

全国高等教育自学考试



英语阅读(一)

同步练习册

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会/组编
陈 峰 孙·麒/主编

全国高等教育自学考试辅导用书

(英语专业)

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辽宁大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语阅读 (一) 同步练习册/陈峰等主编. — 沈阳: 辽宁大学出版社, 2000.7

ISBN 7-5610-4026-1

I. 英… II. 陈… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等教育-自学考试-习题 IV. H31.44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 36513 号

辽宁大学出版社出版

网址: <http://www.lnupress.com.cn>

Email: mailer@lnupress.com.cn

(沈阳市皇姑区崇山中路 66 号 邮政编码 110036)

丹东日报印刷厂印刷

开本: 880×1230 毫米 1/32 字数: 350 千字 印张: 13 25

印数: 10001-15000 册

2001 年 12 月第 1 版

2003 年 10 月第 3 次印刷

责任编辑: 王本浩

责任校对: 金 云

封面设计: 刘桂湘

(全两册) 定价: 36.00 元

本 册 定价: 18.00 元

前 言

为满足广大英语专业自考学生的要求,1999 年末,全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会、辽宁大学出版社联合在沈阳召开会议,讨论研究高等教育自学考试全国组编本教材的辅助教材编写工作。我们应邀编写了全国高等教育自学考试指定教材(英语),《英语阅读》(一)、(二)的教辅教材。

在编写过程中,我们遵循的基本思路,或基本原则是:

以大纲为准绳 阅读课大纲是阅读课教学的法规性指导文件。本教材的编写紧扣大纲,所有练习的设计与编排均以大纲为准绳,以培养和提高学生的英语阅读理解能力为终极目的。

以组编教材为主干 本辅助教材是为帮助学生掌握、消化全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编教材所涵盖的教学内容而编写的。除部分补充的阅读材料与练习外,所有练习均围绕组编教材内容设计编排。

以多样化练习为手段 借鉴阅读学研究的部分成果和国际通用阅读考试题型,结合我国英语专业自考学生的实际,本教材采用了 Match-up, Substituents, True-or-False Judgement, Choose the Best Answer, Write out the Proper Words, Explain the Words, S-or-D Identification, Fill in

the Table, Close Summary Paragraph, Questions, 以及 English-Chinese Translation, 等十几种主、客观, 分析型、综合型练习, 以期通过多样化的练习手段, 达到帮助学生切实提高英语阅读理解水平和应试能力的目的。

《英语阅读》(一) 在结构编排上仍采用组编教材的单元式。Part One 为阅读课文部分的练习, Part Two 为快速阅读部分的练习, Part Three 为补充阅读材料及练习; 练习的参考答案一并附在各单元之后, 以方便学生学习时参照。

为了帮助学生了解一定的阅读理论常识, 掌握必要的阅读技巧, 熟悉考题类型, 提高应试水平, 我们还在附录 1 “练习举要与分析语” 中对常见典型问题做了简要的分析, 我们还根据大纲和样题, 编写了四套“自测模拟试卷”, 并附有参考答案。

在本书的编写过程中, 我们得到了全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会、辽宁大学出版社的有关领导的指导和鼓励; 辽宁大学出版社的有关同志也为本书的编辑出版付出了辛勤的汗水。对此, 我们谨向他们致以真诚的谢意。

由于时间仓促, 加之编者水平有限, 书中难免会有不当之处, 敬请批评指正。

编者

2000 年 2 月 26 日

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II . S-or-D Identifications

Directions : There are ten pairs of words or phrases in the table below , each of which is followed by S and D . If they are the same or similar in meaning , circle S ; if they are different in meaning , circle D .

| | | | |
|---------------|---------|---|---|
| gift | present | S | D |
| looking-glass | mirror | S | D |
| pride | prayer | S | D |
| hunt | count | S | D |
| undo | tie up | S | D |
| pretty | fair | S | D |
| wealthy | worthy | S | D |
| foolish | wise | S | D |
| save | search | S | D |
| suddenly | quickly | S | D |

III . True-or-False Judgement

Directions : Indicate the following statements true or false . Mark "T" for the true statements and "F" for the false .

