

第二次修订



黑皮英语系列

高二英语 阅读理解

New Reading Comprehension
for High School Students

主编 蔡晔

英语周报优秀作者精心编写

广西教育出版社

高二英语阅读理解

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前言

英语学习的最终目的是运用。随着国内外英语教学法不断创新,阅读的地位越来越重要,所以在历届高考中阅读理解是占分值最高的题型。同时,英语《新课程标准》的进一步实施,对于“读”有了更高更新的要求。仅仅依靠课本上的阅读材料对提高阅读能力是远远不够的,还需要大量的课外阅读训练。为此我们组织《英语周报》最优秀的作者精心编写了此书。这些作者均为长期在英语教学一线有着丰富教学经验的特高级教师、命题专家,他们以独到的见解和敏锐的洞察力,对高考命题特点及规律的准确把握使得本书具有很强的权威性、前瞻性和导向性。

本丛书不受任何教材限制,适合不同层次、不同省区的学生使用。它具有如下特点:

一、重视基础与强化能力相结合

本书分为15个单元,在每单元中有【基础篇】和【提高篇】两部分,这样在难度上就能够适合不同程度的学生使用。同时根据新课标的要求,每篇文章前都设置了文章的难度,用☆标出(星号越多表明该篇文章难度越大)。同时还设置了阅读建议时间,这样能培养同学们的良好阅读习惯,逐步提高阅读速度,为以后的考试打好基础。

二、贴近最新高考动态

为了使同学们准确把握高考的脉搏,适应高考需要,我们特别加了【新题型篇】栏目。形式上灵活多样,既有最新的高考阅读题型,也采用了一些传统的阅读题型,目的就是希望同学们对高考有一个较全面的了解,这样才能够“以不变应万变”,始终立于不败之地。

三、理论与实践相结合

在每单元后我们精心编写了阅读解题技巧方面的文章,放在【技能篇】中。这是编者多年教学经验的结晶,这对同学们的实际操练有很大的帮助。为了使知识系统化,我们在教给大家方法的同时,根据文章的题材,进一步拓展知识面,同时帮助同学们解决在学习上经常遇到的问题,这样就能够收到事半功倍的效果。

四、精读与泛读相结合

英语学习不能仅靠做题来提高,而是要从各个方面汲取有益的知识。我们在每单元的【拓展篇】中提供了更多思想健康、内容丰富的精美短文,以供泛读,让同学们能够尽可能多地、快速地区学习到各种语言、文化知识,并获得良好的语感。

五、在快乐中学习英语

为了能够更大程度开拓同学们的知识视野,在每单元后我们精心策划了【开心一刻】【名人名言】等栏目,让你在快乐中潜移默化地学到英语知识。

六、答案解析详尽

为了巩固所学知识,我们对每道试题的答案进行了精讲精析,达到解惑的目的,还能弥补同学们知识上的不足。

可以说此书是同学们难得的良师益友。

编者

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Unit 1

基础篇

读能
培养

读下面的文章, 完成后面的问题(水平一定会有提高)!

A

文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆	5	

There was an engineer who had an exceptional gift for fixing all mechanical things. After serving his company heart and soul for over 25 years, he happily retired. Several years later his company contacted him regarding a seemingly impossible problem they were having with one of their multi million dollar machines. They had tried everything and everyone else to get the machine fixed, but no help.

In *desperation* (绝望), they called on the retired engineer who had solved so many of their problems in the past. The engineer unwillingly took the challenge. He spent a day studying the huge machine.

At the end of the day he marked a small X in chalk on a particular part of the machine and proudly stated, "This is where your problem is." The part was replaced and the machine worked perfectly again.

The company received a bill for \$20,001 from the engineer for his service. They told him to make a list of his charges.

The engineer responded briefly:

One chalk mark... \$1

Knowing where to put it... \$20,000.

读后练习

- () 1. The engineer retired _____.
A. after he had to work in the same company for less than 25 years
B. after he worked in different companies for 25 years
C. after he worked faithfully in the same company for over 25 years
D. after he worked heart and soul in his own company for 25 years
- () 2. Several years after his retirement, the engineer's company _____.
A. bought a very expensive machine
B. had a very expensive machine out of order
C. placed an order for a very expensive machine
D. had difficulty destroying a very expensive machine
- () 3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the pas-

sage?

- A. The company immediately thought of the retired engineer when the machine didn't work.
B. The retired engineer happily went to examine the machine.
C. The engineer changed the broken part for a new one.
D. The engineer did find out what was wrong with the machine.

() 4. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Priceless knowledge B. No help
C. A troublesome machine D. A troublesome day

B

文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆	5	

To get cash out in the 21st century, you won't need a bank card, a PIN (个人识别编号) or even have to move a finger. You will simply have to look the cash machine straight in the eye, declares National Cash Registers (NCR), a multinational company that makes automatic teller machines, or ATMs. NCR has shown its first example machine that is believed to be the future of banking. Instead of asking you for your PIN on a screen, the Super Teller — Stella for short, asks you orally through a loudspeaker to look straight ahead while an infrared camera turns to your head, then your eye, and finally takes an infrared photograph of your *iris* (虹膜). For identification purposes, an iris picture is better than a fingerprint, with around 256 noticeable characteristics compared with 40 for fingerprints. This means that the chances of someone else being recognized in your place is about 1 in 1020. Once you've been identified, Stella greets you by name and says, "Would you like cash or a statement?" An infrared port allows the machine to send a bank statement straight to your pocket computer.

读后练习

- () 1. What does this passage mainly talk about?
A. A new medical instrument.
B. A new type of talking machine.
C. A new type of cash machine.
D. National Cash Register.
- () 2. What is this new machine called?
A. Stella. B. ATM. C. PIN. D. NCR.
- () 3. When you want to get cash out in the 21st century, you will _____.
A. need a bank card B. have to put in your PIN
C. move your finger

D. just look directly at the teller machine



文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆	5	

How many men do housework? Recently a European Commission (委员会) tried to find out people's ideas and reactions to the women's movement. As part of their survey (调查), they asked many men and women the same question, "Who does the housework?" The men answered very differently from the women!

