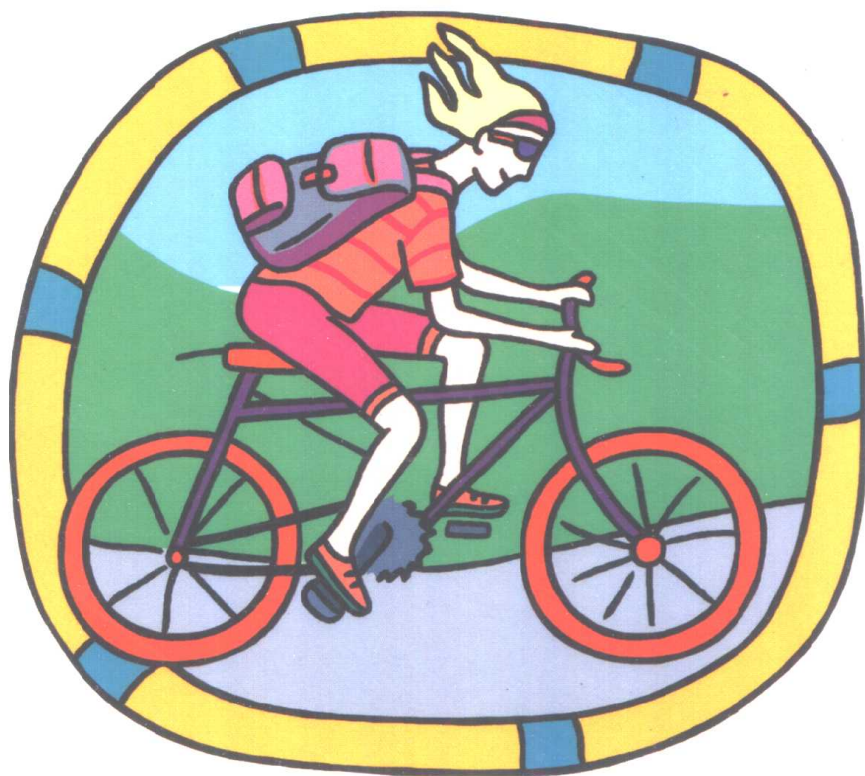


全国著名外国语学校教师联合编写组编写



高一同步

英语阅读 天天练



本书主编 龚芬芳 蒋亦雷
丛书顾问 Mr.Noel Doherty
(加拿大籍英语教育专家)

机械工业出版社



名篇精选 名师精讲
一课一练 日积月累

聪明英语系列

英语阅读天天练

高一同步

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机械工业出版社

本书精选 96 篇具有代表性、难易度适中、题材多样的英文短篇原作,在诸位经验丰富、富于开拓精神的英语教师的精心创造下,设计了科学实用的“日积月累”等栏目和有针对性、形式多样的练习题,并对答案进行了详尽到位的分析。全书分为 24 个单元,由浅入深,循序渐进,每个单元都有一篇科技题材的文章,内容新颖,趣味性强。在书中栏目的引导下精读每一篇文章,可少走弯路,快速提高阅读理解水平,聪明地学习英语。本书专为高中一年级水平的英语学习者打造,适合一天一练。

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前 言

随着我国加入 WTO 和北京申办 2008 年奥运会的成功,我国与世界各国的经济往来和文化交流将越来越频繁和多样化,中国人到国外求学、经商、工作、旅游等也日益增多。英语作为一种世界性的语言,是我们走出国门与外国人交流的必备工具,因此,学好英语对我国中学生显得愈来愈重要了。

编写意图

学习一门语言,不外乎听、说、读、写,而这四者并不是孤立进行的,而是相辅相成的。然而对于非英语国家的人学习英语来说,听和说的训练受到了语言环境的限制,大量的阅读就成了快速提高英语水平的捷径。通过阅读来增强语感,将学到的词、短语、句子及语法在阅读中运用,分析句子,理解文章意思,学习正确的用法,从而达到熟能生巧。这也是目前中、小学英语教育、教材改革的方向。