1. O. Henry was born in a small town, N. Carolina.
2. Now Jim made a weekly wages of thirty dollars.
3. Though they were poor, Della and Jim loved each other very much.
4. Jim was only twenty years old.
5. With little curls covering her head, Della looked just like a schoolboy.
6. It was on Christmas Day that Jim came back home and found Della's hair was cut off and sold.
7. According to the writer, Della and Jim were not wise to give each other Christmas present since they were not rich.
8. Della made their evening meal ready at 7 o'clock.

IV . Choose the Best Answer

Directions : The following are questions or incomplete sentences . Beneath each sentence or question there are four possible answers marked A , B , C and D . Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question .

1. When O. Henry wrote his story, *Gifts of the Magi*, men were proud of _____.
 A. pocket watches B. long hair
 C. combs at the sides and back
 D. long hair with combs at the sides and back
2. Della and Jim lived _____ in a part of New York.
 A. at the top of a building, rich
 B. at the top of a building, poor
 C. in two rooms at the top of a building, poor
 D. in two rooms, rich
3. Della sat down there and cried because _____.
 A. she was missing her husband very much
 B. she was too happy
 C. she had only 87 cents which was not enough for her to buy Jim a present for the coming Christmas
 D. she did not want to live in a poor part of New York
4. Della had been saving every penny she could for months in order to _____.
 A. buy herself a set of combs, side and back, which would be worthy of her golden hair
 B. rent bigger rooms
 C. lay aside more money for future use
 D. buy Jim a Christmas present
5. For months before Christmas day, Della had spent many happy hours _____.
 A. saving every penny she could
 B. hoping that her husband would buy her a set of combs as Christmas present
 C. planning something nice for her husband
 D. taking great pride in her golden hair
6. At first Jim's gold watch belonged to _____.
 A. his father B. his grandfather
 C. Della's father D. Della's grandfather
7. By writing the sentence "Down flowed the river of gold", the writer means _____.
 A. there was a yellow river in the shop
 B. Della's hair was soft and long
 C. the colour of Della's hair was a bright, rich, yellow

colour, like gold.

D. both B and C

8. In the past Jim sometimes did not like to take out his watch because _____.
A. it had a chain which did not go with his watch
B. it had a chain which was good enough to go with his watch
C. it had no chain at all
D. it had a broken chain
9. Having made the evening meal, Della sat on a corner of the table near the door to _____.
A. appreciate the watch chain
B. wait for Jim to come back home
C. hear Jim's step on the stairs
D. open the door for Jim
10. When he came back home, Jim stopped inside the door, stood there and fixed his eyes on Della with a strange look in them because _____.
A. he thought Della was not pretty without the long, golden hair
B. he was angry that Della sold her hair without his permission
C. he bought Della a set of combs which was worthy of her hair, but she had sold her hair
D. he just wanted to take a good look at his wife
11. When Della opened the packet to find the set of combs, she gave a cry of joy, and began to cry, for _____.
A. she did not like the present at all
B. she liked the present so much though she had never hoped to possess them
C. now she had the present, but her hair was gone
D. both B and C
12. Why did Jim tell Della to put their Christmas presents away and keep them for a time?
A. Because he did not want to receive Della's present right now.
B. Because he wanted the present too much.
C. Because he had sold his watch and did not want to

make Della feel disappointed.

D. Because he wanted to have their evening meal first.

13. The idea of giving Christmas present was first given by

A. Magi

B. Jesus Christ

C. Della

D. Jim

V. Close Summary Paragraph

Directions: The following is an incomplete summary of the text. Supply a suitable word for each of the blanks in the summary.