The housework they asked people about was: preparing meals, washing dishes, cleaning the house and babysitting. 48% of British husbands said they did these things. 37% of Danish men helped in the house. And only 15% of Italian men said they did the housework; many of them said they never helped at all! But there was an interesting point of view from the wives. According to British wives, only 38% of their husbands helped in the house. And Italian wives said that their husbands hardly ever helped. The Italian and British men did not tell the truth! The Commission found that Danish men were the most truthful husbands; their answers were the same as their wives' answers.

Do the men you know help in the house? Do you think the survey gives a true picture in your experience? Write and tell us what you think.

读后练习

- () 1. The survey was carried out in _____.
A. Britain B. Italy C. Denmark D. Europe
- () 2. The subject of the survey is _____.
A. How many boys do the housework
B. Who does the housework at home
C. How many women do the housework
D. Who are more diligent, wives or husbands
- () 3. From the passage we can see that _____.
A. there are more husbands who did the housework than wives
B. husbands do half of the housework all the time
C. there are more wives who do the housework than husbands
D. wives do almost all the housework at home
- () 4. More _____ husbands help in the house than _____ husbands.
A. British; Danish B. Italian; Danish
C. Danish; British D. Italian; British



文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆☆	4	

In America, there is a traditional story called "A tall tale". "A tall tale" is a story about a person who is larger than

life. The descriptions in the story are *exaggerated* (夸张的), which makes the story funny. People who had settled in undeveloped areas in America first told tall tales. After a hard day's work, they would gather to tell each other funny stories. One character from these stories was Paul Bunyan who was a hero of North America's lumberjacks, the workers who cut down trees. Tradition says he cleared forests from the northeastern United States to the Pacific Ocean.

It is said that Paul Bunyan was born in the northeastern American state of Maine. His mother and father were shocked when they first saw the boy. Paul was so large at birth that five large birds had to carry him to his parents. When the boy was only a few weeks old, he weighed more than forty-five kilograms. As a child, Paul was always hungry. His parents needed ten cows to supply milk for his meals. Before long, he ate fifty eggs and ten containers of potatoes every day. Young Paul grew so big that his parents did not know what to do with him. Once, Paul rolled over so much in his sleep that he caused an earthquake. This angered people in the town where his parents lived. So the government told his mother and father they would have to move him somewhere else. Paul's father built a wooden cradle, a traditional bed for a baby, and put the cradle in the waters along the coast of Maine. However, every time Paul rolled over, huge waves covered all the coastal towns. So his parents brought their son back on land. They took him into the woods where he grew up.

- () 1. From the passage we learn that tall tales were first told by _____.
A. workers who cut down trees in America
B. people in poor areas in America
C. Paul Bunyan, a traditional figure
D. forest guards in undeveloped areas in America
- () 2. Who was Paul Bunyan?
A. A story teller. B. A war hero.
C. A tree cutter. D. A famous writer.
- () 3. What can we learn from Paul Bunyan's diet?
A. He was a giant who needed a lot of food for energy.
B. He had to eat a lot of food because of his heavy work.
C. There must be something wrong with his health.
D. He was a kind of strong animal.
- () 4. Paul's father put the cradle in the waters because he _____.
A. wanted Paul to learn swimming
B. was afraid that Paul would cause another earthquake
C. was afraid that an earthquake would hurt Paul
D. hoped that Paul wouldn't make him angry



文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆☆☆	6	

Nick was tired of life; every day was exactly the same.

提高篇

B

文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆	6	

"What I need is a little adventure!" Nick thought as he waited at the bus stop one morning. Nick's little adventure happened sooner than he had expected!

While he was on the bus, reading his newspaper, the man sitting next to him suddenly pushed a large brown envelope in his hands. "Here, take this!" he murmured. Then he stood up and got off the bus before Nick could say a word.

Nick sat there holding the envelope. It felt heavy. There were papers inside, or money perhaps. "I'd better hand it over to the police," he thought. There was a police station close to his office. But as he got off the bus, a man came up to him. He was obviously waiting for something. "He wants the envelope," Nick thought. Nick began to walk quickly and the man hurried after him. Nick started to run and the man began to run, too. But then, just before he got to the police station, Nick managed to lose the man in the crowds when he entered the police station, the man was no longer in sight.

Inside the police station, the envelope was full of money — false money. "Obviously the man made a mistake," the inspector said. "He thought you were one of the gang! Well, congratulations!" Nick felt like a hero. He could already see his name in all the papers. He could imagine an interview on television!

"However," the inspector went on, interrupting Nick's daydreams. "I'm afraid I must ask you to keep quiet about this. We're trying to catch some very clever thieves and we don't want them to know that we have some of the money. So you mustn't say a word to anyone — even your boss! Sorry!"

"So that's that!" Nick said to himself on his way to the office. He was over an hour late. "I've had my little adventure, but I can't tell anyone about it. So what's the point? I've even got to make up an excuse to the boss!"

读后练习

- () 1. Nick was bored because his life wasn't _____.
A. very pleasant B. very easy
C. full of amusement D. interesting
- () 2. The man gave Nick an envelope while Nick was going _____.
A. to his office B. to get off the bus
C. to take the bus D. to get on the bus
- () 3. Nick decided to take the envelope to the police because he thought it was _____.
A. dangerous B. heavy
C. important D. funny
- () 4. The man who wanted the envelope knew _____.
A. Nick's boss B. Nick's name
C. about the envelope D. about Nick's adventure
- () 5. After his adventure, Nick expected to be _____.
A. rich B. important
C. famous D. an adventurer

Before Dr. Nicholas got there, he had hoped he might come across some of Ubar's ruins. But finding the city wasn't that easy. During the summer of 1991, he and his 40 helpers dug at 35 different spots. The only things they found were ground spiders and deadly snakes.

Dr. Nicholas said just before Thanksgiving, "We were within a risk of total failure."

