



# 中学英语 阅读训练 与测试

高三

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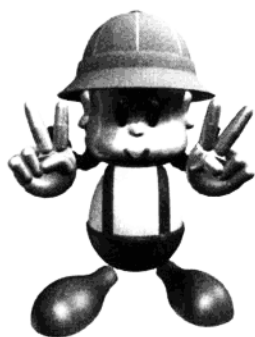
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(高三)

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# 前言

中学英语教学的一个主要目的是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,了解外国文化背景等。

阅读能力的培养单靠教科书是远远不够的,还需要有一定量的课外阅读材料。只有通过广泛、大量和快速的阅读,才能获得较高的阅读能力。教育部最新颁布的中学英语课程标准明确规定:初中毕业生除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到15万词以上;普通高中毕业生除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到36万词以上。为满足中学生的课外阅读需求,我们组织了一批有多年教学经验、全面熟悉教材、深刻了解学生学习状况、通晓各级各类考试水平和要求的中学知名教师,精心编写了这套《中学英语阅读训练与测试》。它具有以下特点:

## 一、选材精细

1. 题材广泛,体裁多样。题材内容涉及政治、经济、文化、艺术、科学技术、历史、教育、名人传记、环境保护等各个方面;体裁既有记叙文又有说明文,既有议论文又有应用文,其中应用文包括信函、通知、便条和图表说明等。

2. 知识性强,趣味性更强。充分考虑不同年龄段学生的兴趣、爱好、愿望等学习需求和心理需求,选择不同的阅读材料,以激发学生的学习兴趣。

3. 语言真实、地道,具有时代气息。

4. 重要语言现象再现率较高。

## 二、编排精心

1. 由易到难,循序渐进。本套书共6本,分别供初一至高三学生使用,因此选材上严格按中学生各年级的实际水平把握难易梯度。每册书内容也从简单到复杂逐步过渡。

2. 生词双解,难点注释。每篇阅读材料的生词除第一册外均给出双解,难点则配有注释与讲解,并给出例句,从而便于学生整体理解,快速阅读。

3. 巧设练习,自测自评。每篇阅读材料后精心编写了有关词汇的练习,以帮助学生加深对词汇的理解和掌握。为了检测学生对阅读材料的理解程度,又编写了一定数量的判断正误题和单项选择题。

只要循序渐进地坚持阅读,阅读能力定会大大提高。

编者

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# Unit One

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## Passage 1

In our country, power plants<sup>1</sup> that make electricity are often built on rivers. Cool water that is used in making electricity becomes warm as it runs through the plant. Then the heated water is returned to the river.

When large amounts of warm water are dumped<sup>2</sup> into a river, the river itself is heated. The temperature of the water may be raised only a few degrees. Yet these few degrees can change the animal and plant life in the river. Heat causes a loss of oxygen in the water. Fish no longer do well, and some kinds die. Without enough oxygen, bacteria<sup>3</sup> in the river cannot break down waste matter. The river is no longer clean.

In the coming years, new power plants will be built. Many will be run by nuclear energy. A nuclear power plant heats a river even more than a power plant run by gas, oil, or coal.

In some states, laws are being passed to protect the rivers. Certain rivers will be called "cold-water rivers". Power plants will not be allowed to raise their temperature above 68 F. The temperature of "warm-water rivers" will not be raised above 83 F. Power plants will have to cool<sup>4</sup> the water they pour into rivers.

### Notes

**1. plant** factory or station 工厂

*e.g.* A new car plant has been set up in this community. 一家新的汽车工厂已在这个社区建成。

The huge chemical plant with many chimneys over there produces tons of waste every year. 那家有着许多烟囱的化工厂每年生产出成吨的废弃物。

**2. dump** put sth. such as a load, bag etc. somewhere in a careless and untidy way 丢掉

*e.g.* Who dumps all these books on the desk? 是谁把这些书丢在课桌上?