Once upon a time, men and women were 1 of pocket watches and long hair with a set of 2 put at the 3 and back. Jim and Della, 4 and 5, lived in a poor part of New York. They were in the 6 in which they took great pride. Jim's gold watch which was 7 down from generation to generation, and Della's long 8 hair which 9 down her back like a golden river. 10, Jim's watch had no chain to go with it, and Della's beautiful hair had no combs to chain to go with it, and Della's beautiful hair had no combs to decorate it, because they lived on a 11 wage of only twenty dollars. Although they were poor, they 12 each other very much. In order to buy each other a present for the coming 13, both of them gave up for each other his or her greatest 14. They might have chosen their presents unwisely, theirs were the best gifts of all because they were the 15 of real 16.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____

16. _____

VI. English-Chinese Translation

Directions: Both of the following three paragraphs are taken from the text. Read them carefully and then translate them into Chinese.

Paragraph 1

For the next two hours Della was searching the shops for Jim's present. She found the present at last. It had cer-

tainly been made for and for no one else. It was good enough to go with his watch. In the past Jim sometimes did not like to take out his watch because it had no chain; but, with that chain on his watch, Jim might look at the time in any company.

Paragraph 2

"You don't need to look for it," said Della. "I tell you it's sold. It's sold; it's gone. And this is the evening before Christmas, Jim. I sold it for you. It may be that the hairs of my head are numbered; but nobody could ever count my love for you. Shall I get the meal ready, Jim?"

Paragraph 3

Della undid the packet and gave a cry of joy. Then she began to cry. For there lay the combs! The set of combs, side and back, which she had looked at so long in the window of a shop. They were beautiful combs with jewels in them, just the right colour for her hair. She had looked at them and wanted them, yet never hoped to possess them. Now they were hers; but the hair for which she had wanted them were gone.

VII. Questions

Directions: Answer the following questions briefly in your own words, and pay attention to the words, grammar and sentence structures in your answer.

1. How did Mrs Young feel when she was waiting for Jim, her husband, to come back home on Christmas Eve?
2. Where do you think the climax of this short story lies?
3. How do you comment on the end of this story?

Part Two

I. True-or-False Judgement

Directions: Indicate the following statements true or false. Mark "T" for the true statements and "F" for the false.

1. Christmas is the most important of all the "Bank Holidays" in English.
2. As an "over-commercialized" holiday there is not any genuine Christmas spirit underneath all the business activity during Christmas.

3. As its name suggests Boxing Day is an athletic holiday after Christmas for people to recover if all the Christmas excitement and food have proved a little too much.
4. Christmas Day is quietly spent at home.
5. In England, many people feel terribly sorrow or regret about "the over-commercialization" of the sacred Christmas.
6. Santa Claus, or Father Christmas, is traditionally believed to steal in through the chimney to deliver Christmas presents to children.

II. Choose the Best Answer

Directions: The following are questions or incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence or question there are four possible answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. In England, Christmas is different from the other holidays in that _____.
 - A. it is a holiday of traditional religious importance
 - B. there is the custom of giving presents to one's family and friends
 - C. people return home and enjoy the family reunion at Christmas
 - D. all of the above
2. In the present highly commercialized age people are reminded of Christmas many weeks before the event. Which of the business activities is not mentioned in the passage?
 - A. The advertisements on TV.
 - B. The advertisements in all the newspapers
 - C. Special Christmas displays and special Christmas decorations inside and outside of shops.
 - D. Christmas decorations in downtown streets and square, etc.
3. In the sentence "Everywhere one turns, one is made aware that Christmas, which comes but once a year, ...", but means _____.
 - A. anyway
 - B. on the other hand

- C. only D. except that
4. It is a pleasant Christmas custom of giving Christmas present, because _____.
A. people could hardly live through Christmas without a gift
B. it makes people remember what matters most is the Christmas spirit behind the gift but not the gift itself
C. it makes people remember that both the gift and the spirit behind it are of the same significance
D. it makes people think that the gift itself matters most than the spirit behind it
5. On Christmas Eve, many children follow the tradition of hanging up a stocking at the foot of the bed to hold the presents which are believed to be given by _____.
A. Santa Claus B. their mothers
C. their fathers D. their parents
6. The most important food for the traditional Christmas dinner as it is mentioned in passage, may include _____.
A. turkey, crackers, drinks
B. turkey, duck or chicken, rich fruity Christmas pudding
C. duck or chicken, cracker, rich fruity Christmas pudding
D. turkey, duck chicken, drinks

Part Three

Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer from the four possible choices marked A, B, C and D to complete the unfinished questions or sentences.