Then Nicholas's team looked at the high-tech maps again and saw something surprising. Many of the *caravan* (旅行队) routes on the high-tech maps came together on the same spot marked "Omani Marketplace" on Ptolomy's map. Two maps, made almost 2,000 years apart, pointed the team toward the same area.

In December 1991, Dr. Nicholas arrived at the spot where, according to the maps, the caravans met. He had a handheld instrument that could detect objects below the ground. It showed ruins under the sand. He and his team started digging and then they found it. A tower buried in the sand. They slowly unearthed a giant, eight-sided *fortress* (堡垒). It had nine towers and many rooms. People had lived in this fortress 2,000 years ago. Outside its walls, the crew had found buried remains of nearly 40 campsites. They seemed to be camping areas for traders.

More digging found shards, or pieces of pottery from ancient empires of Rome, Greece, China, Egypt and Syria. Diggers and scientists agreed that people were on the site for about 5,000 years. Dr. Nicholas and his team were excited as they continued to uncover more pieces of the past that seemed to prove that it was the lost city of Ubar.

"We started with this hopeless myth and then found seeds truth," says Dr. Nicholas, "then finally found the reality behind the myth."

But is this unearthed site really the once great Ubar? Experts weren't totally persuaded.

读后练习

- () 1. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Ubar was an important ancient city which was buried under the sand.
B. Ubar was described as a city with towers.
C. Dr. Nicholas found the spot marked "Omani Marketplace" on the high-tech maps.
D. Inside the fortress they found shards, ground spiders and deadly snakes.
- () 2. The following statements are true according to the read-

ing EXCEPT _____.

- A. Dr. Nicholas made this discovery with the help of caravan routes on the maps
B. Dr. Nicholas made this discovery with the help of some high technology
C. Dr. Nicholas was not sure that he had found Ubar
D. Dr. Nicholas knew that not all the experts believed his finding
- () 3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined part (in Paragraph 2)?
A. We were ready for any failure.
B. We were on the point of giving up hope.
C. We would never stop digging in spite of some difficulty.
D. We decided that we had failed to find Ubar.
- () 4. It can be inferred from the reading that Dr. Nicholas is _____.
A. a person of courage
B. a person of determination
C. a very young person
D. a person who is good at nothing

B

文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆	6	

Suppose we built a robot to explore the planet Mars. We provide the robot with a seeing *detector* (探测器) to keep it away from danger. It is powered entirely by the sun. Should we program the robot to be equally active at all time? No. The robot would be using up energy at a time when it was not receiving any. So we would probably program it to stop its activity at night and to wake up at dawn the next morning.

According to the *evolutionary* (进化的) theory of sleep, evolution equipped us with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking for the same reason. The theory does not *deny* (否认) that sleep provides some important restorative functions. It merely says that evolution has programmed us to perform those functions at a time when activity would be inefficient and possibly dangerous. However, sleep protects us only from the sort of trouble we might walk into; it does not protect us from trouble that comes looking for us. So we sleep well when we are in a familiar, safe place, but we sleep lightly, if at all, when we fear that bears will nose into the tent.

The evolutionary theory explains the differences in sleep among creatures. Why do cats, for instance, sleep so much, while horses sleep so little? Surely cats do not need five times as much repair and restoration as horses do. But cats can afford to have long periods of inactivity because they spend little time eating and are unlikely to be attacked while they sleep. Horses must spend almost all their waking hours eating, because what they eat is very low in energy value. Moreover, they cannot afford to sleep too long or too deeply, because

their *survival* (生存) depends on their ability to run away from attackers.

读后练习

- () 1. The author uses the example of the robot in space exploration to tell us _____.
A. the differences between robots and man
B. the reason why man needs to sleep
C. about the need for robots to save power
D. about the danger of man working at night
- () 2. Evolution has programmed man to sleep at night chiefly to help him _____.
A. keep up a regular pattern of life
B. prevent trouble that comes looking for him
C. avoid danger and inefficient labour
D. restore his bodily functions
- () 3. According to the author, we cannot sleep well when we _____.
A. are worrying about our safety
B. are overworked
C. are in a tent
D. are away from home
- () 4. Cats sleep much more than horses do, partly because cats _____.
A. need no time for restoration
B. are unlikely to be attackers
C. are more active than horses when they are awake
D. spend less time eating to get enough energy
- () 5. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
A. Evolution has equipped all creatures with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking.
B. The study of sleep is an important part of the evolutionary theory.
C. Sleeping patterns must be taken into consideration in the designing of robots.
D. The sleeping pattern of a living creature is determined by the food it eats.

C

文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆	6	

How would you like to do a week's worth of grocery shopping in ten minutes? Rather than loading the kids into the minivan on shopping day, you can send them out to play and do your shopping from the comfort of your home. Thousands of busy people have traded their shopping carts for keyboards. Rather than fighting the crowds in the Chicago and San Francisco areas, they log on the Peapod, an on-line shopping and delivery service.

Peapod is giving us glimpse into the future of shopping — virtual store. Peapod is a pioneer in a rapidly expanding industry that is devoted to enabling us to buy almost anything from

our PC. Peapod subscribers go shopping at the virtual grocery store by logging onto a system that lets them interactively shop for grocery items. Rather than running from aisle to aisle, you simply point and click around the screen for the item you want. Once on line you can choose from over 20,000 items, compare prices, view images of products, check out store specials and choose delivery time that fits your schedule.

Peapod's on-line shopping system is linked directly to its partner stores' computer system. When you send your shopping list to Peapod, an order is transmitted to the nearest partner store. A professionally trained shopper takes your order, grabs a shopping cart, and does your shopping for you. The professional shopper takes a fraction of the time you would take because the list is ordered by aisle and the shopper knows exactly what to get. Food is delivered in temperature-controlled containers.

The Peapod system has made life easier for a great many people. It has also saved them time and money. Working parents gladly trade shopping time for more time with the kids.

The virtual supermarket is sure to change the way we shop.

