

◆ 新课程同步导学

高一英语阅读

新课程导学课题组 编

丛书主编 蓝新忠
本册主编 黄艳明



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内 容 简 介

本书共四章。第一章为记叙文，收录了 23 篇短文；第二章为议论文，收录了 19 篇短文；第三章为说明文，收录了 20 篇短文；第四章为应用文，收录了 22 篇短文。另外，将 19 篇欣赏美文分散在各章中，目的是提高学生阅读兴趣，从精神上得到提升。本书短文共计 103 篇，内容丰富，难易度由浅入深，逐层递进。

本书可供高中一年级第二学期学生及自学者使用。

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序 言

本丛书是为了适应高中课程改革和高考改革的需要,更好地指导高中的教学工作,提高大连市高中教学质量而编写的。

编写一套体例科学、内容优质的教辅丛书绝非易事。本丛书是在全国课改专家、教育专家的指导下,倾大连市各学科优秀教师之力而完成的。参加本丛书编写的有大连市高中各学科的教研员和40多所学校的170余名教师。编者充分吸收了教育学、心理学和脑科学等领域最先进的教育理念,构建课程内容与学生生活及现代社会科技发展的联系,关注学生的学习兴趣和已有经验的结合,使学生养成会学习、爱学习的良好习惯;培养学生善于处理信息的能力,多方位获取知识的能力和分析问题、解决问题的能力,就成为编者在编写过程中渗透于各科之中的着力点。编者从多角度、多层次考虑本丛书的科学性和实用性,在体例的确定、内容的锤炼上下了很大工夫,而且还立足于辽宁的考情和大连的学情,突出学生自身发展的需求,注重学生的自主探究、亲身实践与开拓创新,关注学生已有的经验与社会、生产、生活的紧密结合。

《新课程同步导学》在整体设置上,既依据学习内容的要求,给学生以足够的、不同层次的、充分体现高中教学要求的训练内容,又依据学生的学习过程进行了科学的编排。它的练习分为三个不同的等次,能力不同的学生可以针对不同等次的题目进行练习,使学生的选择有了明显的较为科学的划分。同时,它摒弃了传统教辅资料题库式的试题堆砌,将学习的全过程引入到助学资料中,使之成为学生在学习过程中可以依托的助学读物。《高考全程复习》,无论是对考点的解释,还是对典型试题的选择、练习题的设计,都下了很大工夫。

唐代教育家韩愈说过,“根之茂者其实遂”。祝愿广大读者通过使用本丛书,扎下丰茂之根,结出成熟之果。

丛书编委会

编写说明

众多英语学习成功者的经验证明,大量阅读英文书籍是从根本上提高英文水平的必由之路。大量的课外阅读能帮助学生巩固课堂上所学的语言知识,扩大词汇量;大量的课外阅读能帮助学生提高理解能力,加快阅读速度;大量的课外阅读能开阔学生的眼界,使学生更多地了解英语国家的文化。更重要的是,只有通过大量的阅读才能逐步形成语感。我们根据教育部2003年颁布的《高中英语课程标准(实验稿)》及现行的全日制普通高级中学《英语教学大纲》编写了本书。本书具有下述特点。

1. 体例新颖

本书打破了常规的编写体例,首次按体裁划分章,即以记叙文、议论文、说明文和应用文为四大文体。我们认为,采用有针对性的阅读,有利于学生思路的发展,有利于学生写作能力的提高。

2. 经典欣赏

本书在每章中的4篇或3篇短文后增设1篇“佳篇有约,你我共赏”,它们都是精选的时文集萃,经典欣赏篇。文后没有设题,目的是使学生们在百忙的学习中得以身心放松,在欣赏的同时,既拓宽视野,又增强跨文化意识。

3. 链接高考

阅读理解题在高考试题中是一个容量大、比分最高的题型。对高考阅读理解题(尤其是近4年来的试题)的分析,可为学生的学习提供很好的借鉴作用。

1) 体裁与题材

高考阅读理解题的体裁一般包括4种体裁:记叙文、议论文、说明文和应用文。近4年来,说明文和应用文的体裁有所增加。题材上体现了现代化、生活化、实用性及“原汁原味”的特点。

