



中学英语 阅读训练 与测试

高一

张建伟 主编

ZHONGXUE YINGYU
YUEDU XUNLIAN YU CESH



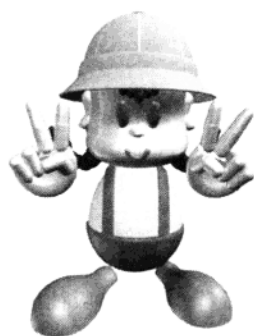
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主编 张建伟

编者 张佩珍 潘 萍



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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的关注焦点,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

Passage 1

Fame¹ troubled Marie Curie and also her husband, because science was their world and in this world of science fame and honour² to persons had no value³. One day, when a writer for a newspaper tried to ask Marie about herself and her thoughts and her beliefs, she answered him, "In science we must be interested in things, not in persons." Much of the real character and spirit of this unusual woman was found in these few words, which she was later often to repeat. One evening, at a big party, a friend asked her if she would like to see the King of Greece, who was also a guest. She answered in her simple manner, "I do not see the value of it." Then, seeing that she had hurt the feelings of her friend, she quickly added, "But...but...of course, I shall do whatever⁴ you please. Just as you please."

Notes

1. **fame** the condition of being well known and talked about 名声, 声誉
e.g. The young musician rose quickly to fame. 那个年轻的音乐家很快就出名了。
2. **honour** great respect, often publicly expressed 荣誉
e.g. They fought for the honour of their country. 他们为祖国的荣誉而战斗。
3. **value** usefulness of something 价值
4. **whatever** anything like that 无论什么, 不管什么
e.g. You can eat whatever you like. 你愿意吃什么就吃什么。

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) The information will be of great v _____ to us in our research work.
- 2) Don't t _____ yourself about such a trifle(小事).
- 3) She was as s _____ as a child.
- 4) My son is i _____ in science.
- 5) We decide to do it, w _____ happens.

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

- 1) Marie's husband also paid his attention to scientific research.
- 2) From this passage we believed that Marie Curie refused to answer the writer's questions.
- 3) Marie Curie's friend was unhappy with Marie's answer at the big party.
- 4) Marie Curie was eager to meet the King of Greece at the big party.
- 5) Marie Curie was a kind-hearted woman.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) What was most valuable to Marie Curie?
 - A. Science and research.
 - B. Fame and honour.
 - C. Character and spirit.
 - D. Persons and things.
- 2) The writer for a newspaper was interested in _____.
 - A. things
 - B. Marie Curie
 - C. Marie's husband
 - D. persons
- 3) Why did Marie Curie's friend suggest she meet the King of Greece? It might be because her friend herself _____.
 - A. came from Greece
 - B. was an official
 - C. enjoyed meeting great persons
 - D. knew the King of Greece well
- 4) What might happen at last?
 - A. The King was angry with Marie Curie.
 - B. Marie Curie met the King of Greece.
 - C. The King wrote a letter to invite Marie to his country.
 - D. Marie Curie held a party for the King.
- 5) What we should mainly learn from Marie is we should _____.
 - A. fix our attention to our work and study
 - B. attend parties and meetings frequently
 - C. sing high praise of officials
 - D. try hard to get fame and honour

Passage 2

Dear sir,

I read your story (the 4th of February) about the cost¹ of living in the country rather² more than in the town, and I agree³ with most of the points that you made. My husband and I lived in the middle of Holton until two years ago, a seaside town of nearly five hundred thousand people. When my husband stopped working, we moved

to our present house in a small village at the foot of Roland Hill, and there is no doubt⁴ that our costs are higher now.

I have to do my shopping in a small shop, where the food is more expensive than that in cities, it costs more to travel by bus; and because the man who comes to mend the television or the washing machine has to come farther, we have to pay more.

But it does not cost much to enjoy what is beautiful in the country; and peace and quiet are cheap. Many people spend a great deal of time and money driving into the country to enjoy the simple things of life; yet, we can enjoy them just by going out of the front door. It costs more to live than it did in Holton, but now life is really worth living.

Yours,
Mrs Randall

Notes

1. **cost** the price of making or producing something 费用
e. g. Their prices are high because production costs are very great. 因为成本高, 所以价格就高。
2. **rather** quite 相当
3. **agree** to accept an idea or opinion 同意
e. g. Do you agree with me about the need for more schools? 关于多建一些学校的事, 你同意吗?
4. **doubt** to be uncertain 怀疑
e. g. Do you doubt my words? 你怀疑我的话吗?