读后练习

- () 1. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Quite a few supermarkets have installed keyboards on their shopping carts.
 - B. Shopping on-line caters to the needs of customers who lead busy working lives.
 - C. Many people nowadays do a whole week's grocery shopping within ten minutes.
 - D. Supermarkets have established playgrounds for kids to play while adults do shopping.
- () 2. In the passage, a "virtual store" refers to _____.
 - A. an electronic department store
 - B. a computerized shopping network
 - C. an interactive grocery store
 - D. a computerized delivery store
- () 3. A virtual store such as Peapod provides you with all of the following services EXCEPT _____.
 - A. a selection of consumer products and delivery time
 - B. a dialogue between professional shoppers and customers
 - C. an opportunity to see images of products on the screen
 - D. a chance to check out store specials and compare prices
- () 4. What outstanding point of on-line shopping is implied in the passage?
 - A. Prices are always lower.
 - B. High quality goods are surely available.
 - C. Convenience for shoppers without a car.
 - D. Saving time and money for ordinary customers.
- () 5. Food does not go bad even when it is delivered on hot days because _____.
 - A. it is usually kept in a fridge

- B. only fresh food is delivered
- C. only frozen food is delivered
- D. it is carried in a special container



文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆☆☆	5	

Does a bee know what is going on in its mind when it *navigates* (给……导向) its way to distant food sources and back to *hive* (蜂房), using polarized sunlight and the tiny magnet it carries as a navigational aid? Or is the bee just a machine, unable to do its mathematics and dance its language in any other way? To use Donald Griffin's term, does a bee have "awareness", or to use a phrase I like better, can think and imagine?

There is an experiment for this, or at least all observation, made long ago by Karl von Frisch and more recently confirmed by James Gould in Princeton. Biologists who wish to study such things as bee's navigation, language and behavior in general have to train their bees to fly from the hive to one or another special place. To do this, they begin by placing a source of sugar very close to the hive so that the bees (considered by their trainers to be very dumb beasts) can learn what the game is about. Then, at regular intervals, the dish or whatever is moved progressively farther and farther from the hive, in *increments* (增加量) of about 25 percent at each move. Eventually, the target is being moved 100 feet or more at a jump, very far from the hive. Sooner or later, while this process is going on, the biologists shifting the dish of sugar will find the bees are out there waiting for them, precisely where the next position have planned. This is an uncomfortable observation to make.

读后练习

- () 1. The best title for the passage is _____.
 - A. Teaching the bees to navigate
 - B. Testing the awareness of bees
 - C. Navigational techniques of bees
 - D. Behaviorists versus biologists; a zoological debate
- () 2. The word "awareness" in Paragraph 1 appears in *quotation marks* (引号) in order to _____.
 - A. show the author's preference for the term
 - B. indicate that it is being used humorously
 - C. acknowledge Donald Griffin's previous use of the term
 - D. point out that it was used differently earlier in the passage
- () 3. In the second paragraph Karl von Frisch is mentioned _____.
 - A. to introduce his observation on bee's behavior
 - B. to contrast his theories with those of James Gould
 - C. to acknowledge Donald Griffin's previous use of the term
 - D. to point out that it was used differently earlier in passage

- () 4. According to the author, sugar was used in the study _____.
- A. to reward the bees for performing the experiment correctly
- B. to train the bees to travel to a particular place
- C. to ensure that the bees knew where the hive was
- D. to ensure that the bees would obey the orders



文章难度

建议用时(mins)

实际用时

☆☆☆☆☆

5

Today's teen consumer market is more profitable than it has ever been. Even though 65% of teens claim that they rely on themselves for their fashion ideas, it is estimated that less than 20% of the teen population is *innovative* (有革新精神的) enough to drive fashion trends, according to a recent study by a marketing firm. Marketers recognize this fact and often use elements of youth culture to promote their products. Perhaps one of the best examples is their use of hip-hop culture. It is reported that hip-hop fashion alone generates \$750 million to \$1 billion annually. Sales of rap music and videos each exceed that amount.

Rap's rise and *sustained* (持续不断的) global popularity is a good illustration of how influential youth attitudes and behavior are. Remember when Madonna hit the *charts* (唱片的每周排行榜) with her *bra* (胸衣) in full view while singing about "virginity"? Soon after that, *adolescent* (青少年) girls around the world began wearing their underwear outside their clothes.

Fashion designer Tommy Hilfiger was fully aware of the power of youth culture. He marketed his brand by giving clothes to famous MTV stars and featuring teen stars in his print ads. Picking up teens' interest in computer games, Hilfiger sponsored a Nintendo competition and installed Nintendo terminals in his stores. The pay-off? Teens rated Hilfiger jeans as their number one brand in a survey in 2000.

读后练习

- () 1. How much money do sales of rap music and videos together make each year?
- A. More than \$1 billion.
- B. Between \$750 million and \$1 billion.
- C. Between \$500 million and \$750 million.
- D. Less than \$500 million.
- () 2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. The purchasing power of teenagers has been decreasing over the years.
- B. Many teenagers make a lot of profits in the fashion market today.
- C. Madonna led the fashion of wearing underwear outside clothes.
- D. Marketers recognize youth culture as a part of hip-

hop culture.

- () 3. It can be inferred from the passage that Hilfiger _____.
- A. believed that MTV stars could drive fashion trends among teens
- B. sold Nintendo terminals together with teens' clothes in his stores
- C. sponsored a Nintendo competition out of his own interest in computer games
- D. was rated by teens and adults as the best designer of jeans around the world in 2000

新题型篇

读能 培养

同学们不要以为高中英语中的新题型只是你们自己的事。

The people below are now traveling in the USA, and now looking for a park to visit. After the description of these people, there is information about six American parks A—F. Decide which park would be the most suitable for the person mentioned in question 1—5 and then mark the correct letter(A—F) on your answer sheet. There is one extra paragraph about one park which you don't need to use.

_____ 1. Lisa is a naturalist. She loves the outdoors and is fascinated with adventures and all types of wildlife. Along with enjoying wildlife she also has a passion for back packing and hiking. Lisa is also interested in photography and will climb as high as needed to get that great shot.

_____ 2. Martin, who is specialized in geography, would like to see a park which is filled with exciting discoveries of facts about the earth movements. He also hopes to observe the changes in rocks due to time and erosion.

