

初级英语阅读训练

张爱莲 吴 洁

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前 言

本书共收英语短文 50 篇,这些短文内容广泛,题材多样,适合广大中学生的阅读程度。

我们选摘、改写的这些短文,内容健康,有知识性和趣味性。一些短文可使读者得到一定的科学知识,一些富有幽默感的短文,将使读者从中得到乐趣。每篇短文后有注释,包含:生词的音标和含义(高中英语三册课本上新出现的单词,也列为生词);常用词组的翻译;复杂句的分析和翻译。

我们用这些短文编了八种形式不同的练习题,以指导读者由浅入深;由简到繁;由单方面到全面地,逐步地提高阅读理解能力。通过阅读和练习,学生们不仅可复习中学英语课本中的常用单词和短语,还可进一步牢固地掌握中学英语语法的各项知识,并提高实际运用能力。在参考答案的后面,还有对答题中一些难点的分析和解释。

本书可供中学英语教师备课、选编练习题和试题作为参考;可供中学生作为英语补充读物和课外练习用;也可为英语自学者提供选修读物和练习。

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1989.5

Contents 目 录

前 言

I. 从所给单词中选词填空:

- (1) Why Children Go to School? 1
- (2) Lighthouse 3
- (3) The First Window 4

II. 自选词填空:

- (4) My Aunt's Habit 5
- (5) Mottled Bamboo 5
- (6) A Tea-kettle With A Loose Lid 6

III. 判断是非:

- (7) In The Wrong Train 8
- (8) A Letter 9

IV. 动词填空:

- (9) A Patient 10
- (10) Make A Mistake 11
- (11) A Thief 13
- (12) Act As Speaker 14
- (13) X-rays..... 16
- (14) Playing Hide-and-Seek 17

V. 介词填空:

- (15) A Faithful Dog 18

(16) Jungle.....	20
------------------	----

VI. 连词填空:

(17) Galileo	22
--------------------	----

(18) The Boy Who Flew Too High.....	24
-------------------------------------	----

VII. 完形填空:

(19) A Talk About Watch	26
-------------------------------	----

(20) Air	27
----------------	----

(21) Clear The Snow	29
---------------------------	----

(22) Galileo's First Discovery	31
--------------------------------------	----

(23) Earthworm.....	33
---------------------	----

(24) Norman Bethune	34
---------------------------	----

(25) Living in England	35
------------------------------	----

(26) Circular Movement in Walking	36
---	----

(27) Criminal.....	38
--------------------	----

(28) The Longest Race	39
-----------------------------	----

(29) Patient Needed	42
---------------------------	----

(30) Marco Polo	45
-----------------------	----

(31) Is He Living or Is He Dead?	48
--	----

(32) Is He Living or Is He Dead? (continued).....	50
---	----

(33) Electric Line	53
--------------------------	----

VIII. 阅读理解:

(34) Speed	54
------------------	----

(35) Units of Measure.....	56
----------------------------	----

(36) The Antarctic — An Ice Desert	58
--	----

(37) Magic Words	60
------------------------	----

(38) Solve No Problem	61
-----------------------------	----

(39) About Diamonds	63
(40) An Accident	65
(41) The Moon's Temperature	66
(42) Whistling	68
(43) The Treasure of The Grand Banks	71
(44) A Wise Man's Decision	74
(45) To Honour Adison	77
(46) Exploring Space	79
(47) Time Zones	81
(48) A Dream Laboratory	84
(49) Man's First Real Invention	86
(50) Courage And Hard Work Made Him	88

参考答案

对答题中一些难点的解释

I. 从所给单词中选择适当的填入短文空格内，
每个词只准用一次：

(1)

which, before, but, only, learn, native, way, for,
use, successful, do, above, whenever, other, than,
everything, badly, either, why, ever, all, be

Have you 1 asked yourself why children go to school? You probably say that they go to school to learn their 2 language and other languages, arithmetic, geography, history, science and all the 3 subjects. That is true: but why do they learn these things? And are these things 4 that they learn at school?

¹We send our children to school to prepare them 5 the time when they will 6 big and will begin to work for themselves. Nearly 7 they study at school ²has some practical 8 in their life, but is that the 9 reason why they go to school?

There is more in education 10 just learning facts. We go to school⁸ 11 all to ⁴learn how to 12, so that when we have left school we can continue to learn. A man who really knows how to learn will always be 13 because 14 he has to do something new 15 he has never had to do 16 he will rapidly teach himself how to ⁵do it in the best 17. The ⁶uneducated person, ⁷on the other hand, is 18 unable to do something new, or does it 19. The ⁸purpose of school, ⁹therefore, is not just to teach languages, arithmetic, geography, etc, 20 to ¹⁰teach pupils the way to learn.