分析近年来的中考、高考英语试卷,可以很明显地发现一个现象:阅读理解篇幅及难度明显增加,学生在阅读理解、完形填空中的失分率居高不下。由此可见,英语阅读理解对中学生学好外语的重要性。鉴于此诸多因素,我们精心策划并组织了一批有经验并能代表英语教学先进方向的一线优秀教师,编著了这套聪明英语系列丛书。

之所以叫“聪明英语”,是因为我们编写这套丛书的主旨力图从一个全新的视角,为中学生打造一套针对性强、篇幅适中、紧扣教学大纲、直击中、高考的阅读训练书。让学生不必再为望着茫茫的英语阅读资料无从下手而彷徨,不必再为读了许多文章,做了一大堆练习题,阅读水平却不见长进而苦恼。

本书特点

精炼和原汁原味

对于以学习语言为主要目的的中学生而言,英语阅读训练并不是什么样的文章都适合阅读,也不是读得越多越好,而是要有针对性,文章要有代表性,否则会走许多弯路,事倍功半。

因此,本书首先注重所选的文章具有很强的代表性,不求多,只求精和实用,文章结构难易度和生词量适中,包含的语法现象有针对性。与中学英语教学大纲和考试大纲保持一致。为了确保语言的纯正性和文章的原汁原味,我们所选的文章,皆选自英、美、加、澳等国家和港、台地区的中小学教材、辅导用书以及最新外文期刊、报纸等,并精选了一些省市重点中学的重要测试题。

文章新,功能全面实用

兴趣是学习最好的老师,尤其对于中学生,充满新鲜感和好奇性的文章能够吸引他们的注意力。

本丛书所选文章具有内容新鲜、有时代感、贴近生活、趣味性等特点,文章体裁多样,题材丰富。为了体现21世纪科技时代感,本丛书着重突出科技英语阅读,所选文章涵盖当前最新、最有意义、最有趣的各种高新科学技术。学生在学习语言的同时还能学到许多科学知识。

同步训练,循序渐进,设计新颖,解析到位

冰冻三尺非一日之寒,本丛书旨在为各年级学生打下一个坚实的英语阅读基础,因此,在设计上力求使之成为适合同步一课一练的形式。并将其中的重点词汇、疑难语法进行精要解释和归纳,设计了“日积月累”栏目,读者不但可以泛读全文,还可以精读,进一步理解全文,避免走马观花、似是而非。

题型多样,是本书一大特点,阅读理解训练题都是根据理解文章内容的具体需要而编写的,既有传统的“四选一”,又增加了“对号入座”、“T or F题”、“难句翻译”等。

英语阅读理解中难度最高的是科技题材的文章,语篇结构较为复杂,信息量大,句子结构复杂,学生的得分较低,故本书把科技英语作为每一个单元的重点。并将文中较难理解但具有代表性的

句子拿出来让学生翻译,使学生进一步理解文章,彻底地提高阅读理解水平。

全真模拟,强化训练

考试是检验学生英语水平的重要手段,我们为初、高中毕业班各单独设计了一本书,进行考前强化突破训练,全真模拟中考、高考完形填空和阅读理解试题,文章编排由浅入深,并增加了难句翻译,有助于学生短时间内快速提高阅读水平和应试能力,取得高分。

本丛书共分8册:《英语阅读天天练》初中一、二、三年级和高中一、二、三年级分册;《中考英语阅读·完形大灌篮》、《高考英语阅读·完形大灌篮》供不同需求的读者选用。

丛书编著力量雄厚

本丛书由北京西城外国语学校、长春外国语学校、成都外国语学校、武汉外国语学校等著名外国语学校教师联合编写组编写,北京西城外国语学校副校长王萍兰女士任丛书编委会主任,并特聘加拿大籍英语教育专家 Noel Doherty 先生为本丛书顾问。

丛书作者队伍经验丰富,实力雄厚,将外国语学校先进的英语教学理念融入到书中。让每一位致力于学好外语的中学生都有机会接触重点外国语学校的一流外语教育,体验英语学习的乐趣,聪明地学习英语。

