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ONE-HUNDRED-WORD
READINGS FOR INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

高中
中级 英语百字文阅读

赵 川 编著

武汉大学出版社

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前 言

《高中/中级英语百字文阅读》一书，旨在配合高中英语教学，提高语言点的复现率，培养英语语感，从而提高学生的英语阅读理解能力。本书可作为高中英语阅读训练材料使用外，还适宜于中等英语程度的自学者以及大学低年级学生阅读。

本书共有短文60篇，每篇篇幅在100字左右，约为高中生100秒、大学低年级学生1分钟的阅读量。每篇编排分四个部分：一、短文；二、阅读理解练习；三、注释；四、参考译文。书后附练习答案。

短文节选自近年来美、英等国的多种书刊及《中国日报》部分篇目，有些地方因考虑篇幅及回避生词作些改动。并加小标题。选材涉猎广泛，形式短小精悍，内容新颖活泼，知识性趣味性强。选材大量复现高中现行教材中的词汇短语，生词量控制在3%左右（由构词法原则产生的词汇及少数不影响阅读的人地名不计算在内；书后附人地名简注）。作为整体阅读，读者在使用各篇时可不先看注释，应尽可能地从上下文语言环境中求得对通篇短文的理解，并对照答案或译文自行检验。

部分篇目曾在高中二、三年级和大学公外一、二年级作为补充阅读材料，及标准化测试的阅读理解题部分，效果较好。

由于本人水平有限，书中难免有错误或不妥之处，敬希读者批评指正。

编著者 1988.4.15

Sixty 100—Word Readings

Contents

1. Anglebury	(1)
2. Water Problem.....	(2)
3. British Gas.....	(4)
4. The Hally's Comet.....	(7)
5. London Spreads Out	(10)
6. Family Types	(12)
7. Heathrow Airport	(15)
8. The Artist on the Beach	(17)
9. An Urgent Landing	(19)
10. A New Bridge	(21)
11. Sawat and His Elephant	(24)
12. Green Isle	(26)
13. Dangerous Man Escapes	(28)
14. The Man with a Beard.....	(31)
15. 210 Million "Glasses"	(33)
16. Mariner 10.....	(36)
17. Easy-Payment Plan.....	(38)
18. A Highhanded Action	(40)
19. Problems of Energy Sources	(42)
20. Hospital Costs	(45)

21. The First Settlers and the Forests	(47)
22. The Mediterranean in the Past	(50)
23. Standing Room Only	(52)
24. A Small Tree-Snake	(55)
25. A Millionaire Subsidizes Bright Children...	(57)
26. Wave-Measuring	(60)
27. Sandglass.....	(62)
28. Homing Instinct	(64)
29. Traffic Problems	(66)
30. Gerry's Big Decision	(69)
31. Deserts Spread.....	(72)
32. Mosquitoes	(74)
33. An Old Couple	(77)
34. Women Outlive Men	(79)
35. Reading	(81)
36. A Born Shopper	(83)
37. How to Lose Weight	(85)
38. Past And Present.....	(88)
39. Speech-Making	(90)
40. Working Mothers in the U.S.A.	(92)
41. Two Dramatic Changes.....	(95)
42. A Discussion on the Columbia	(98)
43. Taboos	(100)
44. Fear Pays Off	(103)
45. Eagles	(105)
46. Oil Production	(107)
47. Woman Blows Herself Up	(109)

48. Hotel Saleslady Gets Award	(112)
49. Want to be Slimmer	(115)
50. Super-Glue.....	(118)
51. Boxing And Age	(121)
52. A 100 000-Franc Bet	(124)
53. British Heart Foundation.....	(127)
54. Sleep Research.....	(129)
55. Taking Drugs	(132)
56. Color Blindness	(135)
57. The Newest Trend of China's Hotels.....	(138)
58. Dog Saves Blind Master	(142)
59. Tea-Drinking Prevents Tooth Decay	(145)
60. Aids Victim Flies Home	(148)

1 Anglebury

Anglebury, founded by the Saxons①, is a pleasant small market town. Down the narrow side streets leading off the main High Street are many historic buildings, including a medieval② market hall and St Mary's Church. The site of the town is remarkable, built on a narrow hill between the River Trent and the River Frome, where marshes③ and meadows formed natural defences for the ancient town. A fine view of the town can be seen from the Riverside Park near South Bridge.