No one is allowed to dump the dust at the side of the road. 严禁在路边扔垃圾。

**3. bacteria** very small living things related to plants, some of which may cause disease 细菌

*e.g.* The boy must be sent to the hospital because he has got a bacteria infection in his lungs. 那个男孩因为肺部细菌感染住进了医院。

Many bacteria in our body are harmful. 我们体内的许多细菌是有害的。

**4. cool** make sb. feel cool 使人觉得凉爽的

*e.g.* In the hot summer days, we often go swimming to keep ourselves cool. 在炎热的夏日, 我们经常以游泳来保持身体的凉爽。

They open the windows to cool the room down. 他们打开窗户使房间凉下来。

When we saw how much work was involved, our initial enthusiasm cooled. 当我们看到那么多复杂的工作时, 我们最初的热情低落了。

### Exercises

**1. Spelling.**

- 1) Now we have to find a new form of e \_\_\_\_\_ to take place of the coal, gas and oil because of the pollution.
- 2) A large a \_\_\_\_\_ money has been spent on education in this area, but still many children can't afford to go to school.
- 3) To some d \_\_\_\_\_, the American people are very friendly and easy-going.
- 4) The US forces withdrew after suffering heavy l \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Don't d \_\_\_\_\_ all the waste here. It's too dirty.

**2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1) Many rivers are polluted because of the waste from some chemical factories.
- 2) Nuclear energy is a kind of new form of energy and it can solve our problem.
- 3) Most fish will die if the temperature is too high in a river.
- 4) We should try to protect the rivers and living things in them by making certain laws.

**3. Choose the best answer.**

- 1) The story does not say so, but it makes you think that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fish must have oxygen  
B. bacteria must be removed from rivers  
C. plants need warm water  
D. all the power plants are built on rivers
- 2) Many power plants will be run by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cold-water rivers  
B. nuclear energy  
C. gas, coal, or oil  
D. drops of water
- 3) Why are laws being passed to protect our rivers?  
A. We must save all the water we can to make electricity.  
B. People are catching too many fish in our streams and rivers.  
C. Without laws, warm water dumped into rivers could kill the fish.  
D. Lawyers can have many jobs to do.
- 4) On the whole, this story is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the changes caused by heating rivers  
B. how nuclear power plants use electricity  
C. why we must build new power plants  
D. where we can find dead fish

## Passage 2

The country of Panama is on the narrow strip<sup>1</sup> of land that joins North America to South America. Its two major cities are both on the sea.

The center of Panama has hills and mountains that are covered with thick forests.

The people who live in Panama's forests raise<sup>2</sup> vegetable crops. They often have no close neighbours. Because of the many mountains and thick jungles<sup>3</sup>, there are few roads or railroads. People travel on horseback or on foot.

Most farmers work their land much as the Indians did before Columbus' time. They work by hand, and their most important tool<sup>4</sup> is a long, heavy knife called a machete<sup>5</sup>.

A farm family may need help clearing the land, harvesting the crops, or building a barn or house. Then they invite their friends and neighbours to a working be called a junta. Junta is from a Spanish word that means "to join".

At the junta, the men do the work and the women cook. The children do their parts by taking food to the men.

When the work is finished, there is a feast<sup>6</sup> for everyone. Some men play the guitars, violins, or drums that they have made by hand. The other people sing folk songs or dance to the pleasant music.

### Notes

1. **strip** a narrow and long area 长条

e.g. A strip of sand lies between the cliff and the sea. 在悬崖与大海之间有一段细长的沙滩。

I could see the outline of the neon lights of the strip through the haze. 穿过那片朦胧, 我依然可以看到霓虹灯的光影。

2. **raise** grow 养殖

e.g. The main job of the old man on the farm is to raise cattle. 老人在农场的主要工作是喂养牲畜。

In the countryside nowadays people raise livestock with scientific methods. 现在, 农村人依靠科学方法饲养家畜。

3. **jungle** the low and thick trees or bushes 丛林

e.g. We often see some snakes in the jungle. 我们经常在丛林中看见蛇。

The corpse we found in the jungle has decayed. 我们在丛林里发现的尸体已经腐



烂了。

4. **tool** the things that we use to do something 工具

e.g. English is a kind of language, and it is a tool for people to communicate with each other.  
英语不仅是一门语言,更是人与人之间交流的一种工具。

