

English Reader

杜效明 主编

For

Senior Students

高中英语

· 阅读

第二册



紧扣新大纲

选材生活化

语言准确地道

词汇科学复现

列出重点词、语言点

练习设计新颖独特



安徽科学技术出版社



高中英语阅读

第二册

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前 言

高中英语教学的目的之一就是侧重培养学生的阅读能力。阅读能力不仅是学生在校期间,而且是他们走上社会后应用最广泛的一种技能。阅读是吸收书面语的手段,它有利于扩大词汇量、丰富语言知识、开阔视野、培养语感、了解英美国家的社会文化背景等。

虽然高中英语课本为学生的阅读训练提供了内容丰富、题材广泛的语言材料,但是在高中阶段,学生还需要有一定量的课外阅读材料来辅助。为此,我们组织了长期在高中英语教学一线、教学经验丰富的教师编写了这套《高中英语阅读》。这套书由70篇精读短文与30篇泛读短文组成。每篇短文均经过精心选编,内容新颖,时代感强,体裁多样,题材广泛,语言地道,难度适中,知识性和趣味性并重。精读短文在编排上具有以下特点:

一、每篇短文的生词在短文后注出,便于学生整体理解、快速阅读。

二、每篇短文后列出重点词和语言要点,扼要指出用法,并附例句加以说明,以帮助学生阅读,巩固所学知识。

三、每篇短文后附上了老师精心编拟的词汇、语法练习。这些练习都是针对高中学生在学习英语中常犯的典型错误而设计的,目的是帮助学生扫除阅读中的语言障碍。

四、每篇短文后附阅读理解题,以检测学生阅读短文后的理解能力。这些阅读理解题的题型与高考英语试卷相同,在考查学生的多种理解能力的同时,更侧重阅读的深层理解。

这套书适合高中三个年级的学生及具有同等英语水平的英语爱好者使用。只要读者循序渐进地坚持阅读,阅读能力肯定会得到很大的提高。

编 者

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Who was the First Cartoonist ?

The father of the modern cartoon was an English artist William Hogarth. There were others before him who made drawings that made fun of silly customs. But Hogarth really started the art of cartooning. He was interested in human nature. His drawings made fun of universal situation and problems. The work of Hogarth was continued by another Englishman Thomas Rowlandson. His cartoons were printed in large quantities and sent all over England. He exaggerated human nature to make people look funny, which is known as caricature.



Early in 19th century, European magazines began to print cartoons that expressed opinions on events of the day, and this was the beginning of political cartoons which appear in our daily newspapers today. One of the greatest political cartoonists was the Frenchman Honore Daumier. He was sent to prison for six months because of a cartoon he drew that made fun of the king.

New Words

silly /'sili/ *adj.* foolish 愚蠢的, 低能的

universal /,ju:'ni:və:səl/ *adj.* of all 普遍的

exaggerate /ig'zædʒəreit/ *vt. & vi.* make sth. seem larger, better, worse than it really is 夸张

caricature /,kærikə'tjuə/ *n.* picture of sb. /sth. used to amuse 漫画

event /i'vent/ *n.* happening usually sth. important (重大)事件

Notes

1. fun (*un.*) 滑稽(有趣)的事

make fun of 取笑

funny (*adj.*) 有趣的,好玩的

e. g. What fun the children had at the playground!

It's impolite to make fun of the blind.

Don't be funny.

2. **interest** (*v.*) 对……感兴趣 (*n.*) 兴趣

interesting (*adj.*) 有趣的 **be interested in** 对……感兴趣

e. g. The little boy has great interest in sports.

This is an interesting book for children.

He is interested in maths.

3. **human nature** 人性 **nature** (*n.*) 本性,天性

e. g. Dogs and cats have different natures.

4. **continue** (*v.*) 继续 + to do/doing; + *n.* / *pron.*

e. g. He continued his study at a university.

How long will you continue working/to work?

5. **print** (*v.*) 印刷 **publish** (*v.*) 出版

e. g. They print 6,000 copies of the novel.

The novel was published in China Daily.

6. **large quantities of** + *un.* / *cn.* 大量的

e. g. We've had large quantities of rain this summer.

英语中有不少表示“大量,许多”的词,注意他们的用法。

只可修饰 *cn.* 有: a number of/a great many

只可修饰 *un.* 有: a large amount of/a great deal of

un. , *cn.* 都可修饰的有: a lot of (lots of) /plenty of/large quantities of

7. **make sb. do** 让(使)某人做……

英文中有些词需跟不带 *to* 的不定式做宾补。如: make, let, have, see, notice, watch, hear, etc. 但变为被动语态时,成为主补的不定式 *to* 要还原。

e. g. I saw him go down the stairs. (主动语态)

He was seen to go down the stairs. (被动语态)

8. **be known as** 以……著称(指身份)

e. g. Lu Xun is known as one of the greatest writers in China.

