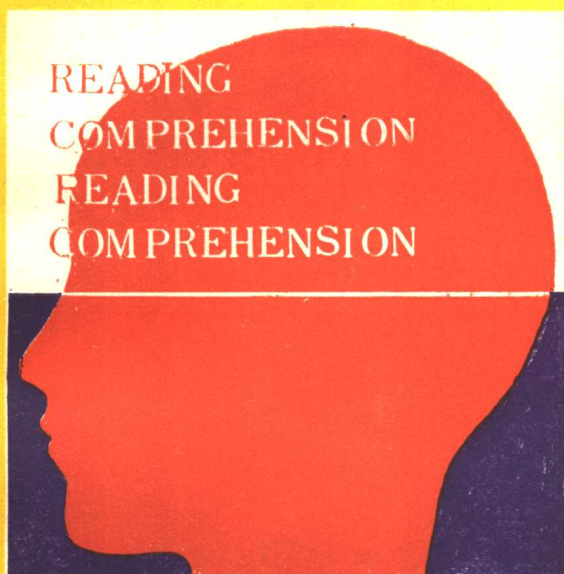


配合高中第一册课本



英语阅读理解

READING COMPREHENSION

安徽教育出版社

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READING COMPREHENSION

(配合高中第一册课本)

秋介寿 应富华 编



安徽教育出版社

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编 者 的 话

全日制中学英语教学大纲明确要求，中学英语教学主要应培养学生的阅读能力。根据这一宗旨，新编英语课本和高考试题都注意增加阅读理解的比例。新编英语课本经过多次修订，是一套比较好的教材；但如果仅限于课本，还是不能有效地提高阅读能力。以新编高一课本为例，该书共18篇课文，一年学完，平均两周一篇。这样，学生接触的语言材料毕竟太少。但是如果增加课本内容，教和学都会遇到更大的困难，甚至会导致“消化不良”。大家希望在不增加学生负担的前提下，多给学生感性知识，开阔他们的视野，快速提高他们的阅读能力。为此，我们编写了这本《英语阅读理解》。

这本书是高一正式教材的一种辅助读物，它包含18篇Unit，分别配合高一18篇课文。各个Unit中，含阅读材料及有关练习。阅读材料均选自国外书刊，其体裁大部分与各课课文相同。练习多是理解性的、综合性的。我们希望读者阅读完每篇材料以后立即做练习，以检查理解的程度。然后看一看Notes（注释），以加深对某些疑难地方的理解。我们根据目前中学教学及学生负担的实际情况，选编的材料力求做到难度适中，份量适当，以期真正有益于教学质量的提高。

由于水平有限，编写中一定存在不少缺点，我们期待着读者的批评指正。

编 者

一九八五年九月

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UNIT 1

(I)

Stand in Hot Water

One morning Mrs. Perry said to her son, "Sack, there's a meeting of our ladies' club (俱乐部) at Mrs. Young's house at lunch time today, and I want to go to it, I'll leave you some food for your lunch. Is that all right? "

"Oh, yes," her son answered, "that's quite all right. What are you going to leave for my lunch?"

"This tin (听, 罐头) of fish, " Mrs. Perry said,

"And there are some cold, boiled ① potatoes and some beans (豆) here, too."

"Good, " Sack answered, "I'll have a good lunch."

So Mrs. Perry went to her meeting. All the ladies had much at Mrs. Young's house, and at three o'clock



Mrs. Perry came home.

"Was your fish nice, Jack?" she asked.

"Yes, but my feet are hurting," he answered.

"Why are they hurting?" Mrs. Perry asked.

"Well, the words on the tin were, 'Open tin and stand^② in hot water for five minutes.' "

(II)

A Farmer in the Restaurant

A poor farmer who had always lived in the country and had never visited a big town won a lot of money, so he decided that he could now afford^③ a holiday in an excellent hotel by the sea.

