

The background features a series of horizontal green stripes. In the center, there are three concentric circles: a red inner circle, a green middle circle, and a yellow outer circle. Above the yellow circle is a complex wireframe structure resembling a sunburst or a series of overlapping arcs. A large, dark, jagged shape, similar to a lightning bolt, cuts across the middle of the cover, serving as a backdrop for the title.

高中英语 阅读强化训练

梁亚平 马铮 编著



外 文 出 版 社

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前言

编者简介

梁亚平

北京汇文中学优秀英语教师。1994年毕业于北京师范大学外语系英语专业,获文学学士学位。曾参加中美重点中学教师交流项目,在纽约执教一年。在多年的高中英语教学中积累了丰富的经验,并形成了自己独特的风格,所撰写的英语教学论文多次在全国、市区获奖。

马铮

1996年以优异成绩毕业于首都师范大学英语系,获英语教育文学学士学位。现任教于北京汇文中学。几年来刻苦钻研高中英语教学,教学严谨细腻,幽默,博采众长,对现代英语教学有独特的见解。教学实践中注重因材施教,突出阅读教学的重要地位。积极参加、组织校内外英语教学研究活动,所撰写的相关论文荣获全国、市区大奖。

前 言

英语作为语言工具已被越来越多的国人所重视,凭借着它,我们可以领略到世界文化的璀璨精华;凭借着它,我们能够亲身感受到世界跳动的脉搏。它就像一座桥梁,帮助我们走向成功。

阅读理解既是英语学习和英语测试的重要手段,又是英语学习最终目的的体现,是英语的直接使用。在历年高考英语中,篇章阅读理解试题始终是一项最重要的考查内容,所占分数比重最大,已成为高考英语试题的主体。总的来说,高考英语篇章阅读理解试题对考生提出了如下的能力要求:

1. 丰富的英语词语知识和巩固、扎实、熟练的英语语法知识。
2. 综合运用各项英语基础知识和阅读技巧,进行快速阅读、获取信息的能力。
3. 正确的阅读方法、科学的阅读技巧和合理的阅读速度(达到大纲规定的要求 50 ~ 60W/pm)。
4. 正确分析认识文章结构,理解各段落、各层次之间的逻辑关系和表达方法。
5. 良好的学习品质、敏捷的思维活动,正确的思考习惯。要求善于捕捉信息,理解深刻,推导合理,判断准确。
6. 丰富的阅历,广博的知识,多样的背景知识。

阅读理解的能力要求,主要是通过短文后面的多项选择试题进行检测的。总体来说,其能力要求主要包括如下几个方面:

理解作者的思想、观点和意图;

理解主题思想,进行总结概括;

理解细节,其中包括词义、句意和段落大意;

透过表面文字,挖掘和理解文章的深层次含义。通过分析对比,总结归纳,推理判断等诸项思维活动,推导隐含的寓意。

概括起来,试题基本上可以分为四类:猜测词义试题,理解认定事实试题(直接理解和语义转换理解),归纳概括试题,推理判断试题。

根据以上这些命题原则,我们在设计试题上,突出了测试要求:主旨大意、事实细节、推断词义、图表实例、推理判断、理解作者意图和态度等。在题材上我们力求多样化,包括科普、文化、政治、经济、军事等社会各方面的热点话题;在体裁上避免了单样化,包括记叙文、说明文、应用文等。原汁原味的文章,使学生们能真正体察到蕴含于其中的思想信息和文化内涵,从而达到不断提高持续发展能力的高层境界。

随着社会在不断地进步,我们对人才的要求也在不断提高。从近几年的高考题目中我们通过分析可以得出,考生需要增强信息搜索能力,正确分析语篇结构,掌握语言的实用技巧。当然,对词汇的理解、运用起着非常重要的作用。本书在培养学生的基本阅读能力的同时,还着重补充、扩展词汇量(每篇阅读材料后面都有详尽的常用词语注解),帮助学生更多地掌握一些常用词汇,做到心中有数,增强信心。在文章内容上我们力求选材新颖、难度层次分明;为了使学生更快提高阅读能力,我们在有些地方有意增加难度与大学一年级阅读标准接轨,这样承上启下,使学生能把握正确的阅读方向,从而更好地把握高考的脉搏、动向。

编者有理由相信,本书能给你带来轻松、自信,以及对英语的实实在在的感悟。

编 者

方 案

根据国家教委颁布的《高中英语教学大纲》，高中阶段，重点培养学生的阅读理解能力和写作能力。高考英语试卷中阅读理解部分占150分中的50分，而且其他各项也不能脱离阅读理解。从长远看，大部分学生是通过阅读英语获得信息的。而影响学生阅读理解能力的因素主要是词汇量和速度。本书旨在解决这两个问题，一方面限定阅读时间以提高速度，另一方面根据大纲词汇表适时适度地扩大学生词汇量。对词汇的讲解力求遵循大纲，掌握重点词汇的惯用法，以扩大学生的词汇群，提高阅读速度，并且以此增大单选及完形的正确率，一举三得。

本书共80篇短文，分为16个单元，每个单元5篇。选材广泛，内容涉及人物、社会、文化、科普、环保、故事、广告等各方面，语言地道规范，融知识性、科学性和趣味性于一体。

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The following 80 readings divided into 16 units are designed to help you become a faster and better reader. As you progress through the book, you will find yourself growing in reading speed and comprehension.