编 者

2002年8月

目

录

Unit 1	1	Lesson 4	57
Lesson 1	1	Unit 7	60
Lesson 2	3	Lesson 1	60
Lesson 3	5	Lesson 2	62
Lesson 4	7	Lesson 3	64
Unit 2	11	Lesson 4	67
Lesson 1	11	Unit 8	71
Lesson 2	13	Lesson 1	71
Lesson 3	14	Lesson 2	73
Lesson 4	16	Lesson 3	76
Unit 3	20	Lesson 4	79
Lesson 1	20	Unit 9	83
Lesson 2	22	Lesson 1	83
Lesson 3	25	Lesson 2	85
Lesson 4	27	Lesson 3	87
Unit 4	30	Lesson 4	90
Lesson 1	30	Unit 10	94
Lesson 2	32	Lesson 1	94
Lesson 3	34	Lesson 2	96
Lesson 4	36	Lesson 3	99
Unit 5	40	Lesson 4	101
Lesson 1	40	Unit 11	105
Lesson 2	42	Lesson 1	105
Lesson 3	44	Lesson 2	107
Lesson 4	46	Lesson 3	111
Unit 6	50	Lesson 4	114
Lesson 1	50	Unit 12	118
Lesson 2	52	Lesson 1	118
Lesson 3	54	Lesson 2	120

Lesson 3	122	Unit 19	194
Lesson 4	124	Lesson 1	194
Unit 13	128	Lesson 2	196
Lesson 1	128	Lesson 3	198
Lesson 2	130	Lesson 4	202
Lesson 3	132	Unit 20	205
Lesson 4	135	Lesson 1	205
Unit 14	138	Lesson 2	208
Lesson 1	138	Lesson 3	210
Lesson 2	140	Lesson 4	212
Lesson 3	142	Unit 21	216
Lesson 4	144	Lesson 1	216
Unit 15	148	Lesson 2	219
Lesson 1	148	Lesson 3	221
Lesson 2	151	Lesson 4	223
Lesson 3	153	Unit 22	226
Lesson 4	156	Lesson 1	226
Unit 16	160	Lesson 2	229
Lesson 1	160	Lesson 3	231
Lesson 2	162	Lesson 4	234
Lesson 3	165	Unit 23	237
Lesson 4	167	Lesson 1	237
Unit 17	171	Lesson 2	238
Lesson 1	171	Lesson 3	241
Lesson 2	174	Lesson 4	243
Lesson 3	177	Unit 24	246
Lesson 4	179	Lesson 1	246
Unit 18	183	Lesson 2	248
Lesson 1	183	Lesson 3	251
Lesson 2	186	Lesson 4	253
Lesson 3	188		
Lesson 4	190	参考答案	256

Unit 1



Ready? Go!

Lesson 1

In the water around New York City is a very small island called Liberty Island. On Liberty Island there is a very special statue (塑像) called the Statue of Liberty. It is one of the most famous sights in the world.

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. The statue was made by a French man named Frederic Auguste Bartholdi. The inner support system was designed by Gustave Eiffel, the same man who made the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Liberty, of course, means freedom, and the Statue of Liberty was given to the United States to celebrate the one-hundredth year of U.S. Independence (独立) from England. The statue was built in France, taken apart piece by piece, and then rebuilt in the United States. It was opened for the public on October 28, 1886.

As you might expect, the statue is very big. Visitors can ride an elevator from the ground to the bottom of the statue. If they want to, they can then walk up the 168 steps to reach the head of the statue where they can look out and enjoy the beautiful sight of the city of New York.

第一单元



Training Base(阅读理解练习)

根据短文选择最佳答案:

1. A good title for this selection is _____.





- A. Famous Sights in the world
B. Liberty Island
C. The statue of Liberty
D. A gift from France
2. The word "sights" in the first paragraph means _____.
A. a small present or gift
B. a kind of postcard
C. the power of seeing
D. something that you can see
3. The statue was built in _____.
A. France
B. The U.S.A
C. England
D. Liberty Island
4. We may conclude that the elevator does not _____.
A. go fast enough
B. cost a lot of money
C. go to the top
D. both A and B
5. The man who made the part of the statue that we can see on the outside was _____.
A. An unknown architect
B. Bartholdi
C. Eiffel
D. both B and C



日积月累

1. the statue of Liberty 自由女神像
2. take apart 分解
3. inner support system 内部支撑系统
4. elevator *n.* 升降机; 电梯; 与 lift 同义
5. Eiffel Tower 埃菲尔铁塔, 法国著名建筑物
6. as you might expect 正如你想像的 expect = imagine





Light travels at a speed which is about a million times faster than that of sound. In one second, light travels about 300,000 kilometers, but sound travels only 344 meters. You can get some idea of this difference by watching the start of a running match. If you stand quite far away from the starter(发令员), you can see smoke come from his gun before the sound reaches your ears.