9. **appear** (*vi.*) 出现

disappear (*vi.*) 消失 (*link. v.*) 似乎,好像 + *adj.* / *to do*; + 从句

e. g. It's getting dark, and the moon appears.

He appears to have many friends.

It appears that he has many friends.

10. **because** 引导原因状语从句 **because of** + *n.* / *pron.*; + 名词性从句

e. g. He was late because he missed the first bus.

The match was put off because of the rain.

He got angry because of what you said.

Passage 2

Walter Disney

Walter Disney was an American cartoon artist and producer of animated films. Disney was born in Chicago. He left school at the age of 16, but later studied at art schools in Chicago and in Kansas city. In 1923, he began to produce animated pictures in Hollywood, California with his brother. In 1932 he first used color in the film *Flowers and Trees*.

In the 1950s and 1960s Walt Disney Productions Company was one of the main producers of film for theaters and televisions. With the developing of his company, Disney still kept as much artistic control as possible. The company also published books for children, in which the main characters were Donald Duck and Pluto Dog. In 1955, the Walt Disney Productions Company opened a huge amusement park called Disneyland in California. It became a famous tourist place. Disney world opened in Florida in 1971.

In addition to cartoons, the company made several documentary films, including the *Living Desert* and *Secrets of Life*. Beginning in 1950, the company made such live action films as *Robin Hood*.

As a filmmaker, Disney received a lot of prizes in his life.

New Words

animated /'ænimieitid/ *adj.* lively 动画的

Hollywood /'hɒliwud/ *n.* center of the US film industry 好莱坞

artistic /'ɑ:tistik/ *adj.* of art 艺术的

amusement /ə'mjuzmənt/ *n.* state being enjoyable 娱乐

tourist /'tuərist/ *adj.* of or for tour 旅行的, 观光的

documentary /,dɒkju'mentəri/ *n.* film showing some aspects of human or social activity 纪录片

Notes

1. **leave school** 毕业;辍学,放学
e. g. After leaving school, he worked as a teacher.
2. **in the 1950s/1950's** 在 20 世纪 50 年代
in the + 基数词复数或 's 表示在几十世纪几十年代。
e. g. In the 1980s, great changes happened in China.
3. **produce (v.)** 生产,制造 **production (n.)** 生产,制造
e. g. The factory produces 500 TV sets a day.
We must increase our production.
4. **main (adj.)** 主要的
e. g. Can you tell me the main point of the meeting?
5. **with the developing of** 随着……发展 with 短语做伴随状语。
e. g. With the coming of the spring, the weather gets warmer.
6. **develop (v.)** 发展 **developing (adj.)** 发展中的 **developed (adj.)** 发达的
e. g. China is a developing country, while America is a developed country.
7. **in addition to = besides** 加之,除……之外
e. g. In addition to swimming, he likes running and fishing.
8. **contain (v.)** 包含(指内容) **include (v.)** 包括(强调纳入)
e. g. The book contains 40 parts, including 15 poems.
The price is £2.75, postage(邮费) included.
9. **as** 诸如此类 常和 such 配用。

Exercises

I. Vocabulary

Direction : Fill in the blanks with suitable words, the first letter of each word is given.

1. Walter Disney is a famous c _____ maker.
2. The p _____ of TV set was greatly reduced last year.
3. This computer c _____ employed more workers this year.
4. Micky Mouse is a c _____ of Disney's cartoon film.
5. This article is m _____ about how to improve our English.

II. Grammar

Direction : Choose the best answers.

1. The _____ country should help the _____ country.
A. developed; developing B. develope; developing

- C. developing ; developed D. developing ; develope
2. The American Civil War happened _____ .
 A. in 1860 B. in the 1860's C. in a 1860 D. in the 1860
3. There are 50 persons _____ to the party , two teachers _____ .
 A. invite ; included B. invited ; including
 C. invited ; included D. inviting ; including
4. In addition _____ , Mother does washing and sewing at home.
 A. to cook B. to cooking C. cooking D. cook
5. Chairman Mao is _____ Lincoln.
 A. such great a leader as B. such a great leader like
 C. so a great leader as D. such a great leader as .

III . Reading Comprehension

Direction : Choose the best answers according to the passage.