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) The c _____ of living in the city is increasing day by day.
- 2) When the teacher came into the classroom, the students s _____.
- 3) There was an old tree at the f _____ of the mountain.
- 4) The phrase "e _____ oneself" means "have a good time".
- 5) The rarer(稀少的) it is, the more it is w _____.

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

- 1) Mrs Randall and her husband lived in the middle of Holton for two years.
- 2) Mrs Randall has to do her shopping in small shops where the food is cheaper than that in the city supermarket.
- 3) Not everything costs Mrs Randall more than the others.

- 4) It is easy to enjoy the simple things in the country.
5) Mrs Randall and her husband will go back to Holton and stay there for the rest of their lives.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) The story of the 4th of February is about whether _____.
A. it costs more to live in one country rather than another
B. it costs more to move from the town to the country than the other way round
C. it is better for old people to live in the town or in the country
D. it is more expensive to live in the town or in the country
- 2) Holton is a _____.
A. big city
B. small town beside the sea
C. town of nearly a million people
D. small village until two years ago
- 3) It costs more to live in the country because _____.
A. the men who mend the television have to come by bus
B. food costs more in small shops
C. the television goes wrong more often in the country
D. Mrs Randall has to travel by bus to the city shop
- 4) To enjoy what is beautiful, the Randalls _____.
A. have to drive only for a short time
B. simply walk out of their front door
C. spend time and money
D. can have none of the simple things of life
- 5) Although it costs less to live in a town, _____.
A. it costs more to live in Holton than in a small village
B. life is not worth living in Holton
C. life is more worth living in the country
D. life is worth only when you live in a small village

Passage 3

On a very cold winter day, a group of Japanese children travelled long distances¹ and arrived at a small island where nobody lived. After setting up a camp, they caught fish in the sea, and walked on the snow in search of² firewood, wild fruit and fresh water. Then they made a fire³ to prepare a meal. They were not homeless children or modern Robinson. They were all pupils from a primary school and

campers of special "hardship⁴ camp".

Every year primary and middle schools in Japan organize such camps to develop the children's spirit of bearing⁵ hardships. Such places as thick forests and far-off mountains are often chosen as camp sites.

The Japanese educational circles generally consider it necessary to give children opportunities of suffering hardships. Children in Japan now may hardly find times of hardships, thanks to⁶ the rapid growth of national economy⁷ and marked improvement in the people's living conditions. The experts think that such hardship camps can help children learn to exist and develop in the struggle against nature in modern society.

It's reported such hardship camps are warmly accepted by both Japanese school children and their parents.

Notes

1. distance 距离

2. in search of 寻找, 寻求

e.g. He is in search of a house. 他正在找房子。

3. make a fire 生火

e.g. Then they made a fire to prepare a meal. 然后他们生火准备做饭。

4. hardship 困难

5. bear endure something 忍受, 吃苦

6. thanks to 幸亏, 由于

e.g. Thanks to your help, we finish the work. 多亏了你的帮助, 我们完成了这项工作。

7. economy 经济

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) He g _____ gets up very early.
- 2) I take this o _____ of thanking you.
- 3) There is nothing to c _____ between the two.
- 4) He is always the first to bear h _____.
- 5) Salt e _____ in many things.

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

- 1) On a very cold winter day, a group of Japanese children travelled long distances for enjoyments.
- 2) The hardship camps are usually set up by a beautiful seaside.
- 3) Every year the parents organized a special "hardship camp" to develop the children's spirit

of bearing hardships.

- 4) Because of the rapid growth of national economy and improvement of people's living conditions, the children live too much comfortably.
- 5) It's reported such hardship camps are warmly accepted by both Japanese school children and their parents.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) Many Japanese children set up camps in far-off mountains or forests to _____.
A. be modern Robinson
B. suffer hardships
C. stay away from the troubles at home
D. enjoy travelling
- 2) Children in Japan now hardly find times of hardships because _____.
A. they have too much homework to do every day
B. their parents do most of the things for them
C. their living conditions are greatly improved
D. they don't go out often
- 3) It seems that hardship camps are _____ in Japan.
A. getting fewer and fewer B. very popular
C. not necessary among the children D. good to those who are homeless
- 4) What one group of children did on a small island could help them learn _____.
A. how to travel in places where nobody lived
B. about islands and seas
C. what to do at home after school
D. to exist in the struggle against nature
- 5) What seems to be a problem to children in Japan today according to the passage?
A. What to do at school. B. Where to go to set up camps.
C. How to develop in modern society. D. Whether to get children to go out.

