

(高中版)



FUN READINGS


英语阅读经典文库

IN ENGLISH FOR

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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内 容 简 介

本书根据教育部制定的《英语课程标准》，面向高中学生，编写这本英语读物。本书中百余篇文章内容新颖、可读性强。在题材上，文章内容覆盖生活诸多领域，从时事新闻到科技热点，从名人轶事到娱乐休闲。为了培养学生的文化意识，拓宽视野，本书精心选编了关于异国风土人情和传统习俗的文章。另外，需要特别强调的是本书的阅读技能分类表。本书把常见的阅读微技能分为 12 类，如主旨题、词义猜测题、作者意图考察题、推理题等。每篇阅读文章后的每一个阅读理解题属于哪种技能均被详细列出，以便教师在指导学生或学生自学时可以明确考察的技能。总之，本书的设计对培养阅读能力、丰富文化背景等方面都有独特之处。



目 录

下册

Chapter 61	1	Chapter 82	57
Chapter 62	3	Chapter 83	60
Chapter 63	6	Chapter 84	63
Chapter 64	8	Chapter 85	66
Chapter 65	12	Chapter 86	69
Chapter 66	14	Chapter 87	71
Chapter 67	16	Chapter 88	74
Chapter 68	19	Chapter 89	77
Chapter 69	22	Chapter 90	79
Chapter 70	25	Chapter 91	82
Chapter 71	27	Chapter 92	84
Chapter 72	29	Chapter 93	86
Chapter 73	32	Chapter 94	88
Chapter 74	35	Chapter 95	90
Chapter 75	38	Chapter 96	93
Chapter 76	41	Chapter 97	96
Chapter 77	43	Chapter 98	98
Chapter 78	46	Chapter 99	101
Chapter 79	48	Chapter 100	104
Chapter 80	51	Chapter 101	107
Chapter 81	54	Chapter 102	110




Chapter 103	(113)	Chapter 115	(143)
Chapter 104	(115)	Chapter 116	(147)
Chapter 105	(118)	Chapter 117	(151)
Chapter 106	(121)	Chapter 118	(154)
Chapter 107	(123)	Chapter 119	(157)
Chapter 108	(125)	Chapter 120	(159)
Chapter 109	(127)	Chapter 121	(161)
Chapter 110	(129)	附录 1 练习答案	(164)
Chapter 111	(132)	附录 2 阅读技能分类表:	
Chapter 112	(135)	按文章排	(166)
Chapter 113	(137)	附录 3 阅读技能分类表:	
Chapter 114	(140)	按技能排	(171)



Chapter 61

The Language of Math

 When you buy a car, follow a recipe, or decorate your home, you're using math principles. People have been using these same principles for thousands — even millions — of years, across countries and continents. Whether you're sailing a boat off the coast of Japan or building a house in Peru, you're using math to get things done.

How can math be so universal? First, human beings didn't invent math concepts; we discovered them. Also, the language of math is numbers, not English or German or Russian. If we are well versed in this language of numbers, it can help us make important decisions and perform everyday tasks. Math can help us shop wisely, buy the right insurance (保险), remodel a home within a budget (预算), understand population growth, or even bet on the horse with the best chance of winning the race.

Join us as we explore how math can help us in our daily lives. In this exhibit, you'll look at the language of numbers through common situations, such as playing games or cooking. Put your decision-making skills to the test by deciding whether buying or renting a new car is right for you, and predict how much money you can save for your retirement by using an interest calculator.

Comprehension questions

1. This passage is intended to _____.



- A. show the examples of using math principles
 - B. illustrate math principles in our daily life
 - C. welcome to attend an exhibit on math in everyday life
 - D. introduce a digital product
2. According to the passage, math is _____.
- A. difficult B. helpful C. simple D. useless
3. This passage is most probably _____.
- A. an introduction to a digital product
 - B. a piece of news on a newly discovered math principle
 - C. an ad. of sale promotions
 - D. an ad. of an exhibit





Chapter 62

How Can You Tell?



As faster skis, skateboards, inline skates and bikes are being developed, more people are having head and neck injuries. Sometimes it's obvious whether or not you need to see a doctor — if your head is bleeding or if you've been in a car accident! But let's say, while shooting that awesome basket, you bang heads with your opponent. You're on the floor, out cold for 30 seconds. You say to the coach, "I'll be okay. I'm going back into the game." Staggering towards the ball, your vision is unclear and you feel like you're going to be sick, but, "Hey, it'll go away... if I can only have a nap."