注:

1. We send our children to school ... work for themselves. 我们送孩子们上学, 是为了使他们对将来长大和自食其力的时候的种种情况作好充分准备。这是一个复合句, 由关系副词 *when* 引出的定语从句修饰 *time*; prepare them for sth. 的意思是: 为他们…时候做准备。
2. have some practical use 有某些实际用处
3. above all 最重要的; 尤其是
4. learn how to learn 学习怎样学习
5. do it in the best way 用最好的方法做
6. uneducated person 没有受过教育的人
7. on the other hand 另一方面; 反之
8. purpose ['pə:pəs] *n.* 意图; 目的
9. therefore *adv.* 因此; 所以

10. teach pupils the way to learn 教给学生学习的方法

(2)

over, later, which, on, in, also, then, first, different, from, passing, top, of, from

The 1 ¹lighthouses were ²bonfires at the 2 of high stone towers. The ³ancient Egyptians built high towers of stone and lit bonfires on them to ⁴send warning ⁵signals to 3 ships. In the thousands of years since 4 men have found many 5 ways of signaling 6 ⁶shore to sea.

Candles soon became the common ⁷fuel 7 signal lights. They were 8 ⁸replaced by oil lamps, 9 could burn longer and brighter. Kerosene and gas lamps were 10 tried. These are still ⁹ 11 use now in some smaller lighthouses. But today most lighthouses send electric light ¹⁰blazing 12 the sea.

注:

1. lighthouse *n.* 灯塔
2. bonfire ['bɒnfʌɪə] *n.* 烽火
3. ancient *adj.* 古代的
4. send warning signals 发出警告的信号
5. signal ['sɪgnl] *n.* 信号; 暗号 *v.* 发信号
6. shore *n.* 海岸
7. fuel [fjuəl] *n.* 燃料

8. be replaced by ... 被...代替
9. be in use 被使用; 通用
10. blaze v. 发光彩; 放光

(3)

more itself out in hole many much why for air smoke
on

The first English window was just ¹a slit 1
the wall. It was cut long, so that it would ²let in as
2 light as possible, and narrow, to ³keep 3
the bad weather. However, the slit let in 4 wind
than light. This is 5 it was called "the wind's
eyes". The word window 6 comes from two ⁴Old
Norse words 7 wind and eye.

Before windows were used, the ancient halls and castles of northern Europe and Britain were dark and smoky. Their great rooms were high, with only ⁵a 8 in the roof to ⁶let out the 9 from ⁷torches and cooking fires.

As time went on, people wanted more light and 10 in their homes. They made the wind's eyes wider so as to let in air and light.

注:

1. slit n. 裂缝, a slit in the wall 墙上一条裂缝
2. let in as much light as possible 使尽多的光能射进去

3. keep out the bad weather 防御不好的天气
4. Norse [nɔ:s] *n.* 挪威语; *adj.* 挪威的
5. a hole in the roof 房顶上—一个洞
6. let out the smoke 放出烟雾
7. torch *n.* 火炬; 火把

II. 自选词填空:

(4)

My aunt ¹has got the habit _____ ¹ reading news-
paper before or _____ ² dinner and while _____ ³
daily papers _____ ⁴ evening papers, she is _____ ⁵
interested in _____ ⁶ she reads that she will suddenly
²let _____ ⁷ a cry of surprise, or murmur to _____ ⁸
as if she _____ ⁹ ³in deep _____ ¹⁰.

注:

1. have got the habit of reading newspaper 有读报纸的习惯
2. let out a cry of surprise 发出惊异的呼声
3. in deep thought 在沉思中

(5)

Four thousand years _____ ¹ there was a wise king
in China, _____ ² ¹Shun. He _____ ³ two wives—²E
Huang and ³Nu Ying. They ⁴loved each _____ ⁴ very

much. Later, Shun died. 5 two wives were so sad 6 they ⁵cried day and 7. Their tears fell on the stems 8 bamboo, 9 the stems of 10 bamboo ⁶had many dots 11 and there, and these couldn't 12 washed out. That's the 13 why there's a 14 of bamboo 15 has so many dots. It 16 called ⁷Mottled Bamboo.