1. Which of the following cities has Walter Disney studied at?
 A. Hollywood , Chicago. B. California , Kansas city.
 C. Kansas city , Chicago. D. Florida , Kansas city.
2. What kind of film did Disney mainly produce?
 A. Cartoon film. B. Animal film.
 C. Documentary film. D. Live action film.
3. In which of the following films did Disney use color?
 A. The Living Desert. B. Robin Hood.
 C. Flowers and Trees. D. Secrets of Life.
4. Which of the following statements is not true?
 A. Disney was born in Chicago.
 B. Disney was a producer of animated films.
 C. Disneyland is a famous tourist park.
 D. With the developing of his company , Disney didn't hold the artistic control.
5. Which of the following may be the name of a book which Walt Disney productions company produce?
 A. The Living Desert. B. Secrets of Life.
 C. Robin Hood. D. Donald Duck and Pluto.

Key

I . 1. cartoon	2. production	3. company		
4. character	5. mainly			
I . 1. A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. D
II . 1. C	2. A	3. C	4. D	5. D

Passage 3

Your Sleeping Position and Your Personality

Everyone has got two personalities—the one that is shown to the world and the other that is secret and real. You don't show your secret personality when you're awake. Because you can control yourself. But when you're asleep, your sleeping position shows the real you. In a normal night, of course, people often change their position. The important position is the one you go to sleep in.

If you go to sleep on your back, you're a very open person. You usually believe people and you accept new things or new ideas easily. You don't like to make people sad, so you never express your real feeling. You're quite shy.

If you sleep on your stomach, you are a rather secretive person. You worry a lot and you always easily become sad. You usually live for today not tomorrow. This means that you enjoy having a good time.

If you sleep curled up, you are probably a very nervous person. You have a low opinion of yourself. You're shy and don't like meeting people. You prefer to be on your own. You're easily hurt.



If you sleep on your side, you have usually got a well-balanced personality. You know your strengths and weaknesses. You're usually careful. You don't often get sad. You always say what you think even if it makes other people unhappy.

New Words

personality /ˌpɜːsə'næliti/ *n.* qualities that make up a person's character 个性

position /pə'zɪʃən/ *n.* way in which sb. or sth. is placed 姿势

shy /ʃai/ *adj.* uncomfortable in the presence of others 怕羞的

secretive /'siːkrətɪv/ *adj.* having the habit of keeping things secret 含蓄的

curl /kɜːl/ *v.* twist; make into curls 蜷缩

nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ *adj.* tense, excited (神经)紧张的

well-balanced /'wel'bælənst/ *adj.* (of character) being steady 稳健的

Notes

1. **control** (*v.* & *n.*) 控制

out of control 不受控制 **beyond control** 无法控制 **under control** 被控制

e. g. The firemen controlled the fire at last.

The plane is out of control.

With the help of the firemen the fire was soon brought under control.

2. **awake** 醒着的

asleep 睡着的 两个都是表语形容词。

e. g. Is he awake or asleep?

He fell asleep quickly.

3. **make sb. sad** 使某人伤心

sad (*adj.*) 难过, 伤心

e. g. The news made me sad.

4. **rather** (*adv.*) 相当地; 有一点 和形容词连用, 放在定冠词后, 不定冠词前后都行。

e. g. the rather tall boy a rather (rather a) surprising result

5. **probably** (*adv.*) 或许, 大概 **probable** (*adj.*) 比 possible 的可能性大。

e. g. You're probably right.

It's possible but not probable that it'll rain.

6. **prefer to do** 喜欢干……

prefer + n. /v-ing/to (prep.) 两者比较更喜欢(干)……

e. g. I should prefer to wait until evening.

I prefer walking to running.

Which would you prefer, tea or coffee?

7. **on one's back/stomach/side** 躺(趴, 侧身)

e. g. He slept on his stomach all through the night.

It's a good habit for your health to sleep on your right side.

8. **even if/though** 即使, 纵然

e. g. Even if she may fail, she will try once again.

She won't leave the TV set, even though her supper is on the table.

9. **enjoy doing** 英语中有些词后只能跟动名词做宾语, 而不能跟不定式。这些词有: mind, excuse, practise, finish, avoid, can't help (禁不住)。

e. g. I can't help laughing after having the funny story.

Would you mind my opening the door?

10. **accept** (*vt.*) (主观上)接受

receive (*vt.*) (客观上)收到, 受到

e. g. His suggestion was accepted by other teachers.

She received a letter from her father.

4. Which of the following is the character of people sleeping on stomach?
- A. Never express real feelings.
 - B. Don't like meeting people.
 - C. Enjoy having a good time.
 - D. Usually careful.
5. What does the underlined phrase "strengths and weaknesses" mean?
- A. Good personality and bad personality.
 - B. Right and wrong.
 - C. Good and evil.
 - D. Strong part and weak part of body.

Key

I . 1. secret	2. awake	3. express	4. control	
5. stomach				
II . 1. B	2. C	3. D	4. C	5. A
III . 1. C	2. D	3. D	4. C	5. A