



ENGLISH

中等专业学校、职业高级中学通用教材

英语 ①

阅读课本

湖南省中等职业教育教材编审委员会

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使 用 说 明

培养英语阅读理解能力的关键在于“练”。课堂教学应以练为主,精讲多练。“中专、职高英语”每册安排了12篇课文,是我们进行精读训练的主要材料。但每学期精读12篇文章,无论如何难以达到提高阅读速度和阅读正确率这一目的,因为阅读能力的提高非一朝一夕之功,必须持之以恒,进行长期阅读训练。《阅读课本》是“中专、职高英语”的配套教材,正是为了提高学生的阅读理解能力而设计、编写的。

本书具有以下几个特点:

1. 与教材配合,按教材课次编写,短文和对话难度相当或略低于教材,内容均与教材有一定内在联系。

2. 所编文章,由浅入深。每学完一课教材,同步阅读一课“阅读课文”,就会拾级而上,步步登高。

3. 所编材料,语言地道,文情并茂,引人入胜。既能扩大视野、拓宽知识面,又能激发阅读兴趣,提高阅读理解技能。

4. 本书要求记时阅读,计算阅读速度。随即做阅读理解习题,算出理解正确率。书后附有全部习题答案,读者可随时掌握、验证自己的阅读水平。

阅读时,建议按以下步骤进行:

1. 通读全文一遍,理解大意。特别要注意文章中的时间、地点、人物和重要情节。要把握住关键句子,但不要遇生词就查词典,不要纠缠在个别单词和词语的含义上。把精力集中在文中意义之间的联系上,理解就会深一些;过分注意单词的意义,反而会削弱对

文章整体的理解。

2. 通读阅读理解题一遍,边读边联系文章中与题目有关部分,作出初步判断。

3. 重读一遍全文,重点阅读与题目有关的关键句子。

4. 对个别不认识且又是较为重要的词语,根据上、下文内容进行猜测。

5. 在通晓全文、看清题目的基础上,采用逐个分析或排除法等方法,作出正确判断。

6. 将记下的所花阅读时间套入公式,算出每分钟所读词数(wpm);查对书后所附答案,得出阅读理解的正确率。

作为中专或职高一年一期学生,如果阅读速度每分钟在 40 词以上,理解正确率达到 70%,则基本达到了“湖南省中等专业学校及职业高级中学英语教学大纲”的阅读要求。

编者

1995 年 5 月 18 日

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LESSON ONE

Articles

Pupil of Liszt

A young girl in a small German(德国的)town was going to give a piano recital(演奏会). On the poster(广告)below her name was written: Pupil of Liszt.

The day before the recital the young pianist was suddenly terrified(吓坏) by the news that the great pianist himself had arrived in the town. For some months she had been pretending(假装) to be his pupil, but now her lies(谎言) would be discovered(揭穿).

She didn't know what to do. At last, she decided to see the famous pianist and tell him her story. With tears(眼泪) on her face, she told him that she was an orphan(孤儿) and that she had pretended to be his pupil in order to win recognition(以便得到承认).

Liszt looked at her with kindly eyes. "You have done wrong,"he said. "But we all make mistakes. I think you are sorry now. Let me hear you play."

The girl put all her heart into playing one of Liszt's pieces(曲子). She played very well but Liszt corrected(纠正)her in

one or two points (处), and then said: "My dear, I have now taught you a little. You are a pupil of Liszt. You may go on with your recital; and since you tell me the programs (节目单) are not yet printed (印刷), you may add (加上) that the last piece will be played, not by the pupil, but by the teacher. "

Reading speed: $\frac{227 \text{ 词}}{\text{分} \times 60 + \text{秒}} \times 60 = \text{_____} (\text{wpm})$

Reading Comprehension

I. Choose the best answers in the following sentences:

- () 1. The young girl became terrified the day before the recital because _____.
- A. she didn't play the piano very well
 - B. she pretended she was Liszt
 - C. she learned that Liszt had come to the town
 - D. her teacher would come to the recital
- () 2. The young girl went to see Liszt because _____.
- A. she wanted to tell him the truth
 - B. she thought Liszt would teach her how to play the piano
 - C. she wanted to be his pupil
 - D. Liszt was her teacher
- () 3. When the young girl saw Liszt, she _____.
- A. didn't say a word
 - B. played the piano at once
 - C. pretended to be an orphan
 - D. told him her story
- () 4. _____ would play the last piece in the recital.

- A. The young girl
- B. Liszt himself
- C. One of the young girl's pupils
- D. Another young pianist

() 5. Liszt decided to play the piano in the recital because

- _____.
- A. he was a great pianist
 - B. he was the girl's teacher
 - C. the girl had invited (邀请) him
 - D. he knew the girl was sorry and he wanted to help her

I. True or false:

- () 1. Liszt was going to give a piano recital in a small German town.
- () 2. Liszt came to the small town and discovered the young girl's lies.
- () 3. Liszt didn't allow (允许) the young girl to go on with her recital.
- () 4. While the young girl was playing, Liszt praised her.
- () 5. At last, the girl became a pupil of the great pianist Liszt.