The tools farmers use are very heavy and inconvenient. 农民们使用的工具非常笨重、不便。

5. **machete** a large ax with sharp edges 长斧

6. **feast** a banquet 宴席

e.g. After the wedding ceremony we often have a feast. 通常,婚礼后会有大宴。

A great feast was held in Columbus' honour. 为纪念哥伦布,举行了一个盛大的宴席。

### Exercises

1. **Spelling.**

- 1) Tianjin is one of the m \_\_\_\_\_ cities in North China.
- 2) Do you like r \_\_\_\_\_ pets?
- 3) Farmers in this village have many b \_\_\_\_\_ to store their crops.
- 4) My uncle is a skillful c \_\_\_\_\_ and he can make a lot of different delicious food.
- 5) Do you prefer f \_\_\_\_\_ music or classical music?

2. **Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1) Panama is a hilly country.
- 2) People living in Panama live on hunting.
- 3) Panama is well-known as a tourist resort.
- 4) People in the village are friendly to each other.
- 5) They often have a party to celebrate their harvest after they finish their work.

3. **Choose the best answer.**

- 1) On the whole, this story is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the hard work Indians do on farms    B. the life in the country of Panama  
C. a visit from Columbus to Panama    D. why people in Panama like singing and dancing
- 2) The story does not say so, but it makes you think that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Panama is not a very large country    B. there are no major cities in Panama  
C. all of Panama is wide, open country    D. all the people living in Panama are farmers
- 3) People who live in Panama's forests have no close neighbours because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are not friendly  
B. they live on farms  
C. they have their own cars  
D. there are many mountains and thick jungles, and there are few roads and railroads
- 4) Which statement does the story lead you to think?  
A. Everybody works at a junta.    B. Panama is filled with large cities.  
C. There is too much singing at junta.    D. Many people like Panama.

### Passage 3

Most people agree that there will be changes in the future. However, many people don't agree on what the changes will be, especially as we look further and further ahead.

One change that most people agree on is that the world will have more people. In part this is because of better health care. Older people will live longer, and fewer babies will die.

Another change that many people agree on is that oil and its products will cost more. Oil is a natural resource. We are beginning to use it all up. As we use up more oil, there will be less left in the world. That will make the remaining<sup>1</sup> oil worth more money. So the remaining<sup>1</sup> oil will cost its users more.

America has built a spaceship. This spaceship will soon travel almost weekly between the earth and space just above the earth's atmosphere<sup>2</sup>.

America's spaceship will change the way we view<sup>3</sup> space travel. In the past, only a few highly-trained people went into space. Soon the spaceship will take many kinds of people and things. Room on the spaceship has even been bought for the science students in the Clear Creek School District near Houston, Texas. College students are going too. Businesses are also planning to send workers and machines into space.

#### Notes

1. **remaining** left 留下的

e.g. The remaining part of the paper is useless. 这张纸的剩余部分毫无用处。

The few remaining guests were in the kitchen finishing off the wine. 余下的几位客人正在餐厅里举杯。

2. **atmosphere** air around the earth and space 大气层

e.g. The atmosphere in the conference is depressed. 会议的气氛沉闷。

An atmosphere of optimism dominated the party. 乐观的氛围充满了全党。

3. **view** see from an angle 观点

e.g. We'd like to find out young people's views on religion. 我们希望了解青少年的宗教观。

The chairman expressed the view that it would be better not to increase the investment. 总裁阐述了他的观点,即如果不再增加投资可能会更好。

## Exercises

### 1. Spelling.

- 1) The p \_\_\_\_\_ of the factory this year will increase by 25% .
- 2) During the fire, some of the furniture in the house has been burned, and the r \_\_\_\_\_ can't be used any more.
- 3) From another v \_\_\_\_\_ of point, this is not bad news.
- 4) After graduation, he got a Master of S \_\_\_\_\_ degree.
- 5) We had p \_\_\_\_\_ to inform you of the information, but we were too busy these days.

### 2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) We will have a smaller population in the future.
- 2) Man can go to space whenever they like in the future.
- 3) People can communicate with each other more conveniently.
- 4) We will face a serious fuel problem.
- 5) Most of the people agree that we will have a longer life span.