A very mild head injury or 'interruption of brain activity' may have no obvious symptoms(症状), but if the coach were to quiz you in math and memory, there may be some hidden deficits. Other symptoms of mild concussion(脑震荡) are confusion, dizziness, unsteadiness, loss of judgment, and loss of memory around the events. Severe head injuries, like our basketball example, may involve loss of consciousness, ringing in the ears, headache, vomiting, nose or ear discharge, numbness or deformity. But, be aware that a concussion may be severe even without actually passing out. And don't forget about the neck, after all, it is attached to the head! Watch for tenderness or stiffness of the neck, and tingling, numbness or weakness of the arms. Did you know that after a first head injury, the risk of



a second one is increased, and it takes a relatively smaller blow? And to think that the object of the 'sport' of boxing is to "knock out" your opponent or more specifically, cause him moderate to severe brain injury!

If you have any sign of head injury, see your doctor. If the signs are severe or lasting, you may need to get a brain scan. When you are sent home, it usually means 24 hours on the "Head Injury Routine," which means you're woken up every two hours to look for slurred (unclear) speech, confusion, and excessive sedation. I call these the 'drunken' symptoms. And finally, let's not forget about helmets(头盔), even for recreational activities like tobogganing and skating — five percent of people participating in sports will incur a head injury of some type. So have fun, get fit, but stay safe.

☐ Comprehension questions

1. According to the author, which does not belong to severe concussion?
A. loss of consciousness. B. headache.
C. deformity. D. loss of judgment.
2. In the last paragraph, "Head Injury Routine" probably means _____.
A. to check slurred speech regularly
B. to check confusion regularly
C. to check excessive sedation regularly
D. all of the above
3. The passage is intended to tell us _____.
A. how to tell bump from concussion
B. the symptoms of concussion and the ways to deal with them
C. the difference between mild concussion and severe concussion



D. what “drunken” symptoms are





Chapter 63

Grief Takes a Holiday

Everyone knows that the loss of a loved one can be painful for a very long time. With so much research and so many books written on grief, a few very important points have been regular.

First, everyone's grief process is different. Yes, there are clear stages of grief (anger, denial, depression, bargaining and acceptance), but you may not follow the pattern exactly. In fact, you may find yourself jumping back and forth between different stages before finally reaching acceptance. When my brother died, I did not even experience any denial, but I did experience the whole range of the remaining stages many times. So remember, you do not need to feel like you're "not doing it right" or compare yourself to someone else's experience. That is too much unnecessary pressure for anyone to shoulder.

Another important point is that each experience of loss is different. For instance, you may be affected by the loss of a brother or sister very differently from by the loss of a parent. Personally, I have experienced many major losses in my life, and my pattern of grieving has been very different with each one. And the first major loss in your life may be the hardest. But again, your experience is a very individual one.

One of the toughest time to weather is the holiday season, especially the first one after the loss of a beloved one. At this time, when you are sur-



rounded by those people most important to you, it becomes painfully clear that someone is missing. This is a very important point in the healing process. Not only will your course of action allow you to get through the holidays, but it will affect the way you experience holidays for years to come.

☐ Comprehension questions

1. The writer mentions the major following points EXCEPT _____.
 - A. everyone's grief process can be different
 - B. the loss of a beloved one can be painful for a long time
 - C. each experience of loss is different
 - D. the difficult time to spent is holiday season
2. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 - A. I did not feel so sad and harsh in my brother's death
 - B. people sometimes think that the grief experience should be the same
 - C. each person's experience can tell us his love towards the lost one
 - D. holiday seasons are especially hard when your closest relatives are dead
3. The word "weather" in the last paragraph can be replaced by _____.
 - A. experience
 - B. remember
 - C. look at
 - D. consider
4. The first holiday season after the loss of a beloved one is especially important because _____.
 - A. it is the first one to feel lonely
 - B. someone is missing
 - C. the way of experiencing it will influence the future
 - D. the coming holiday will be spent in loneliness



Chapter 64

Places of Interest

Lincoln Park

L Chicago's most popular neighborhood is alive day and night with people in-line skating, walking dogs, pushing strollers and driving in circles for hours looking for a place to park. It's also home to the Biograph Theater, where gangster John Dillinger was gunned down by the FBI in 1934. Criminals with guns have since made way for banana-packing primates(猿).

The free Lincoln Park Zoo, founded in 1868, enjoys considerable community support. Among the highlights are huge monitor lizards, Galápagos turtles, naked mole rats, fruit bats and spiders. The zoo has been a world leader in gorilla breeding, with more than three dozen born here since 1970. If you're lucky, the chimpanzees will be drawing on poster board with colored wax or chalks. Some of their works have been shown in museums.

Lincoln Park borders Lake Michigan northeast of the downtown Loop.

Wrigley Field

Home to the Chicago Cubs, Wrigley Field draws tourists year round who pose under the classic neon sign(霓虹灯) over the main entrance to the baseball stadium.

This ivy-covered stadium, one of the oldest in America, is described by some as being as 'big as a pillbox'. It's an old fashioned ballpark,



where the scoreboard is still changed by hand. If you don't have tickets, or don't want to see the Cubbies lose (as they're likely to do), stroll over to one of the streets next to the stadium, chat with the guys who hang around all day waiting for a ball to be hit out of the park or go sinking a beer in one of the neighborhood sports bars. Notice how the surrounding flats have adapted their roofs with bleachers(露天看台) for watching games. Players take fans on tours of the stadium several times during the season.