表0-1列出了近4年全国卷和辽宁卷的阅读理解的体裁、题材的分布情况。

表0-1 近4年来全国卷和辽宁卷的阅读理解的体裁、题材的分布情况

篇别 内容 年度	A 篇		B 篇		C 篇		D 篇		E 篇	
	体裁	题材	体裁	题材	体裁	题材	体裁	题材	体裁	题材
2002年	议论文	地球未来	应用文	新闻报道	应用文	广告宣传	记叙文	迷踪探宝	说明文	生日花篮
2003年	说明文	小岛介绍	说明文	阅读方法	应用文	新书简介	记叙文	外来词语	议论文	电脑环保
2004年辽宁	议论文	青少年 家庭教育	议论文	商品包装	应用文	大学课程 介绍	说明文	旅游城市 简介	说明文	批判性 思维
2005年辽宁	说明文	节约能源	记叙文	电脑发明 与研究	应用文	订购优惠	议论文	空巢 综合症	说明文	体能训练

2) 设题分布

近4年来,阅读理解部分均由5篇短文组成,设题方式一般分为主旨大意、细节理解、判断推理、词义猜测等。

表0-2列出了近4年来全国卷和辽宁卷的阅读理解的设题分布情况。

表 0-2 近 4 年来全国卷和辽宁卷的阅读理解设题分布情况

年 度	主旨大意	判断推理	细节理解	猜测词、句
2002 年	3	6	7	4
2003 年	2	7	6	5
2004 年	3	5	10	2
2005 年	1	5	13	1

3) 常见的题干设计

(1) 主旨大意题。这类试题属高层次题, 主要考查学生把握全文主题和理解中心思想的能力, 也包括考查学生分析归纳文章的段落大意、重要情节、人物特征、环境特点的能力。在考查考生这方面的阅读理解能力时, 大多根据短文(段落)的主题(subject)、中心思想(main idea)、标题(title)或作者的写作目的(purpose)设题。常见的题干有:

- ① The text is mainly about _____.
- ② What is the subject discussed in the text?
- ③ What would be the best title for the text?
- ④ The story suggests that _____.
- ⑤ The main purpose of this announcement is to _____.
- ⑥ What is the topic of the text?
- ⑦ The best headline for this newspaper article is _____.

(2) 判断推理题。此类题一般涉及下列内容: 对文章中事实细节的深层的含义进行推理; 篇章中没有作为主要内容阐述, 但可以根据综合的推理和判断发掘其深层信息; 根据整篇文章内容可以猜测作者的观点、态度。常见的题干有:

- ① The writer suggests that _____.
- ② The writer's attitude toward _____ is _____.
- ③ The story implies that _____.
- ④ When the writer talks about _____, what the writer really means is _____.
- ⑤ What we know from the text is most likely _____.
- ⑥ It can be inferred from the text that _____.

(3) 细节理解题。在阅读理解测试中, 这类题占的比例最大, 大多数是针对文章或段落中的细节而设计的: 通常对文中某一特定细节或相关的几个细节或利用图表、图形、地图等来传递信息, 并提供相应的主要事实。细节理解题的常见题干有:

- ① Choose the right order of the events given in the following passage.
- ② Which of the following statements is true (not true) according to the passage?
- ③ Which of the following words best describes somebody or something?
- ④ All the following statements are true (not true) except _____.
- ⑤ In the passage, which of the following is mentioned (not mentioned)?

(4) 猜测词义或句意题。这类题通过同义转换方式考查学生对短文中一些关键词、句的理解。常见的题干有:

- ① The word _____ refers to _____.
- ② The underlined word/phrase "_____" means _____.
- ③ The underlined word "_____" is closest in meaning to _____.
- ④ The word _____ could best be replaced by _____.
- ⑤ Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word _____.

希望学生们在使用本书时, 既要按规定时间阅读, 训练阅读速度(对于高一年级, 限制阅读速度约为 50 词/分钟); 又要选出你喜欢的美文进行精读、背诵。

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第一章 记 叙 文

(一)

Words: 256

Time: 5 mins

Part of David's heart muscle grew thick and stiff. The disease David had lived with for 17 years was slowly keeping his heart from beating.