The fast speed of light produces(产生)some strange facts. Sunlight takes about 8 minutes to reach us. If you look at the light of the moon tonight, remember that the light rays(射线) left the moon 1.3 seconds before they reached you. The nearest star is so far away that the light which you can see from it tonight started to travel to you 4 years ago at a speed of nearly 2 million kilometers every minute. The light from some of tonight's stars started on its journey(旅程) towards you even before you were born.

Thus, if we want to be honest, we cannot say, "The stars are shining brightly tonight." We have to say, "The stars look pretty. They were shining four years ago but their light has just reached our earth."



Training Base(阅读理解练习)

根据短文选择最佳答案:

- The best title (题目) of this passage is _____.
 A. Light Travels Faster Than Sound
 B. Stars Are Very Far Away From Us
 C. The Speed of Light
 D. It's not correct to say "The Stars Are Shining Brightly Tonight"
- If you stand 200 meters away from a man who is firing a gun





to start a running match, you will find out that _____ .

- A. light travels a million times faster than sound
 - B. the smoke of the gun gets into your sight after the sound of the gun-shot
 - C. sound travels less fast than light
 - D. the sound of the gun will reach you at the same time with the light of the smoke
3. Sunlight obviously _____ than the light of the moon .
- A. has to travel a greater distance
 - B. moves less quickly
 - C. travels much more quickly
 - D. is less powerful
4. The scientific way of saying "The stars are shining brightly tonight" should be _____ .
- A. the stars have been shining all the time
 - B. the stars seen tonight will be shining four years later
 - C. the stars were shining long ago but are seen tonight
 - D. the starlight seen tonight could be seen four years ago
5. The light of the nearest star you see tonight has been _____ for years.
- A. on the earth
 - B. on the moon
 - C. away from the sun
 - D. away from itself



日积月累

- 1. running match 赛跑比赛
- 2. honest *adj.* 诚实的
- 3. get some idea 得到某些启发
- 4. start on = begin on 开始
- 5. quite far away from 足够远
- 6. at a speed of 以某种速度





Mr. Hunt had a middle school in a town. His wife was one of his classmates. The woman learned nothing in the middle school. But she wasn't worried about anything. Her parents could give her all. She married poor Mr. Hunt but made him listen to her. He was busy and the woman had to stay at home by herself. But she hated the lonely life. Her father introduced her to some businessmen who wanted to employ her. But she liked to stay with the children. So she asked her husband to allow her to work in his school. At first Mr. Hunt didn't agree with her. So she did not supply any money to him. And it meant that the school was going to be shut. The poor man had to give in. The woman knew neither maths nor physics. She thought she often went to the zoo, so she decided to teach the students biology. But she didn't know how to teach the subject at all. She thought hard and hard, finally she brought the children to the zoo.

Pointing to a crocodile, she shouted, "Look at it carefully, children! It's a whale!"

"Excuse me, mamma," said a student. "It's a crocodile!"

"Shut up!" Mrs. Hunt said angrily. "It's a whale!"

Just at that moment the crocodile came out of the water, climbed up a rock and stayed there. The boy shouted, "Look, Mrs. Hunt! A whale never comes out of the water and has a rest on the rock!"

"Can't you see the whale resting on the rock?" Mrs. Hunt said happily.