When lunch-time came on his first day there, he decided to go and eat in the restaurant of the hotel. The head waiter showed him to his table, took his order and went away. When he looked at the farmer again, he had a surprise! The farmer had tied his table napkin (餐巾) round his neck.

The head waiter was very annoyed at^④ this and immediately told one of the other waiters in the restaurant to go to the man and inform him that people did not do such a thing in restaurants of that quality.

The waiter went to the farmer and said in a friendly voice, "Good morning, sir. Would you like

a shave (刮脸) or a haircut^⑤? ”

Notes

① boiled 煮沸的，由过去分词转化为形容词，作定语，有被动和动作已经完成的含义。

② stand 此处等于 put it。

③ afford 常跟在 can, be able to 后，表示“担负得起”，“抽得出”等含义。

④ be annoyed at 对…生气。

⑤ Would you like a shave or a haircut? “你想修面还是理发?”

Exercises

I. 回答下列问题:

1. Why couldn't Mrs. Perry cook her son's lunch?
2. What did she leave him for his lunch?
3. Did Jack enjoy his lunch?
4. What was the matter with his feet?
5. What mistake did Jack make when he read the words on the tin?

I. 按照要求写出下列单词:

1. answer _____ (反义词)
2. hurt _____ (过去分词)

3. open _____ (反义词)

4. five _____ (序数词)

5. hot _____ (比较级)

II. 根据短文(I)的内容, 判断下列哪些说法是正确的(用√表示); 哪些说法是错误的(用×表示):

1. Mrs. Perry wanted to belong to a ladies' club.
()

2. Mrs. Perry belonged to a ladies' club. ()

3. Mrs. Perry did not cook her son's lunch that day. ()

4. Mrs. Perry had lunch with Mrs. Young only. ()

5. Jack did not like his lunch. ()

6. Jack liked his lunch. ()

7. Jack put the tin of fish in hot water. ()

8. Jack put his feet in hot water. ()

IV. 根据第一个字母, 在短文(I)中找出适当的单词填空, 要求意思通顺, 语法正确:

Some l____ are in the kitchen of a big h____. They are making lunch for a m_____ of their club. One lady has got some big t_____ of f____. Another is putting some p_____ in w_____, and the third is cutting some b_____ into pieces. The ladies of the club like nice f_____. What is that lady doing? Oh, she is sitting down,

because her f_____ are tired.

V. 在短文(Ⅱ)中找出符合下面各条释义的单词:

1. man who owns or manages a farm ()
2. place where meals can be bought and eaten
()
3. building where meals and rooms are provided
(提供) for travellers ()
4. request to supply goods; command given with
authority ()
5. very good; of high quality ()

VI. 听说材料

Tom was only seven years old, so when he went off to camp(野营)with a lot of other small boys one summer, his mother thought that he might be unhappy, and arranged for all his aunts and his grandmother and all his other relatives(亲戚)to write to him, so that he would get a letter every day while he was away from home.

Well, of course he did not write to anybody while he was at the camp. A few days after he came back home, his mother saw him looking at some papers and asked him what they were.

"Oh," he said, "they are the letters I got while I was at the camp. I did not have time to look at them while I was there."

UNIT 2

Radio Waves

Since the first man-made moon was sent up in 1957 the number has grown rapidly, and we are now beginning to realize that the artificial (人造的) satellite (卫星) can do much useful work.

If we want to send a radio message to a country on the other side of the world, the problem is complicated (复杂) by the earth's round shape. Radio waves, like light waves, travel in straight lines. To send radio waves round the world is like trying to see round a corner.

Sometimes at a street corner, a large mirror is set up to show drivers if anything is coming from another direction. This is one way of seeing round a corner^①. Radio waves, too, will bounce (弹起) off certain things and change their direction.

High up in the earth's atmosphere (大气层) there is a layer (层) of air. This layer of air deflects (使偏转) radio waves back to earth, and prevents them from^② going straight out into space, so a message can be sent round the world.