The night Flora bent forward in front of her computer, everybody else was asleep. For the price, or keeping her husband alive? To do that, she needed to search for the information: a place and someone to fix David's damaged heart. And she needed to be lucky.

Finally, she found what she needed on a magazine's web site. When David came into the study early the following morning, she said, "I've found it." and handed him the papers.

David wondered if there was any other way. Then he thought about his wife and kids. He stared at the papers. Only he could make the choice: Should he have the same surgery (外科手术) that had killed his father, or the one that no one works? This experimental treatment might be his best hope.

The operation theatre was kept freezing cold. David wasn't frightened, just nervous.

He felt a burning pain, like a burning knife cutting through his heart...

On the EKG screen, the tiny valley in the middle of each peak (高峰) —showing a sign of David's disease—smoothed out. For the first time in years, he had a normal arterial (动脉) pressure.

"That's the most unusual thing," said Flora, excited by the results.

Three days later, David and Flora drove home after the fight from Houston. Their kids ran out to meet them.

1. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined word "stiff" in the text?
 - A. Unable to bend.
 - B. Dry, loose and smaller.
 - C. Not easy to turn or move.
 - D. Less straight like an arrow.
2. Why did she need to be lucky?
 - A. God would bring luck to her.
 - B. Good luck was sure to reach her.
 - C. She believed the internet could help her.
 - D. There was a fat chance that her efforts would end in failure.
3. From the text, we learn Houston was probably the name of _____.
 - A. the operation room
 - B. the most unusual surgery
 - C. a city where the hospital lay
 - D. the head doctor in charge of the operation
4. From the text, we can tell that _____.
 - A. the David's got along well with each other
 - B. David accepted Flora's advice without any hesitation
 - C. David's father died from a sudden attack of heart trouble
 - D. David became a normal person soon after the medical operation

(二)

Words: 263

Time: 5 mins

William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564. He was an English dramatist and poet. His works are masterpieces of English Language literature representing (代表) the best part of western culture.

Throughout the world, Shakespeare's plays are performed more frequently than those of any other playwright. Editions and translations of his works continue to flow from the press 370 years after the publication of the first collected edition. Articles and books about Shakespeare appear in such numbers that nobody is able to give a complete list.

"Hamlet avenging his father; the love of Romeo and Juliet over-ruling parental arrangement and melting family feud (长期不和); Portia's eloquence (雄辩) saving her friend from having a pound of flesh cut from his body; King Lear being treated badly by his two daughters; —these stories and more are well-known to all educated people and their children."

Shakespeare's stories are read and bits of his plays are performed in schools. There are Shakespearean teachers and professors in most arts colleges. Directors take pride in directing Shakespeare's play, and actors and actresses in playing roles in them.

Shakespeare is no elitist (精英的) art. His plays interest everybody, high and low. One of the characteristic features (特色) of American Shakespeare studies is to try by lively and open ways to widely reach Shakespeare, as it indeed should be done.

Shakespeare drew up his own will in March 1616 and died on April 23 of that year in Stratford—his birthplace.

1. Which of the following is true?
 - A. People are so interested in Shakespeare that a long list can be given of commenting (评论) on his works.
 - B. Only a few educated people can appreciate Shakespeare's works.
 - C. Throughout the history, Shakespeare has no competitor in terms of his plays on stage.
 - D. Shakespeare's works make up a common part of western culture.
2. The main idea of the second paragraph is _____.
 - A. Shakespeare's personal history
 - B. a brief introduction to Shakespeare's best works
 - C. how people are interested in Shakespeare
 - D. how these stories become well-known
3. What does the third paragraph tell us?
 - A. Something about arts colleges.
 - B. Some Shakespeare's stories.
 - C. The popularity (声望) of Shakespeare's works.
 - D. The academic (学术的) exchange on Shakespeare between people.
4. From the fourth paragraph we can infer that _____.
 - A. lively and open ways to study Shakespeare is the best choice
 - B. different countries may possibly get close to Shakespeare differently
 - C. only well-educated people can appreciate Shakespeare's
 - D. it's difficult to widely reach Shakespeare

(三)

Words: 211

Time: 4 mins

Julianne's dramatic story began just after 11 o'clock on the morning of Christmas Eve, 1971, when she and her mother, Dr. Marin Koepcke, were among some 90 passengers and crew who boarded the Lockheed Electra aircraft at Lima, Peru's capital. They took off for an hour-long flight across the Andes Mountains to Pucallpa, in northern Peru, where Julianne's father, Dr. Hans Koepcke, was waiting to

celebrate Christmas with his family.