### 3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) What can be the best title of this story?  
A. Changes That Have Taken Place.                      B. Changes That Are Coming Soon.  
C. Changes In Health.                                      D. Changes In Spaceship.
- 2) The world will have more people because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the medical treatment will be better  
B. older people will do more exercises  
C. none of the newly-born babies will die  
D. both the old and the young will have better food
- 3) The remaining oil will cost more money because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is an important natural resource                      B. cars, ships and planes use oil  
C. there will be less oil to use                                      D. people like to use oil
- 4) "America's spaceship will change the way we view space travel."  
"View" here means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. look at                      B. examine                      C. consider                      D. see

# Unit Two

---

## Passage 1

A report on smoking published in 1979 by the U. S. Surgeon General shows that over fifty million Americans, including six million teenagers smoke cigarettes regularly, and that 346,000 Americans died the previous year of diseases related to heavy smoking. Research conducted<sup>1</sup> in many countries has indicated<sup>2</sup> that smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease and various respiratory ailments<sup>3</sup> and that pregnant<sup>4</sup> women who smoke run the risk of having deformed<sup>5</sup> babies.

Responding to overwhelming<sup>6</sup> medical evidence of the harmful effects of smoking, many governments have taken action to reduce tobacco consumption<sup>7</sup>. Some have imposed<sup>8</sup> heavy taxes on tobacco products; others have prohibited<sup>9</sup> cigarette commercials<sup>10</sup> conducted anti-smoking campaigns<sup>11</sup>. None, however, has even considered prohibiting the sale of tobacco. This is due partly to the political power of the big tobacco companies and partly to the fact that so many people, particularly in influential<sup>12</sup> positions in society, are habitual smoker. Tobacco farmers and workers are also strongly opposed to legislation.

### Notes

1. **conduct** behavior 行为

*e.g.* The reporter was accused of unprofessional conduct. 那位记者因行为超出职业范围而被控告。

There was great dissatisfaction with the conduct of the negotiations. 民众对于谈判的进程非常不满。

2. **indicate** make know 表明

*e.g.* The survey results seem to indicate a connection between poor housing conditions and bad health. 调查结果表明: 贫困的居住条件与人们身体状况不佳之间有联系。

This indicates that the man is not qualified for the job. 这表明他不适合那份工作。

3. **respiratory ailment** a disease connected with breathing 呼吸系统疾病

4. **pregnant** having an unborn baby growing inside one's body 怀孕的

*e.g.* The pregnant woman was taken to hospital as soon as she felt uncomfortable. 那位孕妇

在刚感到身体不适时,就被送到了医院。

The lady was too old to get pregnant. 那位女士由于年龄过大已无法受孕。

**5. deform** to change the usual shape of something 畸形

*e.g.* The heat has deformed the plastic. 热能使塑料变形。

The baby's foot was deformed after the operation. 那个婴儿的脚在手术后变了形。

**6. overwhelm** defeat something or somebody completely 击败,胜过

*e.g.* He was overwhelmed when he got the news that our football team won the championship. 当得知我们的足球队赢得了冠军时,他激动万分。

Grief overwhelmed us at the sad news. 听到这个坏消息,我们无法忍受心中的悲痛。

**7. consumption** the use of something 消费

*e.g.* Fuel consumption has risen dramatically in the last few years. 人们对燃料的消费在最近的几年里有了明显的增长。

Patients are advised to cut down on the consumption of alcohol. 病人被要求减少饮用酒精饮料。

**8. impose** have a bad effect on somebody by causing some kind of disease 作用于

*e.g.* The government imposed a ban on the sale of ivory. 政府颁布了一个关于象牙买卖的禁令。

The president's health care proposal would not impose any burden on the state's finances. 总统的健康护理计划不会对国家财政造成负担。

**9. prohibit** forbid 禁止

*e.g.* Children under the age of eighteen are prohibited to enter the public bars. 18岁以下的少年儿童禁止进入公共酒吧。

Smoking is prohibited in classrooms. 教室里禁止吸烟。

**10. commercial** something related to commodity 商业的

*e.g.* I used to like his music very much but now they've become very commercial. 我过去很喜欢他的音乐,但是现在他的作品已经商业化了。

Gary failed to see the commercial value of his discovery. 格瑞没看到他这个发现的商业价值。

**11. campaign** parade or movement 运动

*e.g.* During the campaign, many workers marched on the street. 在这个运动中,许多工人上街游行。

A campaign for equal rights was organized by the black in the city. 这个城市的黑人组织了争取平等权利的运动。