_____ 3. Kelly just graduated from university. Her major is archeology. She is interested in ancient finds such as; fossils of animals and plant life, old pottery and especial things dating back to the prehistoric age. Kelly hopes to unearth something significant so that she can develop her career.

_____ 4. Simon is one for excitement. He enjoys all outdoor sports, especially white water rafting. He has been searching for a park that can fulfill his taste for adventure. And at the same time he can appreciate the beautiful sceneries along the way.

_____ 5. Chris is looking for something famous, perhaps a "superstar" of parks. He is interested in everything from wildlife to earth activities. He hopes he can find a park which can offer the most to him.

A. This park is a vast natural museum, and it is recognized as the lowest point in the USA. All the great divisions of *geological* (地质的) time, the eras and most of their subdivisions, are *represented* (描写) in the rocks of the mountains bordering the great valley. These rocks and the land forms tell a story of endless changes in the earth's *crust* (地壳) — vast depositions, contortions, tilting, alternate risings and lowering, faulting and intense heats and pressures that changed the

very nature of some rocks.

B. This park protects a large *deposit* (存放) of *fossil* (化石) dinosaur bones — remains of the so-called “terrible lizards” that lived millions of years ago. The dinosaurs weren't really lizards, and most of them weren't even terrible. But some of the first dinosaur fossils ever found were huge bones and teeth, very lizard-like except for their size, and so the idea of monstrous lizards was born. Today, many ideas about dinosaurs are changing, and the fossils at this park continue to help us learn more about these fascinating animals.

C. With elevations ranging from 8,000 feet in the wet, grassy valleys to 14,259 feet at the weather-ravaged top of Long's Peak, a visitor to the park has opportunities for countless breathtaking experiences and adventures. A large variety of animals will delight wildlife-watchers of all ages. Wildflower-lovers are never disappointed in June and July when the meadows and hillsides are splashed with botanical color. 359 miles of trail offer endless opportunities to hikers, backpackers and horseback riders. So far to find 60 peaks rising above 12,000 feet challenge intrepid hikers and climbers.

D. The world's largest concentration of natural stone arches is found in this park. Over 1500 of these “miracles of nature” grace the 73,000-acre area. And it is famous for the red arches of Entrada sandstone that occur there in great profusion. A 41-mile round-trip paved road in the park leads to the major sights, including Balanced Rock, Skyline Arch and the Fiery Furnace. But there are also many other striking rock formations scattered over the park's 73,000 scenic acres.

E. Yellowstone is the oldest park in the U. S. park system and is its flagship. Visitors come to experience the park's restless geology, to see grizzlies, gray wolves and herds of buffalo. Its *turbulent* (狂暴的) landscape — which remains among the most geologically active lands on the planet, with *steam-spewing geysers* (间歇温泉), gurgling fumaroles, and frequent earthquakes — was protected as the world's first national park in 1872. Yellowstone and the huge tracts of national-forest land that bring it to comprise one of the world's last intact temperate ecosystems — all its major species of plants and animals are still present.

F. This park has a canyon 200 miles long and about a mile deep. Along the ride you follow the Colorado River which carved this massive canyon. At times the canyon is from 5 to 15 miles across. The Colorado River continues to shape and gouge its way through the canyon where about 90 species of *mammals* (哺乳动物) and some 290 species of birds live. River rafting along the Colorado River has different options for people. You can go on long trips with organizations or even take a smooth ride down the river with a picnic style lunch.

拓展篇

技能
培养

了解一些基本的文化知识能让同学们开阔眼界,获益不浅!

All men are liable to error; and most men are, in many points, by passion or interest, under temptation to it. 人都会犯错误,在许多情况下,大多数仍是由于欲望或兴趣的引诱而犯错误的。(英国哲学家 洛克)

Character is what you are in the dark. 暗处最能反映一个人真正品格。(美国教士 穆迪)

If you would convince others, you seem open to conviction yourself. 要说服别人,先得说服自己。(英国政治家 切斯特菲尔德)

It is not enough to do good; one must do it the right way. 人不仅要做好事,更要以正确的方式做好事。(英国政治家 莫利)

Nothing is easier than to deceive one's self. 再没有什么比欺骗自己更容易的了。(古希腊政治家 德摩西尼)

Personality is to man what perfume is to a flower. 品格之于人,犹如芳香之于花。(美国实业家 施瓦布)

Wherever true valor is found, true modesty will there abound. 真正的勇敢,都包含谦虚。(英国诗人 吉尔伯特. W.)

Words may be false and full of arts, sighs are the natural language of the heart. 言语可以是谎言并带有技巧;叹息才是心灵的自然流露。(英国剧作家 沙德韦尔)

技能篇

技巧
链接

了解和把握一些解题技巧,会帮助同学们为将来的高考打下坚实的基础!

解读《英语课程标准》对高二阅读的要求

教育部颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》是新世纪我国中学英语教学的纲领性文件。它以全新的外语教育教学理念,前所未有的高度和广度以及集大成的智慧,从课程性质、基本理念、内容标准、实施建议等方面对我国新的历史时期的英语教学进行了全新的规定和阐释。其中在语言技能目标(八级,即相当于高二学生的知识水平)中,对读的技能进行了如下描述:

1. 能识别不同文体的特征;
2. 能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句;
3. 能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度;
4. 能根据学习任务的需要从多种媒体中获取信息并进行加工处理;
5. 能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的文学作品;
6. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 33 万词以上。

由此可见,新课程标准在阅读技能方面比《英语教学大纲》提出了更高的要求,归纳起来有以下几个方面:

(一)新课程标准明确提出了阅读技能中的各项微技能,如从文章中获取各种事实细节的能力,理解文章的主旨和作者意图的能力,根据上下文猜测词义的能力,根据上下文进行推理判断的能力,分析句子结构理解长难句的能力等。

(二)新课程标准明确提出了学生利用各种媒体资源获取信息及解决实际问题的能力。这就要求我们不能仅仅把目光局限于课本和课内,要树立“大英语”的学习观念,善于从现实生活中的各种信息渠道学习。

(三)新课程标准明确提出了课外阅读的数量规定。除教

材外, 八级目标的课外阅读量应累计达到 33 万词以上。若以每篇文章 300 词计算, 整个高中阶段大约应读近 1000 篇课外文章, 平均每学年 300 多篇, 每天一篇! 这显然对我们的阅读面和词汇量提出了更高要求, 传统的英语学习已经远远落后了。

由此看来, 多读多看就成为同学们提高英语成绩的必经之路。

名人
名言

同学们可以从这里领悟生活的真谛!

1. Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind. 工作是医治人间一切病痛和疾苦的万应良药。(卡莱尔)
2. The tragedy of life is not so much what men suffer, but what

they miss. 生活的悲剧不在于人们受到多少苦, 而在于人们错过了什么。(卡莱尔)

3. To sensible men, every day is a day of reckoning. 对聪明人来说, 每一天的时间都是要精打细算的。(加德纳)
4. Genius is formed in quiet, character in the stream of life. 天才形成于平静中, 性格来自生活的激流。(歌德)
5. We can't all be heroes. Somebody has to sit on the curb and clap as they go by. 我们不可能都成为英雄。总得有人在英雄走过的时候坐在路边鼓掌。(罗杰)
6. Life is a leaf of paper white, thereon each of us may write his word or two. 生活是一张白纸, 每个人都在上面写上自己的一两句话。(洛威尔)

Unit 2

基础篇

读能
增景

阅读下面的文章, 同学们的阅读水平一定会逐步提高!

B

文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆	6	

In American schools there is something called Homecoming Day. Many high schools and colleges with a football team have a homecoming game. This can be the most important thing of the year except graduation or commencement (颁授学位典礼) day. Students plan Homecoming Day for many weeks before the day.

Several days before Homecoming, students start to decorate the school. There are signs to wish luck to the team, and many other signs to welcome all the students. Many people still come to Homecoming twenty or thirty years after they leave school.

During the day people like to look for teachers that they remember from long ago. Often they see old friends and they talk together about those happy years in school.

Everyone soon comes to watch the football game. When the game is half over, the band (乐队) comes onto the field and plays school songs. Another important moment is when the Homecoming Queen or King appears, all the students vote the most popular student Homecoming Queen or King. It is a great honor to be chosen.

Homecoming is a happy day, but it is not perfect unless the football team wins the game. Even if the team loses, the students still enjoy Homecoming. Some stay at the school to dance, and others go to a party. For everyone it is a day worth remembering.

读后练习

- () 1. The most important thing of the year in high schools and colleges is _____ in America.
A. Homecoming B. the football game
C. graduation D. to go to a party
- () 2. When do students begin to arrange everything for Homecoming?
A. The day before Homecoming.
B. Many weeks before the day.
C. At the beginning of each term.
D. Several days before Homecoming.
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT done on Homecoming Day?
A. To see old friends.
B. To call on teachers they remember.
C. To watch the football game.
D. To see their parents.
- () 4. The underlined word "vote" in the passage means _____.
A. call B. make or choose
C. give D. show
- () 5. Who can probably become Homecoming Queen or King?
A. The student who is liked most by the others.
B. The guest who is most popular with the students.
C. The student who is most liked by the teachers.
D. The player who plays best in the football game.

B

文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆	6	

Conjoined Twins Lead Separate but Active Lives

Lori and Reba have never been alone and they want to keep it that way.

The 40-year-old conjoined twins in Pennsylvania, US, have read about others locked together by an accident of birth who have been medically separated. But they insist only death can part them.

"We've never imagined a life divided," Lori said.

Lori and Reba are joined together at the side of their heads, facing in opposite directions. Their blood supply is partly linked, but each has a separate brain.

Reba suffered from a disease which has left her completely dependent on her sister.

Lori wheels her everywhere they go in different professional directions. Lori worked in a laundry room at a hospital for six years before giving that up to allow Reba to try to become a country singer.

Her first song is called *The Fear of Being Alone*, which was inspired by Reba and Lori's desire for togetherness.

Reba's career has taken her across the United States, Europe and parts of Asia.

While the twins receive some money from the government, the earning from Reba's concerts goes to AIDS and cancer charities (慈善机构).

The sisters have set goals for themselves. Reba looks forward to a successful career as a country singer, while Lori says she hopes to get married and have children. Lori said, "So when it comes, it comes. Meanwhile, I live wonderfully from day to day."

- B. is sure she'll get married and have children
C. prefers to have things go naturally
D. would rather not change her way of life



文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆☆	3	

The kids at Shute Country Primary School in Devon are surprisingly quiet when it's time to go home in the afternoon. Instead of the usual shouting and running you can hear them asking each other, "Are the lights all off?" "Shall we check the taps in case they are dripping?" "How many paper towels did we use today?"

But it's not unusual here. The kids have declared a war on waste.

"We've never made the children do anything," explains Liz Templar, the school's head teacher. "They came up with all the ideas themselves. They're doing this because they want to."

If you take a look around the school you won't see anything thrown away unnecessarily. Everything is collected and reused, or sent to be recycled.

Shute School started its green revolution two years ago. They looked carefully at every part of school life — from the teaching to the cleaning. They looked at the way stationery (文具) was used especially photocopying, the way cleaning was carried out, and how food was used and wasted!

Even parents were looked at; how many children came in each car? Did they use *unleaded* (不含铅的) petrol? Could they bring more children in fewer cars?

High on the list was the waste of paper. Next came unfriendly cleaning products. Paper towels were replaced with recycled paper. But the hardest thing for the kids was when they found out how much rubbish was created by the chocolate, crisps and other snacks eaten at lunch time. *Of their own accord* (自愿地), the children gave them up. Now they bring apples and home-made snacks.

The school has its own garden where they grow environment. They also use this area for their recycling store — large containers to collect aluminum, bottles, paper and *fabric* (织物).

Even the school's play area is made from recycled things. Since the children started, the school's heating and lighting bills have fallen obviously and the number of rubbish bags has gone down from seven a week to two or three.