Half-an-hour after take-off, their plane flew over the majestic, snowcapped peaks straight into an electrical storm. Turbulence (气流) shook the plane so badly that hand-luggage spilled (散落) from the overhead racks (搁物架), while the passengers struggled to fasten their seat belts. Julianne glanced through a porthole (舷窗) to see the starboard (右舷) engine burst into flames. Passengers screamed—as the storm hurled (猛掷) the plane about in the sky. Julianne remembers her mother's last words: "My God—this is the end." The plane began to break up, and just before Julianne blacked out, she felt herself hurtling (猛飞) through the air, watching the tree-tops coming nearer and nearer. Then, mercifully she lost consciousness before the plane hit the ground.

1. According to the passage we know that _____.
A. the story began on December 25th, 1971
B. the air crash happened on Christmas Eve
C. all the passengers were calm before the air crash
D. the flight would take two hours
2. When the accident happened Julianne _____.
A. was waiting for her mother with father in Peru
B. was together with mother on the ground
C. was with mother on board the Lockheed Electra aircraft
D. lost her consciousness already
3. The phrase "black out" in the passage refers to "_____".
A. get dark B. feel faint C. go mad D. get out
4. We may infer from the passage that _____.
A. all the passengers and crew lost their lives in this air crash
B. there was no sign of any survivor
C. Julianne had lived through the air crash
D. The plane hadn't broken up in the end

(四)

Words: 172

Time: 3.5 mins

Frank was anxious to get home and his footsteps rang loudly on the pavement (人行道). When he reached the middle of the bridge he thought he could hear someone coming near behind him. He looked back but could see no one. However, the sound continued and acted so foolishly. There was nothing to fear in a town as quiet as this.

Just then, he heard shout, quick steps closely behind him. By the time he reached the other side of the bridge, he could almost feel someone at his heels (紧跟在后). He turned round and there stood a man in a large overcoat. A hat was pulled down over his eyes and very little of his face could be seen. Frank said something about the weather, trying to sound friendly and calm. The man did not answer but asked rudely where Oakfield House was. Frank pointed to a big house in the distance and the stranger continued his way.

1. Frank was feeling shame because _____.
A. he had walked so quickly B. he had made a big noise at midnight
C. he had been afraid D. he had been anxious to go home
2. Frank said something about the weather to the stranger because _____.
A. he wondered what the weather would be like the next day

- B. he wanted to start a conversation
 C. he wanted to show he's polite
 D. he wanted to hide his nervousness
3. The man dressed in a large overcoat was _____.
 A. friendly
 B. not polite at all
 C. a visitor to Oakfield House and polite
 D. a servant of Oakfield House

(五)

Words: 207

Time: 4 mins

One Sunday, Mark decided to go sailing in his boat with his friend Dan, but Dan happened to be away. Dan's brother John offered to go instead, though he did not know anything about sailing. Mark agreed and they set out to sea. Soon they found themselves in a thick fog. Mark was sure they would be hit by a big ship. Fortunately, he saw a large buoy (浮标) through the fog and decided to tie the boat to it for safety. As he was getting onto the buoy, however, he dropped the wet rope. The boat moved away in the fog carrying John who did not know how to use the radio. He drifted (漂) about and was not seen until twelve hours later.

Mark spent the night on the buoy. In the early morning he fell asleep and was having a bad dream when a shout woke him up. A ship, The Good Hope, came up and he climbed onto it and thanked the captain. The captain told him that John had been picked up by another ship and the ship's captain had sent out a message.

"Without the message, I would not have found you on the buoy," he said.