**12. influential** with great influence on something 有影响力的

*e.g.* "Reader Digest" is an influential magazine in the world. 《读者文摘》是世界上有影响力的杂志。

He was such an influential political leader in the movement that the government was planning to murder him. 他在这个运动中是这么一个有权威的政治领袖以至于政府想要暗杀他。

## Exercises

### 1. Spelling.

- 1) The p \_\_\_\_\_ women are treated well in public places.
- 2) The government p \_\_\_\_\_ spitting everywhere.
- 3) He was o \_\_\_\_\_ with the victory.
- 4) The members of the party are most i \_\_\_\_\_ men.
- 5) During the c \_\_\_\_\_, many workers have been hurt by the police.

**2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1) Smoking may cause a lot of deaths in our life.
- 2) The people who died because of smoking are all adults.
- 3) The government has taken different actions to prohibit smoking and some of them are effective.
- 4) If the pregnant women smoke, it will influence the infant badly.
- 5) Some farmers object to polishing the cigarettes sale because of their economic interest.

**3. Choose the best answer.**

- 1) According to researchers, what illnesses are caused by heavy smoking?  
A. Cancer.                  B. Heart disease.                  C. Pneumonia.                  D. Fever.
- 2) How many Americans died of such diseases in 1978?  
A. 346,000.                  B. 6 million.                  C. 50,000,000.                  D. None of the above.
- 3) What might happen if a woman smokes regularly during pregnancy?  
A. She will probably die of smoking.  
B. She will give birth to an ugly baby.  
C. Various diseases relating to smoking will visit her.  
D. Both B and C.
- 4) In what ways have various governments tried to reduce tobacco consumption?  
A. Governments have tried to reduce tobacco consumption.  
B. Governments are opposed to those who have forbidden tobacco consumption.  
C. Governments ordered tobacco producers to pay heavy taxes.  
D. Both A and C.
- 5) According to the text, is the sale of tobacco forbidden in any country?  
A. Yes.                                  B. No.  
C. The author didn't give the answer.                  D. Neither "Yes" nor "No".

## Passage 2

“Body Clocks” are biological<sup>1</sup> methods of controlling body activities. Every living thing has one. In humans, a body clock controls normal<sup>2</sup> periods of sleeping

and waking. It controls the times when you are most likely to feel pain. Eating, sleeping and exercising at about the same time each day will help keep body activities normal. But changes in your life—a new job, for example—destroy the balance and thus cause health problems. You could have difficult sleeping, for example. Scientists suggest that early afternoon is the best time of day for physical exercise. They say we are stronger and faster then. Later, about four o'clock, most people feel tired because of the drop of sugar level in the blood. Early afternoon also is a good time to do tasks<sup>3</sup> involving<sup>4</sup> memory and mathematics. If you must study, however, do it just before going to sleep at night. Scientists say you are more likely to remember information when there is a short delay<sup>5</sup> between study and bed. Body clocks control all the activities from day to day. They also produce changes about every ninety minutes during the day. At the end of such a time period, our ability to think hard begins to weaken. That is the time we are most likely to daydream. Within fifteen minutes, we are ready to go back to what we were doing.

### Notes

**1. biological** something related to biology 生物学的

*e.g.* His theory is quite new in the field of biological research. 在生物研究的领域他的见解是全新的。

No one can match him in the knowledge of biological warfare. 没人能够在生物学方面与他相比。

**2. normal** developed in the expected way 正常的

*e.g.* In the western countries it's normal for students to pay tuitions by themselves. 在西方国家中,学生自己担负学费是很正常的。

He seems a perfectly normal baby. 他看起来是一个完全正常的孩子。

**3. task** assignment 任务

*e.g.* Our main task is to improve the economy. 我们主要的任务是发展经济。

He has given the task of distributing the pamphlets to the volunteers. 他已经把分发小册子的任务给了志愿者。

**4. involve** cause somebody to become connected or concerned 相关,有联系的

*e.g.* What will the job involve? 这份工作包括什么?