Everywhere in Shute School there are bright posters asking everyone to take their rubbish home, to save energy and paper and to keep the green flag flying.

读后练习

读后练习

- () 1. When Lori said "We've never imagined a life divided", she meant that _____.
A. they don't wish to be made separate
B. they think their case is beyond medical help
C. independent life would be too good to think of
D. they would die once separated
- () 2. By leading separate lives, the topic means that _____.
A. either of the two can look after herself
B. the twins do different things
C. they face in opposite directions
D. they are no longer conjoined now
- () 3. When Reba gives performances as a country singer, Lori _____.
A. works in a hospital
B. continues her college education
C. brings up her children
D. looks after her sister
- () 4. The twins lead active lives because they _____.
A. are tired of staying at home doing nothing
B. need more money
C. want to prove themselves as useful citizens
D. have to earn their own bread
- () 5. From the last paragraph we can understand that Lori _____.
A. thinks it's too late for her to have children

- () 1. Which of the following best describes the writer's idea?
A. The pupils at Shute School are fighting against pollution.

- B. The pupils at Shute School are learning to save things.
C. The pupils at Shute School have declared a war on waste.
D. The pupils at Shute School have found a way to recycle waste things.
- () 12. Children at Shute Country Primary School bring apples and home-made snacks to school in order to _____.
A. create less rubbish
B. save money
C. obey the school's rules
D. keep their promise
- () 13. We can infer from the text that "green revolution" means _____.
A. beautifying schoolyard
B. activity against waste
C. planting green plants
D. throwing away waste
- () 14. What do the children think creates the most waste?
A. Paper towels. B. Cleaning products.
C. Snacks. D. Paper.
- () 15. We can learn from the text that the children's behaviour _____.
A. has brought arguments
B. has saved the school's cost
C. was against their parents
D. was forced by their head teacher



文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆☆	6	

Weather changes when the temperature and the amount of water in the atmosphere change. We can see and feel water coming from the atmosphere when we have rain. But the water must somehow get back to the atmosphere. Meteorologists call this the water cycle.

There are many stages in the water cycle. Rain falls when water vapour in clouds *condenses* (凝结). Drops of water form and fall to the ground. The water soaks into the ground and feeds streams and rivers. A lot of rain falls into the sea. The heat of the sun evaporates some of the water in the ground and in rivers, lakes and seas. It changes the liquid water into water vapour. The vapour rises into the air. Water vapour is normally invisible. On a very damp or humid day, however, you can sometimes see water vapour rising from a *puddle* (水坑) or pond in a *mist* (薄雾) above the water. Water vapour also gets into the air from living things. Trees and other plants take in water through their roots and give off water vapour from their leaves. People and land animals drink water and breathe out water vapour. In all these ways the water returns to the air. There it gathers to form clouds and condenses to form rain. The rain falls to earth, and the cycle starts again. It

continues even if snow or *hail* (冰雹) falls instead because both eventually melt to form water. The amount of water vapour in the air depends on the temperature. The air is more *moist* (潮湿) in the *tropics* (热带) than in the cold polar regions.

读后练习

- () 1. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Water cycle. B. Water vapor.
C. How rain forms. D. Water, vapour, rain.
- () 2. How many ways of the water returning to the air are discussed in the text?
A. Two. B. Three.
C. Four. D. Five.
- () 3. Whether water vapour can be seen or not depends on _____.
A. how much water is evaporated
B. how good your eyes are
C. in which way water is evaporated
D. climate or weather
- () 4. From the passage we get to know that _____.
A. there is more water vapour in the air in the tropics than in cold polar regions
B. there is more water vapour in the air in cold polar regions than in the tropics
C. it gets more rain in the tropics than in cold polar regions because there is less vapour
D. the amount of water vapour in the air depends on how often it rains



文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆☆	6	

Scientists are uncovering the secrets of two port cities lost under the waters of the Mediterranean Sea, a researcher said yesterday.

Herakleion and Menouthis were rich and proud cities until something reduced them to *rubble* (碎石) and buried them in the mud beneath 30 feet of sea water. French underwater explorer Franek Goddio said at the American Geophysical Union Conference.

"This is a mystery that is ongoing," said Goddio, a founder of the European Institute of Marine Archeology, a Paris-based underwater research organization backed by the wealthy *Hilti Foundation of Liechtenstein* (列支敦士登基金会).

The destruction of the twin port cities has haunted Goddio ever since he happened upon the site about 15 miles from Alexandria while exploring sunken ships from Napoleon's fleet.

Goddio and his group of expert divers, *marine archeologists* (海洋考古学家) and others, are using high powered vacuums, satellite navigation systems and sophisticated *sonar* (声

呐) to excavate (挖掘) the sunken cities from underneath a carpet of silt about one meter (three feet) high.

Walls of shops, remains of streets and gold artifacts have been found and recovered.

Some experts believe that the port cities were destroyed by a series of massive earthquakes, much like the quakes scientists believe felled Troy (特洛伊城), Jericho and other ancient cities. "The uniform direction of the collapsed columns and walls suggest an earthquake," Goddio said, "but no fault lines have been found nearby."

Other researchers believe a massive wave, caused by either an offshore earthquake or a distant underwater landslide, could explain the catastrophe. Still others think rising seas and a shift in the Nile River outlet doomed the cities.

"The argument, as you can see, continues," Goddio said.

读后练习

- () 1. The reason why the two port cities disappeared under the waters of Mediterranean Sea is that _____.
- A. the two port cities were destroyed by huge earthquakes
- B. the disappearance of the two port cities was caused by underwater landslide
- C. rising seas and a shift in the Nile River outlet doomed the cities
- D. the story didn't tell us at all
- () 2. From the story we can draw a conclusion that _____.
- A. the two port cities were famous for their wealth and the mystery
- B. the two cities belonged to France
- C. some mysterious creatures from other planets destroyed the two cities
- D. the American Geophysical Union Conference was once held in one of the two cities
- () 3. This article is probably from _____.
- A. a scientific magazine
- B. a report to the government
- C. a school text book
- D. a scientific report in a newspaper

提高篇

B

文章难度

☆☆☆

建议用时(mins)

6

实际用时

Although many Chinese students say that their knowledge of English grammar is good, most would admit that their spoken English is poor. Whenever I speak to Chinese students they always say, "My spoken English is poor." However, their spoken English does not have to remain "poor"! I would like

to suggest that there may be some reasons for their problems with spoken English.