You will be challenged to increase your reading speed while maintaining a high level of comprehension.

Unit One

The Grand Canyon

Probably you have seen photographs of the Grand Canyon(大峡谷), the great valley in the desert country of Arizona. But you must go there yourself to feel its true size and beauty. The Great Canyon is one of the greatest natural wonders of the world.

The Colorado River formed the Grand Canyon over millions of years. Slowly, the river cut down through hard rock. At the same time, the land was rising. Today, the canyon is one and a half kilometers deep and 445 kilometers long. The oldest rocks at the bottom of the canyon are more than 1 billion years old. The width varies from about 200 meters to 29 kilometers across. The rim(边缘) or top of the canyon is about 2300 meters above sea level on the South Rim, as a result, there are different kinds of plants and animals on opposite sides of the canyon. The South Rim is dry desert country. The North Rim has tall forests.

The canyon looks different in different seasons and weather. At sunrise and sunset the red, gold, brown, and orange colors of the rocks are especially clear and bright. In winter, the canyon is partly covered with snow.

The view from the South Rim of the Grand Canyon is the best. More visitors come to the South Rim and stay in camps or hotels. Every point along the canyon's edge offers a different view.

The North Rim of the canyon is quieter. It takes all day to drive there from the South Rim because there is only one bridge across the Colorado River. On the way, you go through Navado Indian lands, and a colorful pink desert called "the Painted Desert".

You can walk down into the Grand Canyon, or you can go down on the back of a mule(驴). You can also take a boat trip down the Colorado River, and camp on the beaches at night. But no matter whether you see the Grand Canyon from the top or the bottom, it will be an experience that you will never forget.

Multiple Choice:

- The best way to feel the size and beauty of the Grand Canyon is .
 - to see its photographs
 - to listen to the report about it
 - to travel there yourself
 - to watch its TV program
- What formed the Grand Canyon?

- A. The earthquake.
 B. The water from the Colorado River.
 C. The American people.
 D. The strong wind.
3. The sea level on both sides of the Grand Canyon is _____.
 A. the same B. changing with time
 C. various D. very low
4. From the passage we can know that the _____ of the Canyon is different at different times.
 A. length B. scene C. width D. height

Vocabulary:

wonder n.

1. feeling of surprise mixed with admiration, bewilderment or disbelief 惊奇, 惊叹, 惊疑
 The children watched the conjuror in wonder. 孩子们目瞪口呆地看着那魔术师。
 We were filled with wonder at the sight of the Grand Canyon. 我们到大峡谷感到非常惊奇。
2. thing or event that causes this feeling 奇事, 奇迹, 奇观
 the wonder of modern medicine 现代医学的奇迹
 the seven wonders of the world 世界七大奇迹

Idioms:

wonder n.

1. **It's a wonder that...** 奇怪的是..., 令人惊奇的是...
 It's a wonder that he goes on gambling when he has lost almost everything!
2. **a nine days' wonder** 昙花一现的人/物
 As a pop star, he is a nine days' wonder—he only made one successful record.
3. **no/little/small wonder that...** 难怪...
 No wonder you are often late!
 Small wonder that he was so tired!

offer v.

1. offer somebody something; offer something to somebody; offer something for something
 提出, 出价
 The company offers him a high salary.
 She offered a reward for the return of her lost necklace.
2. offer something to somebody 主动提出要做或给...
 I don't think they need help, but I think I should offer anyway.
 We offered to leave. 我们表示要离开。
 We offered him a lift, but he didn't accept.
3. give opportunity for...; provide 给...的机会, 提供

The job offers prospects of promotion. 这件工作提供晋升的机会。

The trees offered welcome shade from the sun. 树木提供了受人欢迎的遮阳的荫凉。

Idioms:

offer itself/themselves 呈现, 出现

Ask her about it when a suitable moment offers itself. 方便的时候, 问问她这件事。

offer one's hand 伸出手来(准备握手)

He came up to me, smiled and offered his hand.

2

Memory, they say, is a matter of practice and exercise. If you have the wish and really make a conscious effort, then you can quite easily improve your ability to remember things. But even if you are successful, there are times when your memory seems to play tricks on you.

Sometimes you remember things that really did not happen. One morning last week, for example, I got up and found that I had left the front door unlocked all night, yet I clearly remember locking it carefully the night before.

Memory "tricks" work the other way as well. Once in a while you remember not doing something, and then find out that you did. One day last month, for example, I was sitting in a barber shop waiting for my turn to get a haircut, and suddenly I realized I had got a haircut two days before at the barber shop across the street from my office.