Unit Two

Passage 1

During the Second World War it was very difficult for ordinary people to travel by plane, because the seats were needed for important government and army people.

Mr Brown worked for the government during the war. He acted as¹ an ordinary cook but in fact he was doing very secret work, and nobody was allowed to know how important he was except for² a few very top people.

One day Mr Brown had to fly to London to make a report to some important people in the government and army. He placed an order³ for a seat in a plane. But when Mr Brown was about to⁴ get onto the plane, an important army officer came to the airport at the last minute, and Mr Brown's seat was given to the officer, so Mr Brown had to wait for the next plane which was to fly to London two days later.

It was not until he reached London that the high-ranking officer discovered that the man whose seat he had taken was the very one whose report he had flown to the city to listen to!

Notes

1. **act as** 担当, 担任

e.g. He acts as an interpreter. 他担任翻译。

2. **except for** 除……外

e.g. His composition is good except for some spelling mistakes. 除了有一些拼写错误外, 他的作文写得很好。

3. **place an order** 订购

e.g. He placed an order for the air ticket. 他订购了一张机票。

4. **be about to** 即将

e.g. Autumn harvest is about to come. 秋收快要来了。

Exercises

1. **Spelling.**

1) We have no s _____ from you.

- 2) Don't w _____ for me if I am late.
- 3) Time f _____ like an arrow.
- 4) We have d _____ that she was careless with her work.
- 5) —N _____ we buy a new machine?
—No, we needn't.

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

- 1) During the Second World War it was difficult for people to travel by plane, because there were few planes at that time.
- 2) During the Second World War Mr Brown cooked for a few top people.
- 3) One day, Mr Brown had to fly to London to give a lecture on cooking.
- 4) Because of the bad weather, the plane which Mr Brown got on was delayed.
- 5) In the last sentence "very" means "actual; truly such".

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) During the Second World War, seats on the planes were in great need because _____.
A. there were only a few civilian(民用的) planes
B. they were needed for thousands of people
C. they were mostly taken by the top people who were thought to be very important
D. so many spies had to travel by plane
- 2) Only a few top people were allowed to know how important Mr Brown was because _____.
A. he worked as an ordinary cook
B. he did secret work for the government
C. he was too proud
D. he didn't want to be famous
- 3) Mr Brown's seat was given to a high-ranking officer because _____.
A. Mr Brown was late for the plane
B. the officer would make an important report in London
C. the officer was thought to be much more important than Mr Brown
D. Mr Brown was not able to pay some more money for the seat
- 4) _____ of Mr Brown's listeners knew the reason why Mr Brown was late.
A. Only one B. Most C. All D. None

Passage 2

I decided to go to South Carolina to meet my former schoolmates there. "I could go by bus, but is there any other way?" I wondered. Suddenly an idea occurred to¹ me.

On the school bulletin board², I put up a notice, "Need a driver to Columbia, South Carolina. Weekend. Will share gas. Call me at 7032677."

Jim called. He was a student of history and was going to South Carolina to meet his girlfriend. We arranged³ where to meet and when to start. Then I prepared food and drinks enough for two persons.

It was a long way. Jim proved himself to be a good driver by driving his car fast and steadily⁴. The cars in front of us were slipping behind us one by one. From time to time I served him with food and drink, and we enjoyed talking a lot.

Jim showed great interest in Chinese history. "It's wonderful that you have such a long history," he said, "maybe one day I will visit China as a history researcher." "Good idea! I will be your tour guide." I encouraged him for his future plan.

We talked and laughed all the way to the very doorstep of my friend's flat. "I'll come to pick you up at 10 on Sunday morning." Saying this, he drove away.

Needless to say, it was a happy reunion for several of our schoolmates to meet in a foreign country. We had photos taken, and made *jiaozi* in a big flat. "For our getting together in the US, cheers!" We proposed⁵ a toast⁶ to this happy moment.

In South Carolina there were many Shanxi Chinese students, because South Carolina and Shanxi established⁷ sistership connection, which was set up through the help of the Chinese ambassador⁸ to the US, who was also from Shanxi. When those I met got to know that I had settled down in Shanxi for eight years during the Culture Revolution⁹, they all talked to me like fellow villagers.

The good time passed quickly. It wasn't long before¹⁰ Jim came to pick me up. All of my friends got to see me off. We shook hands and promised to communicate with them as often as possible. I waved good-bye to them as the car drove away.