Wrigley Field is north of Lincoln Park.

Chicago Historical Society

The Lincolns, Capones, Daleys and other notables are here, but the focus of this well-funded museum (located in the lower end of Lincoln Park, south of the zoo) is on the average person. The role of the commoner in the American Revolution sets the tone for the humanistic exhibits. One, titled Fort Dearborn and Frontier Chicago, shows how settlers and Indians changed each other's lives. The Pioneer Court gives hands on exhibits in the difficulty of making candles, weaving blankets and knitting clothes. None of the work was easy.

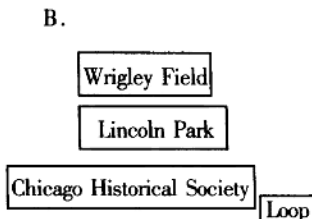
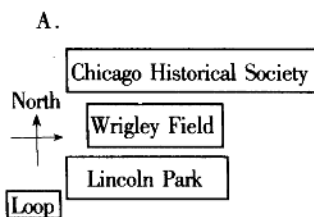
Much of the 2nd floor is devoted to Chicago's development and history. The roles of immigration and industry are addressed, as are the problems of slums(贫民窟) and the lives of the rich. Special exhibitions are the museum's strong point, covering such topics as how bungalows(平房) allowed almost every family to afford a home, and how WWII affected the average family.

□ Comprehension questions

1. According to the passage, we know that _____.
A. Lincoln Park Zoo is the oldest park of America
B. the chimpanzees in Lincoln Park Zoo are cleverer than the chimpanzees in other zoos

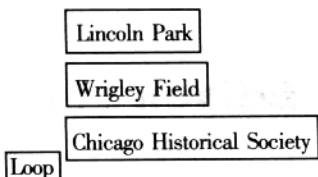


- C. it is not convenient to go to Wrigley Field by public transport
 D. the exhibition of the average life is a feature of Chicago Historical Society
2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The admission of Lincoln Park Zoo is free.
 B. Wrigley Field is famous for its oldest baseball stadium of America.
 C. Chicago Historical Society mainly exhibits the lives of famous persons.
 D. Chicago Historical Society holds special exhibitions on various topics.
3. This passage is most probably from _____.
 A. historical document B. geographic textbook
 C. tourist magazine D. newspaper
4. Which of the following maps gives the right position of the Lincoln Park?

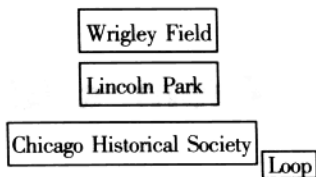




C.



D.





Chapter 65

Thomas Alva Edison (1)

Thomas Alva Edison was a man of wonderful ability who had the good luck to be born at a good time. In the period just after the American Civil War the United States was growing, and conditions were right for the talents of a man like Edison.

The Edison family had come to the United States from Holland in the early part of the 18th century. Thomas Alva, the youngest of Samuel's seven children, was born in 1847.

Thomas was an unusually curious child. Even at an early age he loved to read and make experiments. Because he was so dreamy and quiet, a teacher once said that he was stupid. Thomas's mother was so displeased by this remark that she took her son out of school and never sent him back. She took charge of his education herself and taught him reading history, science and philosophy. Edison was a very quick reader and he remembered everything. Once he got the idea of starting at the first shelf of a large library and reading everything in it. But after reading through fifteen feet of books he gave up this ambition.

In order to earn money for books and for his scientific experiments Thomas sold vegetables from the family garden. This work did not bring in enough money, and so he began to sell newspapers and candy on a train that ran between Port Huron Michigan and Detroit. Because people were so eager



for the latest news about the Civil War that was then at its height, Thomas decided in February 1862 when he was fifteen years old to print a newspaper of his own, the Weekly Herald, in a baggage car of the train where he worked. In four years he earned two thousand dollars from this business.

Comprehension questions

1. What's the general idea of this passage?
 - A. Edison was a naughty boy in the school.
 - B. Edison's mother took on his education.
 - C. Young Edison had to work hard to live.
 - D. Edison got through his childhood.
2. According to the passage, Thomas Edison was a _____ boy.
 - A. dull
 - B. curious
 - C. naughty
 - D. boring
3. Which of the following sentences is false?
 - A. Edison was born before the Civil War.
 - B. The young Edison liked to do things by himself.
 - C. Edison was a dropout because he was interested in making money.
 - D. Edison began his printing business during the Civil War.
4. We can NOT conclude from the passage that _____.
 - A. people were concerned with the war
 - B. Edison's family was not very rich
 - C. young Edison was independent
 - D. Edison's mother was a teacher
5. This passage probably is a (an) _____.
 - A. novel
 - B. autobiography
 - C. biography
 - D. historical document