These changes will involve everyone in the staff. 这些变化将关系着组里的每一个人。

**5. delay** put off 延误

*e.g.* The bad weather delayed our landing for about one hour. 这种坏天气已经延误我们着陆一个小时了。

Ralph decided to delay his trip until April. 鲁尔夫决定把他的旅行推迟到四月。

## Exercises

### 1. Spelling.

- 1) Does the company go in a n \_\_\_\_\_ way?
- 2) The plane was d \_\_\_\_\_ landing by the heavy fog in the city.
- 3) All the officials i \_\_\_\_\_ in the case were put into prison.
- 4) Most students are interested in a \_\_\_\_\_ held by the students' union.
- 5) The doctor says that he needs more p \_\_\_\_\_ exercises.

### 2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1) You should play tennis or recite some new words at two o'clock in the afternoon.
- 2) An interval between your work can help a lot.
- 3) We'd better go to bed earlier in order to have good spirit tomorrow morning.
- 4) All our daily activities are concerning with a special real clock in our body.
- 5) Our human beings' times of sleeping and waking are the same.

### 3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one can help maintain balance in the "body clock"  
B. scientists have worked out "body clock" methods to control body activities  
C. body activities are under the control of an unseen force  
D. the human body is always in balance
- 2) Irregular signs shown by "body clocks" may serve as a warning of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the breakup of the body clock      B. possible illnesses  
C. difficulty in sleeping      D. growing old
- 3) We tend to do physical exercise early in the afternoon because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we feel tired of doing anything else      B. the level of sugar in the blood drops  
C. we cannot study then      D. our body is most active then
- 4) The author suggests that the best time to study is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at night      B. late afternoon      C. at about 4 o'clock      D. in the morning
- 5) According to the passage, we are most likely to daydream \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the morning      B. every hour in the day time  
C. both in the morning and afternoon      D. in the afternoon

## Passage 3

Old age in the United States presents<sup>1</sup> many problems and opportunities. As a result of improved medical services, people live longer than they used to. This increase in longevity<sup>2</sup> creates<sup>3</sup> a wide range of social needs that didn't exist when the av-



erage life expectancy was lower. The medical speciality of gerontology<sup>4</sup> has opened research areas and careers related only to the elderly.

Because of changes in the family structure from extended to nuclear, the elderly have to create existences apart from basically small family units. This situation is complicated<sup>5</sup> by the fact that many of their friends may have died and their children may have moved away.

The elderly person must set up a new life. Often, the elderly must rely on a fixed income—Social Security<sup>6</sup> and pensions<sup>7</sup>—and gradually diminishing<sup>8</sup> savings. While some live with their children, many more live by themselves with a friend, or in a nursing home.

However, the increasing proportion<sup>9</sup> of elderly people has given them a new political power. They have formed organizations such as the Gray Panthers to voice their own needs and concerns to local, state, and federal agencies<sup>10</sup>. Lobbying<sup>11</sup> for such issues as increased Social Security benefits, better health care, income tax benefits, and rent<sup>12</sup> controls has brought to the public an increased awareness of the determination of the elderly to assert their ability to deal effectively with their own lives.

### Notes

**1. present** give or cause 给予,赠予

*e.g.* The president presented him a gold cup for his outstanding achievement. 总统因为他杰出的成绩给予他一个金杯。

What are you presented in the ceremony? 在典礼上你得到了什么?

**2. longevity** great length of life 寿命

*e.g.* The inhabitants enjoy good health and longevity. 这里的人们都健康长寿。

Can you tell us some secrets about longevity? 你能告诉我们长寿的秘诀吗?

**3. create** to cause something new to exist 创造

*e.g.* The young man created a new way to control the machine. 这个年轻人创造了一种控制机器的新方法。

The writer creates his own language. 这个作家创造出他自己的语言风格。

**4. gerontology** a scientific study of old age 老年病学

**5. complicated** complex and not easy to understand 复杂的

*e.g.* The case is so complicated that about 129 officials are involved. 案件是如此的复杂以至于大约 129 位公务员被牵连在内。

The human brain is an incredibly complicated organ. 人的大脑是一种非常复杂的器官。

**6. security** safety 安全

*e.g.* Strict security measures were in force during the president's visit. 在总统访问期间,采