- Why didn't Mark and Dan go sailing together?
 A. Mark was in some other place.
 B. Dan was in some other place.
 C. Mark would like to go with John.
 D. Dan asked his brother to go instead.
- Why did John and Mark become separated?
 A. John had to stay in the boat to call for help.
 B. John couldn't control the boat and drifted away.
 C. There wasn't room for both John and Mark on the buoy.
 D. Mark thought it safe to stay on the buoy but John didn't.
- What made it possible for Mark to be found on the buoy?
 A. John told people where to look for him.
 B. The captain saw him as the fog cleared.
 C. John radioed to the Good Hope to get him.
 D. He shouted when saw the Good Hope.
- The underlined word "he" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 A. the captain that got the message
 B. John
 C. the captain that sent the message
 D. Mark

佳篇有约 你我共赏 (1)

Allowing First Impressions of Others to Influence Us

In particular we tend to pick on one or two characteristics of the other person and let these influence our opinion of that person. This is called the "halo effect".

For example, at a business meeting one could be unduly influenced by the fact that the other person was wearing expensive clothes and an expensive watch, and using an expensive pen. We might assume

that they were rich, successful and worth listening to. That might be what they wanted us to think. So we shouldn't be too influenced by these first impressions. Nor should we jump to conclusions taken from a few details. Indeed, usually the halo effect fades away as one gets to know the other person better, gets more information about them. But we still need to beware because it isn't always possible to get to know that much about someone else.

Notes:

1. halo effect (判断或估计上的) 以一概全的倾向
2. assume 假定, 设想
3. fade away 逐渐消失

(六)

Words: 208

Time: 4 mins

Elizabeth had great trouble in finding a school to attend. No medical school would accept a woman student. So she studied by herself at first. She was helped by a few doctors who did believe that woman should have the same chance to work as men did.

In 1847, she asked to be accepted at a small medical school in New York. Largely as a joke, the school accepted her. The teachers and pupils were all men. They waited for Elizabeth to make a fool of herself and then go away. But Elizabeth felt she could learn anything a man could learn. And she proved it. No one laughed at her. The joke stopped. But none of the towns' people would speak to her. They thought she was wrong to study medicine.

As a student, Elizabeth helped treat sick poor people during her summer holidays. She found out that she had much more to learn as she tried to help them. "I must learn more," she said, "There is so much work to be done among the sick. Somehow I must get other women to help me." That autumn she returned to school. Elizabeth Blackwell became a doctor in 1849. She was the first woman doctor in the United States.

1. At first it seemed that it was impossible for Elizabeth to find a school to attend because _____.
 - A. there were no medical schools in her hometown in those days
 - B. Elizabeth wanted to teach herself medicine at home
 - C. a few doctors helped her to study medicine
 - D. most people of her day didn't think women should have the same chance to work as men did
2. A small medical school in New York accepted Elizabeth because _____.
 - A. she asked to be accepted many times
 - B. she was good at telling funny jokes
 - C. the school didn't take the matter seriously
 - D. the teachers and pupils wanted to have a try
3. Some time later, no one in the school laughed at her because _____.
 - A. she did an experiment to prove that she was quite right
 - B. she stopped telling jokes and began to work hard
 - C. they thought she was wrong to study medicine
 - D. Elizabeth proved to be a success as a medical student
4. What is the best title for the passage?
 - A. The First Woman Doctor in the USA.
 - B. Elizabeth Became a Doctor after Years of Hard Work.

- C. Elizabeth—Pioneer in the Study of Medicine in America.
D. Women Should Have the Same Chance to Work as Men.

(七)

Words: 233

Time: 4.5 mins

The world's most photographed woman was catapulted (一下被抬到高位) into the public eye in 1981, when her engagement to Prince Charles was announced. The marriage lasted 15 years, but after separating and divorcing, she continued to command attention.

Lady Diana Spencer was a shy and innocent 20-year-old girl when she married Prince Charles, a man twelve years her senior. She transformed into Diana, the Princess of Wales, a new and charming addition to Britain's stuffy (沉闷的) Royal Family. Within three years, she had given birth to two sons, the Princes William and Harry. She was a devoted mother.

The fairy tale seemed complete, but there was a sadness few guessed at. Diana and Charles were not the perfect match. They seemed unable to share common tastes, and were soon rarely seen together. In 1992, a book by Royal watcher, Andrew Morton, revealed that Charles' long-term affair with a married woman, Camilla Parker-Bowles, had driven his wife to an eating disorder, and to attempted suicide (自杀). In December of that year, Prime Minister John Major announced a separation. Charles and Diana were finally divorced a year ago. Diana had hinted at the pain the media attention had brought her.