At certain times, however, this layer of air may

be upset (干扰) and not work properly (正常地). It frequently happens, for example, when there are many spots visible on the surface of the sun. ③ A satellite high above the earth can be used to bounce radio waves back to another part of the world. Unlike the layer of air, the satellite is not disturbed (干扰) by sunspots (太阳黑子) and so it always works well. Television pictures are now sent over long distances by the same method.

Notes

- ① round a corner 在拐角的地方，绕过拐角。
- ② prevent...from...阻止...做...，防止...做...。
- ③ when...of the sun 当太阳表面上有许多看得见的黑子时。

Exercises

I. 写出下列单词的反义词：

- 1. useful _____
- 2. light (adj.) _____
- 3. many _____
- 4. long _____
- 5. same _____

I. 根据所给汉语完成下列句子（每空一个词）：

1. What is _____ (地球的形状)?
2. A satellite high above the earth looks _____
_____ (好象天空中一颗星).
3. Can a radio message be sent to _____
_____ (另一边
的国家) of the world?
4. Radio waves _____
(以直线传播) just like light waves.
5. _____
(我们的讨论受到很大的干扰) by the noise.

II. 用下列动词的适当形式填空：

begin, grow, send, travel, work

1. He will _____ to work in the countryside.
2. What should we _____ with?
3. Truth never _____ old.
4. In time of great danger one's mind _____
fast.
5. I've given up the idea of _____ abroad.

IV. 选择填空：

① _____ travels very fast. Radio waves are ② _____

light waves. They ③ in straight lines. Radio waves cannot be sent ④ from one side of the world to the other side, because the earth is ⑤.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| ①(a) Man | (b) Light |
| (c) Wind | (d) Air |
| ②(a) as to | (b) like to |
| (c) just like | (d) just like to |
| ③(a) travel | (b) fly |
| (c) walk | (d) speed |
| ④(a) direct | (b) indirect |
| (c) indirectly | (d) directly |
| ⑤(a) angle | (b) square |
| (c) around | (d) round |

V. 听说材料:

"Water, water everywhere...", That is how our planet looks to a space traveller during his flight in outer space. And there is a good reason for this: about 71 percent of the earth's surface is water. It is hard to believe that all our cities, farmlands, mountains, etc. take up only 29 percent of our planet's area, but it is true.

For this reason, the earth is sometimes called by scientists the water planet.

UNIT 3

Tug-of-War



If you live in Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, the United States, India, Canada or Italy, you live in one of the many countries where tug-of-war (拔河) is a national sport.

A tug-of-war team has eight men——usually tall, heavy men. For a tug-of-war match you need two teams and a long, thick rope. Each team stands at one end of the rope, holding it①. Then they try to pull the centre of the rope beyond a central point, marked with a stick in the ground. The team which succeeds is the winner.

There are 300 tug-of-war clubs in England's

Tug-of-War Association (协会). The English national teams are world champions (冠军) in the 750 kilogram section (组) (750 kilograms is the ^总total weight of the eight men in the team) and they are also champions in the 640 kilogram section.

Tug-of-war is becoming more and more popular today—perhaps almost as popular as^② it was 70 years ago. From 1900 to 1920 it was part of the Olympic games. More and more countries want to join the world championship competitions (世界锦标赛). There are now championships every two years^③—the next ones will be in Peterborough, England.

The secretary of the Association is called Peter Edlin. He says the Australian team came to play the English team in 1977. “They were much bigger than our men,” he says, “but we won, after two pulls.” A few years ago the English team went to Spain and they played a team who weighed 1200 kilograms—and the English were the winners.

The team the English want to meet^④ are the Russians. Perhaps they will soon join the world championships—and if they do, Peter Edlin thinks they will win every time. However, you don't have to be tall, or heavy, to play tug-of-war. A match only lasts a few minutes, so you don't have to have endless energy. The secret is good hands. The sportsmen