(82 words)]

1. Anglebury is the name of
A. a river. B. a market. C. a street. D. a town.
2. Anglebury stands
A. on a hill. B. by a river.
C. on the meadow. D. on the High Street.
3. The remarkable character of Anglebury is its
A. ancient streets. B. historic buildings.
C. ancient churches. D. market halls.
4. According to the passage, we suppose that the
Riverside Park lies

- A. to the north of Anglebury.
- B. in the north of Anglebury.
- C. to the south of Anglebury.
- D. in the south of Anglebury

注释:

- ①Saxons 撒克逊人 (五 六世纪入侵并定居于英国的日耳曼民族)
- ②medieval 中世纪的
- ③marsh 沼泽地; 湿地

参考译文:

1. 盎格厄伯里

盎格厄伯里由撒克逊人建立, 是座怡人的集市小镇。从主街一直到狭窄的小街, 街两旁耸立着许多历史建筑物, 其中包括一座中世纪的集市大厅和圣玛丽教堂。小镇修建的地址独具匠心, 它座落在特伦特河和弗罗姆河之间的一座狭长的小山上, 沼泽地和草地构成了这座古城的天然屏障, 从南桥附近的河滨公园可以领略小镇的秀丽景色。

2 Water Problem

The demand of water in Britain is rising and this causes a problem because it is difficult to meet the increase. But we must find a solution, and it must be soon, because time is running out. Every

man, woman and child in Britain now uses over 60 gallons① a day, and this will double by the year 2000.

But this is not all drinking water, and we could recycle water for other purposes more quickly and cheaply because it does not have to be pure.

(86 words)

5. One of the problems in Britain is that
- A. the water in the rivers is rising high.
 - B. the price of drinking water is rising.
 - C. it is hard to meet the increasing demand for more water.
 - D. people waste water.
6. A solution must be found as soon as possible because
- A. there is a little time left.
 - B. the British are busy.
 - C. time is limited.
 - D. time is flying quickly.
7. At the end of this century each British person will
- A. use more than 120 gallons of water every day.
 - B. use more than 180 gallons of water every day.
 - C. drink more than 120 gallons of water every day.

- D. drink more water than they do now.
8. The writer thinks it possible
- A. to make drinking water pure cheaply.
 - B. to use as much water as one wishes.
 - C. to recycle the used water.
 - D. to drink the used water.

注释:

① gallon 加仑 (液量单位)

参考译文:

2. 供水问题

英国对水的需求量正在增长, 于是引起了难以解决这种需求量增长的问题。我们一定要找到某种解决办法, 而且要尽快, 因为时间紧迫。现在英国每一名男子、妇女或儿童每天的用水量达60加仑以上, 到本世纪末这个数字还将要翻一番。

但这并非只是饮用水, 所以我们有可能迅速而又经济地循环生产用于其他目的的用水, 因为这些水不必非得是净水。

3 British Gas

British Gas is at your service all winter. The weather forecast says that cold weather is coming. A fall of five degrees centigrade can cause a 20%

increase in the use of gas, so the engineers at British Gas send out the weather information to compressor stations ①. The local staff ② turn on the jet engines which increase the flow of gas through the pipeline③. So, with planning and the skills of its engineers, British Gas meet the changing demands which the British climate makes. Parts of the country may be cut off by snow, but the gas never fails.
(99 words)

9. "At your service" means
A. "you'll be served" , B. "at your home".
C. "at your working place".
D. "ready for you to use".
10. If the temperature falls from 15°C to 5 °C, the use of gas will increase about
A. ten percent. B. twenty percent.
C. forty percent. D. sixty percent.
11. According to the above passage
A. the weather in Britain changes with the change of demands for water.
B. the gas supply is cut off in some parts of the country when the weather is very cold.
C. the colder it is, the more gas is needed.
D. the weather forecast in Britain is given by the engineers at the gas stations.

