it is.

阅读短文，从每题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳答案

- ( ) 1. Usually, students begin their summer holidays in the writer's country .  
A. after students leave school

- B. in the middle of July
- C. after the finals
- D. in late June

( ) 2. According to the writer, students have a nearly two months' holiday

- A. before they have examinations
- B. which they usually spend at the seaside
- C. during which they have no classes
- D. when they are free at home

( ) 3. Students at school

- A. hope not to have classes all the time
- B. think holidays are better than school days
- C. are too busy to go to a park
- D. learn less than they do in the country

( ) 4. What makes the seaside as it is in children's minds?

- A. The beautiful houses, the sea and the sun together makes the seaside.
- B. To see new things, to eat nice things and to do exciting things make the seaside.
- C. Walking on the sand, washing with salt water and having warm





sun baths make the seaside as it is.

D. All the things they like best make the seaside.

( ) 5. Playing in the garden or woods, students \_\_\_\_\_.

A. may enjoy themselves

B. are thinking about their lessons

C. like to have no classes any more

D. prefer towns to the country

## Exercise ⑤

### 短文改错

Charlie is now in the farm for the summer vacation, \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_

August is the hottest month in America and it is time \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

for the wheat harvest. He help his father every day. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Sometimes they go on to work after dark. He is \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

tired out and very happy. The farm is large. Charlie's \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

father has only two man working for him. For the wheat \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

harvest, he usually employ more men, although \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_