Training Base(阅读理解练习)

根据短文选择最佳答案:

1. Why wasn't Mrs. Hunt worried about anything?
A. She earned a lot of money by herself.
B. Her parents were very rich and could give her all.
C. She was a teacher.
D. A, B and C.
2. At first, Mr. Hunt didn't agree with his wife, because _____.
A. she did not know how to teach the subject at all
B. she was his classmates
C. she made him listen to her
D. she was busy doing housework
3. The husband had to give in, the reason is _____.
A. he didn't want to shut his school
B. he loved his wife deeply
C. his wife could teach well
D. the students needed his wife
4. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. Shut or Open?
B. Could She Teach?
C. A Whale or A Crocodile
D. A Biology Teacher



日积月累

1. worry about 担忧, 担心, 发愁
e.g. Don't worry if you can't finish it.
你做不完也不必担心。
2. allow to 允许, 许可, 准允做某事
e.g. My boss doesn't allow me to use telephone.





我的老板不允许我使用电话。

3. agree with 同意,赞成,(与某人)意见一致

e.g. I agree with his opinion. 我同意他的观点。

4. supply to 供给或供应某人所需或可用的物品;向某人提供某物。

e.g. A company supplied heating oil to homes.

一个公司向住户供应燃油。

5. give in

1)向某人(某事物)屈服,让步,投降

e.g. She never gives in. 她决不屈服。

2)将某物呈交给某人

e.g. Please give your examination paper in to the teacher.

请把你的考卷交给老师。

6. climb up 攀爬

e.g. Monkeys can climb up trees well.

猴子能很好地爬树。

Lesson 4

第一单元

Rabies(狂犬病)is causing problems along the East Coast of the United States. This year, the number of rabies cases reported in New York, New Jersey, Florida and Connecticut has gone up.

Rabies is a disease in animals. It is caused by a germ when one animal bites another, the disease is spread.

All mammals(哺乳动物)can get rabies, but it is most often found in wild animals such as raccoons, skunks and foxes. A dog or a cat can get rabies if it is bitten by a diseased animal. So can people. Rabies can kill animals and people that are not treated by a vet(兽医)or a doctor right away.

How can you tell if an animal has rabies? It acts strangely. It may be mean or it may be unusually friendly and show no fear of peo-





ple.

Rabies Safety Warnings

- (1) Stay away from strange animals. Never touch or feed them.
- (2) Make sure all pets, such as dogs, cats and horses, get shots.
- (3) Keep pets to protect them from getting rabies at night, and feed pets indoors.
- (4) If your pet has been in a fight, wear gloves to touch it. Take your pet to the vet.
- (5) If you are bitten by a wild or stray animal or by a pet that is acting in an unusual way, see a doctor right away.



Training Base(阅读理解练习)

根据短文选择最佳答案:

1. What is rabies?
 - A. A common disease in China.
 - B. A social problem.
 - C. A scientific question.
 - D. A deadly disease.
2. If an animal gets rabies, how will it act?
 - A. It will act in a strange way.
 - B. It won't be afraid of people.
 - C. It is unusually friendly.
 - D. All of the above.
3. If your pet is bitten by an animal having rabies, what should you do?
 - A. Go to a doctor yourself at once.
 - B. Kill it immediately.
 - C. Be careful and throw it.
 - D. Take it to the vet.
4. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. How is rabies spread and how can it be prevented?





- B. Rabies should be prevented at once.
- C. Rabies is on the rise all over the world.
- D. We needn't be afraid of rabies.

5. From this passage, we can see that _____ .

- A. the safety warnings are worth listening to
- B. the warnings are only for those who love pets
- C. rabies can hardly be prevented
- D. we should kill all strange animals as soon as possible

根据短文翻译下列句子:

6. How can you tell if an animal has rabies? It acts strangely. It may be mean or it may be unusually friendly and show no fear of people.

7. Make sure all pets, such as dogs, cats and horses, get shots.



日积月累

1. go up

1) 上升; 上涨

e.g. The price of rice is going up. 大米的价格在上涨。

2) 兴建

e.g. New office buildings are going up everywhere.
到处都在兴建新的办公大楼。

3) 烧毁; 炸毁

e.g. The whole building went up on September, the 11th.
整幢大楼在 9 月 11 日被炸毁了。

2. treat

1) v. 医治

e.g. Last month the hospital treated forty cases of cancer.
上个月, 这家医院医治了 40 例癌症。

2) v. 对待

e.g. They treat their children very well.