Comprehension score: _____分

East Meets West

While my husband and I were on a visit to Shanghai, we walked along the Yangtze River, and met a Chinese boy about 16 years old. "Pardon me, madam (夫人)," he said. "Do you come from the United States of America?"

"Yes," I answered.

"May I talk to you?" he asked.

"Of course."

"You understand me, don't you?"

"Yes, you speak very good English. Where did you learn it?"

He smiled shyly (害羞地) at the words. Then his face clouded (显露忧伤). "Madam, my father taught me. He was an English teacher in a school here in Shanghai. It was very hard for him during the Cultural Revolution (文化革命). We went to the country. He got very sick and died there. But I never forget English. I talk in English all the time now to think back to those days with my father."

I was very moved. "Well, your father would have been very proud (骄傲) of you. You really do speak it well."

When I started to say good-bye, he pulled at my clothes. "Madam, may I tell you something more? You know, when I was a little boy, I dug a hole (洞) to try to get to the United States of America. "I couldn't believe (相信) what I was hearing. "When I was a little girl, I tried to dig a hole to get to China!" I cried out,

throwing my arms around him. "And now at last we meet!"

Reading speed: $\frac{237 \text{ 词}}{\text{分} \times 60 + \text{秒}} \times 60 = \text{_____} (\text{wpm})$

Reading Comprehension

I. Choose your best answers in the following sentences:

- () 1. The madam and her husband were visiting _____.
A. Beijing B. the Yangtze River
C. Shanghai D. a hole
- () 2. They were _____.
A. Japanese B. English
C. American D. Russian
- () 3. The boy's father was a _____.
A. worker B. teacher
C. musician D. pianist
- () 4. The boy was good at English because _____.
A. he had learned English for many years at school
B. he never stopped learning English
C. his father taught him
D. both B and C
- () 5. The boy spoke English all the time because _____.
A. his father told him to do so
B. he liked English very much
C. he wanted to speak to foreigners
D. he could remember his father by this way

I. True or false:

- () 1. The boy's face clouded because the writer praised him for his English.
- () 2. The madam didn't understand the boy.
- () 3. He led (过着) a hard life in the country.
- () 4. The boy's father died during the Cultural Revolution.
- () 5. Both the writer and the boy kept digging holes in their own countries, and so they met at last.

Comprehension score: _____分

Dialogues

A Few Questions About Everyday Talk

Chen: May I come in?

Mr Li: Please!

Chen and Wei: Good evening, Mr Li!

Mr Li: Good evening, boys.

Chen: May I ask you a few questions about everyday talk?

Mr Li: Sure, what are they?

Chen: You know, sir, tomorrow is Liu Feng's birthday. What shall I say to him?

Mr Li: We say: "Many happy returns (回来) of the day" or "Happy birthday".

Chen: Thank you! I'll remember that. And how do people

greet(向…祝贺)their friends at New Year's Day?

Mr Li: The usual greeting is "A Happy New Year," or "Happy New Year to you".

Chen: And when someone says that to me, what do I answer?

Mr Li: "Thank you, the same to you."

Wei: A day or two ago I was talking with some people and I didn't quite hear what one of them said to me. I said "Please?" But that wasn't right, was it?

Mr Li: No. We say "I beg your pardon" or "Sorry; I didn't quite catch that." If you are speaking to a close friend, you can say "What?" or "What did you say?"

Chen: Well, Mr Li, what you said has really been most useful. Thank you very much.

Wei: Yes. Thank you very much indeed (真正地).

Mr Li: Oh—er, don't mention (提起) it.

A Birthday Present

Chang: Hi, Liu Feng.

Liu: Hi!

Chang: Oh, you've got a new tape.

Liu: Yes. It's a birthday present from my parents. I've just received it.

Chang: Oh, really? When's your birthday?

Liu: It's today. It is my birthday today!

Chang: Oh, well, happy birthday!

Liu: Thank you.

Chang: By the way, what kind of music is it?

Liu: Classical. It's a cassette of Beethoven's "Pathetique" sonata. You know, I like Beethoven's music best. Do you like classical music?

Chang: No. I don't like it. It's difficult for me to understand. I enjoy pop (流行的) music. you don't enjoy pop music, do you?

Liu: Er... As a matter of fact (事实上), I enjoy both kinds of music. And I've just borrowed a few tapes of pop music. Will you come to enjoy them this evening?

Chang: That's great! I am sure to come.

Liu: See you later!

Chang: See you later!

Humour

Nick and father went to see grandmother. In the train Nick put his head out of the window time and again. His father said, "Nick, keep quiet! Don't put your head out of the window!" But Nick just didn't listen to his father.

Then his father took Nick's cap (帽子) quietly, hid (藏) it behind his back and said, "You see, your cap has flown." Nick was afraid. He began to cry. He wanted to have his cap back.

His father said, "Well, whistle (吹口哨) once! Perhaps your cap will come back." Nick came up to the window and whistled. Nick's father put the cap on Nick's head.

"Oh! It was wonderful (好极了)!" Nick laughed. Suddenly (忽然) he quickly took his father's cap and threw it out of the