12. In Britain gas supply never
- A. changes all the year round.
 - B. stops in winter.
 - C. increases in winter.
 - D. meets the demands of the local people

注释:

- ①compressor station 煤气供应站
compressor 压缩机; 压气机
- ②local staff 地方工作人员
- ③pipeline 管道

参考译文:

3. 英国煤气公司

英国煤气公司整个冬季将为您效劳。气象台有消息说寒流即将来临。气温每下降 5℃ 将导致煤气用量增加 20%。因此英国煤气公司的精明的管理行家, 便立即向其下属各煤气供应站通知天气情报。地方工作人员立即打开喷气引擎, 以增大煤气管道中的气流量。英国煤气公司就这样依靠其经营行家的周密计划和娴熟技术, 满足由英国恶劣气候所造成的不断变化的煤气需求。有的地方可能因大雪而被阻隔, 但煤气供应从未间断。

4. The Hally's Comet①

Comets have been known from the dawn of man's existence on earth. In fact, their name comes from the Greek word for hair, as it was thought that a comet looked like long hair streaming from a woman's head. However, they were always seen as a warning of plagues②, wars or death. In 1683 Edmund Hally, a friend of Newton's, using plenty of accounts of comets seen since 1337, calculated that the comets of 1531, 1607 and 1682—which Newton had observed, must be the one and the same③, and it was due to return in 1758. Unfortunately he died in 1742 before seeing his prediction④ came true. The comet, named in his honour⑤, has a period of about 76 years. After its most recent sighting in 1985—1986, it will not be seen until well into the twenty-first century.

(139 words)

13. Man has known comets from the time

A. when he appeared on earth.

B. when Greek was set up.

- C. when the day began to appear light.
 - D. when the earth was formed.
14. In ancient times people
- A. loved comets very much.
 - B. knew much about the comets.
 - C. feared the comets.
 - D. were warned not to look at comets.
15. How many times have people seen the Hally's Comet since Edmund Hally died?
- A. Twice.
 - B. Three times.
 - C. Four times.
 - D. Five times.
16. According to the passage
- A. the Greeks discovered that comets had long hair.
 - B. the word "comet" comes from the Greek word for hair.
 - C. whenever the Hally's Comet returned, a war broke out.
 - D. Hally's prediction didn't come true.
17. People will see the Hally's Comet
- A. when the twenty-first century comes.
 - B. when the twenty-first century ends.
 - C. in the 2060's.
 - D. in the 2080's.

注释:

①the Hally's comet 哈雷慧星

comet 慧星

Hally 即Edmund Hally 埃德蒙德·哈雷,
英国天文学家, 哈雷慧星轨道和周期的发现人

②plague 瘟疫

③one and the same 同一个的; 完全一样的

(人或物); the same的强调用法 例:

One and the same idea occurred to each of them.
他们每人都起了同样的念头。

Erle Stanley Gardiner and A. A. Fair are one
and the same (person).

厄尔·斯坦利·加德纳和A. A. 费尔是同一个人。

④prediction 预言

⑤in honour of 或 in someone's honour

为纪念……; 向……表示敬意 例:

A memorial meeting was held in his honour.

召开了一个追悼会来纪念他。

参考译文:

4. 哈雷慧星

慧星从文明世界的开端起就已为人们所知晓。慧星的名字来自于希腊语“头发”,因为它看上去象妇女头上飘拂的长发。然而它却一直被看作是瘟疫、战争和死亡的不祥之兆。埃德姆·哈雷, 牛顿的一位朋友, 研究了从1337年以来的大量的慧星记载, 于1683年计算出: 1531年、1607年以及牛顿在1682年所观察到的慧星, 一定是同一颗慧星。遗憾的是, 哈雷于1742年在看到他的预言被证实之前去世。为了

纪念他，这颗慧星以他的名字命名，其周期是76年。在1985—1986年间对它的最近一次观测之后，再要见到它则是21世纪的事了。

5 London Spreads Out

Most of the larger cities in the world have grown without plans. London is such a city, its streets zigzag①, snake, and circle. There is no reason or order to its street-numbering system. Indeed, no one but a veteran② taxi driver knows the whole of London. And before he gets his driving license③ he must first tour the city for months, street by street, then take a comprehensive examination to prove that he can find his way about. New York and Chicago grew in much the same way. They spread out, like spilled④ water, expanding in all directions.

(98 words)

18. What do the cities of London, New York and Chicago have in common?

- A. They have grown without plans.
- B. They are well-planned.
- C. They have no street-numbering systems.