1. In which year was this report written?
A. 1981. B. 1992. C. 1996. D. 1997.
2. "The fairy tale seemed complete, but there was a sadness few guessed at." This sentence conveys the meaning that _____.
A. they lived happily like a fairy tale, but few people understood this
B. they felt sad for they didn't love each other at all
C. most of people thought they lived an imaginably happy life, but in fact it isn't true
D. there were some people who often guessed that it wasn't fit for them to marry each other
3. Which of the following statements expresses the main idea of the passage?
A. The media attention killed Lady Diana Spencer, the Princess of Wales.
B. Diana's marriage to Prince Charles led to a sad story.
C. Sometimes a woman and a prince may not be the perfect match.
D. The media attention had brought great deal of pain and anguish to Diana.

(八)

Words: 152

Time: 3 mins

Senior citizens are permitted to travel cheaply on a bus if they have a special card. Women may get cards when they are sixty.

Mrs. Matthews lived in the country but she went into town once a week to buy food and other things for the house, and she usually went by bus. She always had to pay the full price for her ride.

Then she reached the age of sixty and got her senior citizen's card, but when she used it for the first time on the bus, it made her feel very old.

The bus driver had often seen her traveling on the bus before, and he noticed that she was feeling unhappy, so after she had paid her money, he winked at her and whispered, "Don't forget to give your mother's card back to her when you see her again."

Mrs. Matthews was very happy when she heard this.

1. Senior citizens in the story refer to _____.
 - A. those who have special cards
 - B. old people with special cards
 - C. people who hold high positions in the government
 - D. those who want to travel cheaply
2. Women over sixty _____.
 - A. don't have to pay for taking buses
 - B. pay less for their ride if they have a special card
 - C. have to pay the full price for their ride
 - D. have to pay their special card
3. Mrs. Matthews used to pay the full price for her ride because _____.
 - A. she didn't know the rule
 - B. she wasn't old enough
 - C. she didn't know where to get the card
 - D. she had reached sixty but had not got her senior citizen card
4. Mrs. Matthews felt unhappy on the bus because _____.
 - A. she still had to pay for the ride
 - B. the card wasn't hers
 - C. she felt she was now an old woman
 - D. the driver found out she was not honest
5. The driver whispered to her _____.
 - A. in order to make her feel younger
 - B. because he thought that she shouldn't have borrowed her mother's card
 - C. because he wanted her to pay the full amount
 - D. because he knew her mother was still alive

(九)

Words: 192

Time: 3.5 mins

A Frenchman had arrived at a small Italian town and was staying with his wife at the best hotel there. One night he went out for a walk alone. It was late and the small street was dark and lonely. Suddenly he heard footsteps behind him. He turned his head and saw an Italian man quickly walk past him. The man was nearly out of sight when the Frenchman suddenly found his watch was gone. He thought that it was the Italian who had taken his watch. He decided to follow him and force him to return the watch.

Soon the Frenchman caught up with the Italian. They didn't understand each other's language. The Frenchman threatened the Italian with signs and pointed to his watch-pocket. The Italian thought that the Frenchman was demanding his own watch. The Italian, in the end, gave his watch to the Frenchman.

When he returned to the hotel, the Frenchman told his wife what had happened. He was greatly surprised when his wife pointed to the watch on the table. Now he realized that by mistake he had robbed (抢劫) the Italian of his watch.

1. One night the French traveler walked _____ in a small Italian town.
 - A. with his wife
 - B. with an Italian
 - C. lonely
 - D. by himself
2. When the Frenchman suddenly found his watch was gone, the young Italian who passed him _____.
 - A. disappeared
 - B. was about to disappear
 - C. had disappeared
 - D. would have disappeared

3. Neither of the two men understood _____ language.
 A. the other's B. other's C. another's D. their own
4. The Italian thought the Frenchman was a _____.
 A. traveler B. thief C. robber D. watch-collector

(十)

Words: 237

Time: 4.5 mins

Albert Einstein was probably the most famous scientist of the twentieth century. He changed scientific thinking in the modern world. He is generally considered as the greatest physicist who ever lived. What's more, he devoted a lot of his time and energy to working for human rights and progress.