Notes

1. **occur to** come to one's mind 被想到
e.g. A fresh idea occurred to him. 他想到一个新主意。
2. **bulletin board** notice board 布告牌
3. **arrange** to set in a good or pleasing order 安排
4. **steadily** 平稳地
5. **propose** to suggest 提议, 建议
6. **toast** 干杯
7. **establish** to set up 建立
8. **ambassador** a minister of high rank representing his country in another country either for a special occasion or for a longer period 大使

9. the Culture Revolution 文化大革命

10. It is /was not long before 不久

e.g. It won't be long before we meet again. 不久我们会见面的。

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) It never o _____ to me to phone you.
- 2) She put u _____ an oil painting on the wall.
- 3) The doctor a _____ for me an X-ray examination the next week.
- 4) Don't worry, we have e _____ time to do the work.
- 5) He t _____ to me like an old friend, but I really didn't know him.

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

- 1) The writer found a way to Columbia, South Carolina on foot.
- 2) Jim was interested in Chinese history.
- 3) Jim proved himself to be a good driver by driving his car steadily and slowly.
- 4) During the Culture Revolution, the writer lived in Shanxi for eight years.
- 5) The writer promised to communicate with his schoolmates once a week.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) The writer put up a notice _____.
A. to save some money on the trip
B. to call for a reunion of the Chinese students
C. to take on a driver
D. to seek for ways to spend the weekend
- 2) From the passage we know that the writer was a Chinese _____.
A. tour guide B. traveller
C. student D. ambassador
- 3) The writer must have _____ the trip.
A. paid nothing at all for B. suffered a great deal because of
C. spent a dozen days on D. paid for half of the gas during
- 4) The underlined sentence in the fourth paragraph suggests that _____.
A. Jim drove at a high speed B. the road was rather crowded
C. they didn't start early D. Jim's car ran slowly
- 5) We can conclude from the passage that _____.
A. Jim and the writer didn't study at the same school
B. the writer didn't return to the school in Jim's car
C. Jim was not easy to get along with
D. the writer wasn't born in Shanxi

Passage 3

Very few people came to eat at the White Rose Restaurant, and its owner didn't know what to do. The food there was cheap and good, but nobody seemed¹ to want to eat there.

Then he did something that changed all that, and in a few weeks his restaurant was always full. Whenever a gentleman came in with a lady, a small waiter gave each of them a beautiful menu². The menu looked exactly the same on the outside, but there was an important difference inside. The menu the waiter gave to the man gave the correct price for each dish and each bottle of wine, while the menu he gave to the lady gave a much higher price! So when the man calmly ordered dish after dish and wine, the lady thought he was much more generous³ than he really was!

Notes

1. **seem** appear 好像, 似乎
e.g. She seems happy to me. 我看她好像很高兴。
2. **menu** a list of dishes in a meal or separate meals, especially in a restaurant 菜单
3. **generous** showing readiness to give money, help or kindness, etc. 慷慨的, 大方的

Exercises

1. Spelling.

- 1) He s _____ to know the news.
- 2) This is the s _____ pen that I lost.
- 3) I went in and asked if they had a c _____ suit.
- 4) In these restaurants, people o _____ their food.
- 5) After the storm came a c _____.

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

- 1) After the White Rose Restaurant opened, the restaurant was always full, because the food there was cheap and good.
- 2) Whenever a gentleman came in with a lady, a small waiter gave a beautiful menu to each of them.
- 3) The menus for the man and the lady looked exactly the same both outside and inside.
- 4) Because of the high price in the White Rose Restaurant, the man must bring a lot of money for the dinner.

5) In the White Rose Restaurant, the waiter only asked the lady to order dish and wine.

3. Choose the best answer.

- 1) The waiter gave beautiful menus to _____.
 - A. the gentlemen
 - B. the ladies
 - C. either gentlemen or ladies
 - D. the gentlemen and their lady friends
- 2) The menus for the man and the lady _____.
 - A. were completely different
 - B. were the same on the outside only
 - C. were exactly the same
 - D. changed the prices of food and drinks
- 3) Why was the man calm when he ordered dishes?
 - A. The dishes were not too expensive.
 - B. He was generous before his lady friend.
 - C. He had to pretend to be rich.
 - D. The gentleman was more generous.
- 4) From the passage we learn that _____.
 - A. the prices of food and dishes became much higher
 - B. the man ordered very expensive dishes
 - C. both the men and the lady friends were satisfied with their dinner in the restaurant
 - D. the more expensive, the better the dishes are
- 5) What does the story mainly suggest?
 - A. Businessmen should learn some psychology(心理学).
 - B. People like to go to expensive restaurants.
 - C. Restaurant owners should use different menus for different customers.
 - D. Men and ladies have different requirements.