First, they fail to find suitable words to express themselves due to a limited vocabulary. Obviously the better answer is to expand their vocabulary. However, you can speak with a limited vocabulary, if your attitude is positive. Others will follow you as long as you use the words that you know.

Second, they are afraid of making mistakes. Sometimes they make mistakes when they are speaking because they are shy and nervous. Yet students should remember that their goal should be FLUENCY NOT ACCURACY. Your aim in writing is to be accurate following the rules for grammar and using the right words and spelling them correctly. However, in speaking your aim is fluency. You want to get your messages across, to talk to someone in English, as quickly and well as you can, even though sometimes you may use a wrong word or tense, but it doesn't matter because the person you are speaking to will understand you and make allowances for any mistakes he hears.

The third reason is that not enough attention is paid to listening. You have one mouth but two ears! All that hearing was necessary for you to start speaking.

Fourth, most Chinese students are reactive rather than proactive (主动进攻型) language learners. Instead of actively seeking out opportunities to improve their spoken English they passively wait for speaking opportunities to come to them and wonder why their English always remains poor. If you have this proactive outlook, then you will see English opportunities wherever you go.

If you do not use your English beyond the classroom you will forget what English you know. Remember: USE IT OR LOSE IT! You can learn how to speak English better by speaking English more.

读后练习

- () 1. How many reasons are mentioned for their problems with spoken English?
- A. Three. B. Four.
- C. Five. D. Six
- () 2. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that _____.
- A. Don't be fluent. Just be accurate.
- B. Don't be nervous. Don't be shy. Just write!
- C. Don't be afraid of making mistakes. Just speak!
- D. Don't be shy. Don't be fluent. Just listen and write!
- () 3. What is the most probable purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To improve your reading.
- B. To improve your listening.
- C. To improve your spoken English.
- D. To improve your vocabulary.
- () 4. The last paragraph is possibly close to the meaning of "_____".
- A. More hurry, less speed

- B. Better late than never
C. Silence is gold
D. Practice makes perfect

B

文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆	4	

The newspaper is usually published on a daily or weekly basis, and its main function is to report news. Many newspapers also furnish special information to readers, such as weather reports, television schedules, and listings of stock prices. They provide *commentary* (评论) on politics, economics, and arts and culture. In nearly all cases and in varying degrees, newspapers depend on commercial advertising for their income.

Newspaper publishers estimate that nearly six out of ten adults in the United States and Canada read a newspaper every day, and seven out of ten read a paper each weekend. By the time they see a newspaper, most people have already learned about breaking news stories on television or radio. Readers rely on newspapers to provide detailed background information and analysis, which television and radio rarely offer. Newspapers not only inform readers that an event happened but also help readers understand what led up to the event and how it will affect the world around them.

The staff of a large newspaper works under the constant pressure of deadlines to bring news to readers as quickly as human energy and technological *devices* (设备) permit. Reporters, photographers, artists, and editors compile articles and graphics — sometimes in just a few hours. Page designers collect articles, photos, illustrations, advertisements, and eye-catching headlines into *page layouts* (页面), and then rush their work to the printer. Printing technicians may work through the night operating printing presses that can print out more than 60,000 copies per hour.

- () 1. The underlined word "furnish" in the first paragraph can be replaced by "_____".
A. offer B. review
C. found D. produce
- () 2. According to the passage, people read newspapers mainly because _____.
A. newspapers are cheaper than other news media
B. they just want to know the latest news
C. newspapers are more convenient than other news media
D. newspapers supply us with more detailed information
- () 3. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
A. All the income of a newspaper comes from the advertisements.
B. Canadians depend more on newspapers than Americans.

- C. The staff of a newspaper must meet deadlines.
D. Most people get the latest news by reading newspapers.

- () 4. According to the passage, the speed that a newspaper brings news to its readers is determined by its _____.
A. editors and photographers
B. artists and printers
C. human and technological resource
D. reporters and artists

C

文章难度	建议用时(mins)	实际用时
☆☆☆☆	6	

The producer appeared behind the recording studio window and smiled and waved to me like an old friend. And after I had read out a little test piece, he said, "That's fine, wonderful, your voice is perfect, lively, wonderful." Then I read a longer passage in English about the delights of touring in Britain, and another about the delights of visiting London, and both were "excellent" and "just right", and I began to consider a job in radio.

To be honest, I was fairly sure of myself though I lacked experience. Across the room in the Hamburg News Agency where we both worked, a friend named Peter Turner called to me, "I say, Mike, a man on the phone here wants someone to do a recording in English. And I'm booked up. Would you read something to him in English as a sort of test?" I did, and they said, "Perfect, lovely, wonderful, ..." Would I come round?

It was after reading their passage in English in the studio that they noticed my *vowel* (元音) pronunciations were not altogether King's English, or even Prince Philip's. There was a larger silence than usual, then the voice said: "Fine, lovely... but you said the word 'castle' with a short 'a'. Could we have the passage again please, but this time say 'castle'."

This was easy. But then he noticed other differences in my pronunciation.

"It's my northern English accent," I said, angrily, because I had to apologize for it.

"Oh, I see... but Mike, we'll have to get it right, I'm afraid. The recording is for teaching English to German schoolchildren, and it must be spoken in the way it is taught in German schools."

I read the passage again... and again... and again. But of course you cannot change the pronunciation of a lifetime in an hour. The studio men were in the state of having lost hope and underlined the vowels which caused me to feel angry, so that I'd remember them. Few, really. But because I had to *concentrate* (集中) on them, I made a lot of mistakes in my reading. Everyone got somewhat irritable (easily made angry), so we all went out for a beer.

■ 读后练习 ■

- () 1. Broadcasting did not make Mike nervous _____.