注:

1. Shun 舜
2. E Huang 娥皇
3. Nu Ying 女英
4. love each other very much 彼此非常相爱
5. cry day and night 日夜哭泣
6. have many dots here and there 处处有许多斑点
7. Mottled Bamboo 斑竹

(6)

When I was a little boy, there 1 a ¹tea-kettle in our house 2 a lid that didn't fit tightly. When steam began 3 rise, that lid would shake and ² 4 a terrible noise. Of 5, the lid was ³doing no good. ⁴ 6 fact, it was allowing the steam to ⁵escape, but it made quite a loud noise and impressed you as being very busy and important. ⁶I've always remembered that 7, and whenever I see a person 8 ⁷makes a lot of noise 9 really

*accomplishing much, I say to 10, "That one has a loose lid."

注:

1. tea-kettle *n.* 水壶
2. make a terrible noise 发出可怕的响声
3. do no good 没有好处,这里的 good 是名词。
4. In fact, it was allowing ... very busy and important. 句中的 as 是介词,意思是:如;象;它后面的 being 是动名词。全句意思:其实,它(指壶盖)只是让水蒸气排出而已,但它发出很大的响声,使你感到好象(它)很忙,很重要。
5. escape [ik'skeip] *v.* 逃脱;漏出
6. I've always remember that noise ... a loose lid."
全句意思:我永远记得那个声音,每当我看到一个人,大声喧哗却没有真正做出些事情,我就自言自语地说:
“这个人有一个松盖”。
7. make a lot of noise 发出很多喧声。注意 noise 用单数。
8. accomplish [ə'kɒmpliʃ] *v.* 做成功
9. say to oneself 自言自语地说

III. 根据短文判断是非,凡附合短文内容的,在括号中填“T”,不附合的,填“F”;

(7)

Mr White was at the window of a train in a station. He was going to Ipswich, and he was very angry. The train began moving, and an old ¹porter came to the window.

Mr White shouted angrily to the porter, “I gave you my ²luggage a quarter of an hour ago, but you haven’t put it in the train. Why isn’t it here, and where have you put it?”

The porter looked at Mr White and said, “I looked for you everywhere, but I didn’t find. ³Your luggage isn’t as stupid as you are. You’re in the wrong train. This one’s going to Cambridge.”

- () 1. Mr White was going to Cambridge.
- () 2. He was sitting in the train which was going to Cambridge.
- () 3. He was angry because the porter had put his luggage in the wrong train.
- () 4. The porter couldn’t find Mr White because he was in the wrong train.
- () 5. His luggage was in the right train.

注:

1. porter *n.* 搬运行李的工人; 脚夫
2. luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] *n.* 行李
3. Your luggage isn't ... you are. 你的行李并不象你那么笨。工人对怀特先生说这句话是讽刺他坐错了车, 而他的行李却没有错。

(8)

(Here is a letter written by Mrs Bernard.)

Dear Marie and Pierre,

I just wanted to tell you that I arrived here ¹safe and sound. Your father was fine. He is really a good man. You know, he was sick while I was visiting you, but he never told us because he didn't want us to worry. He was probably right. He knows how I worry. Anyway, he is better now, although I wish he would take better care of himself.

How are you, Pierre? ²How I admire your ability to learn language! I must tell you how nice it was to come home to Paris ³where everyone in the street speaks French. ⁴I realize now how much energy it took to speak English! And Marie, have you ⁵finished writing your book report?

Please write when you get a minute.

Love,
Mama

- () 1. Mrs Bernard visited Marie and Pierre not long ago.
- () 2. Her husband was sick while she was visiting her son and daughter.
- () 3. Mrs Bernard is an Englishwoman.
- () 4. Pierre is worse at English than Mrs Bernard.
- () 5. Her son and daughter were living abroad.

注:

1. sound *adj.* 未受损伤的; 健全的 arrive here safe and sound 平平安安地到达这里。
2. ability [ə'biliti] *n.* 能力; 才干 How I admire ... language! 我多么羡慕你学习语言的能力!
3. 由关系副词 where 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 Paris.
4. I realize how much ... speak English! 我现在才意识到学习英语需要花费多少精力啊! 这是个复合句, 宾语从句中 it 是形式主语, 真实主语是动词不定式 to speak.
5. finish writing, 动词 finish 后接动名词, 注意 finish 后不可跟动词不定式。

IV. 用括号中动词的正确形式填空, 必要时可加助动词或情态动词:

(9)

A man went to see his doctor one day because he
1 ¹(suffer) from pains in his stomach. 2