Christmas Day—December 25—which celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of the Christian religion, is the biggest and the best-loved holiday in the United States.

Most of the Christmas customs which Americans enjoy today are variations of traditions brought here by European immigrants. These are some of the most popular customs.

Exchanging Gifts. The first Christmas gifts were those that the three Wise Men brought to the infant Jesus. In the United

States, it is customary to exchange gifts with family members and close friends. Both children and adults get Christmas presents, although children usually get many more.

Receiving Toys from Santa Claus. Many American children believe that on Christmas Eve, Santa Claus, (a fat, jolly man who wears a red suit, red hat, and long white beard) slides down their chimney to bring them gifts. According to the story, Santa Claus flies through the air in a sleigh (a fancy sled) pulled by eight reindeer. Several days or weeks before Christmas, children tell Santa Claus what toys they want by writing him letters or visiting him in a local department store. Then, on Christmas Eve, many youngsters lie awake listening for Santa and his sleigh. Some children even leave him a snack of milk and cookies.

Hanging a Stocking near the Chimney. As in Great Britain, American children hang stockings by the fireplace, hoping that Santa will fill them with candy and toys.

Decorating the Home with Evergreens. The winter custom of decorating homes and churches with evergreens began in ancient times. Branches of fir or spruce were thought to bring good luck and guarantee the return of spring. The early Germans believed, for example, that in winter evil spirits killed the plants and trees and caused green leaves and flowers to disappear. They felt that bringing evergreens into their homes would protect them from the spirit of death.

Singing Christmas Carols. In the early days of the Christian Church, the bishops sang carols on Christmas Day. Now, everybody sings them. Soloists and choirs on the radio, on TV, in church, and in school all help fill the winter air with beautiful music. Copying an English custom, many Americans join with friends and walk from house to house singing the traditional songs of Christmas.

Sending Christmas Cards. The custom of sending Christmas cards began in London in 1843 and came to the United States in 1875. Today, most Americans (Christians and non-Christians) send dozens of Christmas cards or season's greetings to relatives, friends, and business associates.

Christmas Performances. Three Christmas traditions are beautiful theatrical performances that people of all religions en-

joy. One of these is *The Messiah*, an oratorio written by the German composer George Frederick Handel and performed by a chorus, orchestra, and solo singers. Another classic work performed annually during the Christmas season is the Russian composer Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky's ballet *The Nutcracker*. It is a favorite with children because it tells the delightful story of a little girl's Christmas dream about her toys. Finally, there is the story *A Christmas Carol* by the 19th-century English author Charles Dickens. It is traditionally performed as a play (sometimes with music) and tells the tale of a character named Ebenezer Scrooge. Scrooge is a selfish, lonely, rich, old man who, with the help of ghosts from his past, present, and future life, learns to understand and regain the spirit of Christmas—the spirit of caring for and sharing with others.

1. Most of the Christmas customs are _____.
 - A. receiving toys from Santa Claus
 - B. decorating the houses with evergreen
 - C. sending Christmas cards
 - D. any of the above
2. Many children believe that Santa Claus brings them gifts _____.
 - A. through their door
 - B. through their window
 - C. by sliding down their chimney
 - D. by climbing up their roof
3. Germans believed bringing evergreens into their homes would _____.
 - A. bring them good luck
 - B. keep the air fresh
 - C. keep the tree warm
 - D. protect in from the spirit of death
4. People like to send Christmas cards _____.
 - A. before Christmas Day
 - B. after Christmas Day
 - C. On Christmas Day
 - D. any time of a year
5. Christmas Carols are sung by _____.
 - A. the bishops
 - B. soloists