In 1933, while Einstein was visiting England and the United States, the Nazi government of Germany took all his things away, including his position and his citizenship. Einstein then settled down in the United States. In 1939, Einstein, who loved peace—afraid of a world in which only Hitler would have an atomic bomb(原子弹)—tried hard to persuade President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a famous letter to have the United States start uranium research. That Germany, after all, had no bomb, and that the first bomb would fall on Japan, could not have been expected. After the war, Einstein never stopped working for peace and reducing the number of soldiers in the world.

Although he wasn't connected with any accepted religion(宗教), Einstein felt that trust in a personal God was too special an idea to be suitable to the God at work in this universe, but he never believed that the universe was one of chance or disorder. The universe to him was one of pure law and order. He once said, "God may know everything, but he is not hateful."

- From the passage we know that _____.
 A. no scientist is as great as Albert Einstein during this century
 B. Albert Einstein was likely to be the greatest scientist of his time
 C. Albert Einstein made the first atomic bomb for the United States of America
 D. Albert Einstein gave up his German citizenship for political reasons
- If Einstein had known that Hitler had no atomic bomb and that the first atomic bomb would fall on Japan, he would _____.
 A. have continued his scientific research
 B. have won another Nobel Prize for physics
 C. not have advised starting uranium research in the U. S. A.
 D. not have moved to the U. S. A.
- Einstein _____ in 1933.
 A. visited England and the U. S. A. B. lost everything
 C. became a man without a country D. both A and C
- Einstein believed that everything in the universe _____.
 A. was kept in order by its own law
 B. had nothing to do with each other
 C. happened in an irregular way
 D. was made by personal God

佳篇有约 你我共赏(2)

Some Unreasonable Rules Should Be Rejected

From the loudspeaker in the railway station Miss Chapman learnt that her handbag had been found

and handed to the lost-property office. When she got to the office, a railway clerk demanded a 10p lost-property fee (费用) from her before he would return her the bag. The trouble was that all her money was in the bag. But the clerk was a one-track minded (一根筋) person. He insisted: no money, no bag. "It's the rules, and everyone should obey the rule," he said. So Miss Champman had to borrow 10p from a passer-by, get back her bag and repay the money to the passer-by.

(十一)

Words: 277

Time: 5.5 mins

When someone who is in good health dies suddenly, there is usually an inquest (验尸).

An inquest is a kind of court of inquiry. The person in charge of an inquest is called a coroner. His job is to find out exactly how a person died.

If there is nothing suspicious about the death, he will decide that the person died from natural causes or an accident. If, however, he is suspicious, he may decide that the person's death was caused by a person or persons unknown.

At one inquest, the coroner was trying to find out exactly what had caused the death of a local businessman, Henry Watson.

The man's widow was giving her evidence. She was very upset and had to stop from time to time. The coroner did not want to upset her more than necessary, but he had to find out the truth. There were questions he had to ask.

"Mrs. Watson, I know this is painful for you," he said, "But I want you to think very carefully and then answer my questions. You and your husband were having dinner at home. Is that correct?"

"Yes."

"Suddenly he fell to the floor."

"Yes."

"You stood up and hurried to him? You knelt beside him? He was in great pain?"

"Yes."

"Did he say anything?"

The widow lowered her head.

"Please, Mrs. Watson, you must answer the question. What were his last words?"

The widow took a deep breath and then spoke. "He said," she whispered, "I'm not surprised you were charged only 50 cents for that seafood we had for dinner."

1. What is the purpose of an inquest?

- A. To help people who have died.
C. To find out the cause who has died.

- B. To give money to widow.
D. To ask lots of questions.

2. What was the probable cause of Henry Watson's death?

- A. Food poisoning B. Heart attack.

- C. Old age. D. Murder.

3. Where did Henry Watson die?

- A. In court. B. In a restaurant.

- C. In a fish shop. D. At home.

(十二)

Words: 253

Time: 5 mins

An old and very wealthy friend of mine told me he had an unpleasant experience. He went to a famous jeweler shop and asked to be shown some gold necklaces. After examining several, he decided to buy a gold necklace with a precious stone, and asked if he could pay by cheque. The assistant said that