We always seem to find something funny and amusing in incidents caused by people's forgetfulness or absent-mindedness. Stories about absent-minded professors have been told for years, and we never get tired of hearing new ones. Unfortunately, however, absent-mindedness is not always funny. There are times when "tricks" of our memory can cause us great trouble.

1. If you want to have a good memory, .
 - A. you should force yourself to remember things
 - B. you should make a conscious effort of practice and exercise
 - C. you should never stop learning
 - D. you should try hard to remember things
2. From the sentence "We never get tired of hearing new ones.", we can infer that .
 - A. we enjoy hearing new stories about absent-mindedness of professors
 - B. we don't want to know anything more about absent-mindedness
 - C. we will never get tired of listening to new stories about absent-mindedness
 - D. absent-mindedness happens not only to professors but to many other people
3. In the passage, the writer seems to tell you .
 - A. forgetting things is serious and dangerous
 - B. always forgetting things is understandable
 - C. forgetting things at times is natural
 - D. the ways to protect yourself from memory "tricks"

4. The best title for this passage is How to Get a Good Memory.

- A. How to Get a Good Memory
- B. "Tricks" of Memory
- C. Forgetfulness and Absent-mindedness is Dangerous
- D. Get rid of Absent-mindedness

Vocabulary:

memory n.

1. (u. n.) 记忆力, 记忆

Now there are many scientific devices which aid memory. 现在有很多帮助记忆的科学仪器。

2. (c. n.) 记性

He has a good memory. 他记性好。

He has a poor memory for date. 他对日期的记忆力很差。

3. (c. n.) 留在记忆中的事情

happy memories of childhood 童年幸福的回忆

Idioms:

if memory serves—if I remember correctly 如果我没有记错的话

If memory serves, he once worked as a teacher. 如果我没记错的话, 他曾做过老师。

in memory of sb.—serving to remind people of sb. 以纪念, 为了纪念

He founded the charity in memory of his late wife.

他建立这个慈善机构是为了纪念他过世的妻子。

unfortunately adv. regrettably, unluckily 遗憾地, 可惜地

Unfortunately, I can't come to your birthday party. 很遗憾, 我不能来参加你的生日聚会。

Unfortunately for him, he was wrong again. 对他来说遗憾的是, 他又错了。

Unfortunate adj.

an unfortunate expedition 一次不走运的探险

an unfortunate remark 不得体的话

an unfortunate coincidence 令人遗憾的巧合

In order to **qualify** for a single room in a university dormitory, you must be a full-time student who has completed the necessary number of hours to be ranked as a junior or **senior**. Students who apply for such university housing are required to show completed applications to the Office of Student Housing no later than the second week of the term for which they are requesting such housing. Students will be informed of the status of their application by the sixth week of classes. Private dorm

rooms will be given to qualified students as a first-come-first-served basis.

senior
(adj.)

1. According to this passage, private dorm rooms are for _____.

1. 平长的

A. first and second year students

He's ten years senior to me. 他比我年长十岁。

B. third and fourth year students

2. 地位高, 年龄大

C. office workers

He is the senior partner in the company. 他是公司的老极。

D. teachers

2. According to this passage, students cannot have single living rooms if they _____.

3. 资格较差, 年龄大

A. do not finish all the required studies

She's senior to me, since she joined the firm before me.

B. are going to graduate soon

她比我资格老, 因为她来公司比我早。

C. apply too early

D. do not want to share a room

3. What kind of students will most probably get one of the rooms referred to in the passage?

1. 年长的

A. One who applies in the fourth week of classes

She is my senior by two years. 她比我年长两岁。

B. One who comes to the office and serves on the student union

2. 高年级学生

C. One who tells his teacher about his or her interest in private houses

D. One who applies on time

3. 中学或大学二年级的学生

4. What is the title of the announcement?

her senior year at college 她在大学里的最后一半

A. Applying to the University

B. Construction Jobs Given to the Students

senior citizen (被赡养) 年长或已退休的人

C. Getting a One-person College Residence

D. Meeting Requirements for Being a Full-time Student

Sleepwalking is one of the most mysterious of man's actions. A sleepwalker may look as though he is awake. His movements are slow, his arms are relaxed and his eyes are open. In fact, he walks with his arms out in front of him. In fact, he can see where he is going. The sleepwalker has good hearing also. But don't talk to him and expect answers that will carry out strange orders. Sometimes he will carry out strange orders. But don't talk to him and expect answers that will carry out strange orders.

Vocabulary:

qualify v.

1. (使)具有资格, (使)合格

Our team has qualified for the semi-final. 我们队已取得了半决赛的资格。

A walk round the garden hardly qualifies as exercise. 绕着花园散步几乎算不上是锻炼。

2. 限制, 使不那么笼统或极端

I feel I must qualify my early remarks in case they are misinterpreted.

我觉得我必须修改我先前说过的话, 以免被人错误解释。

qualified adj.

1. 有资格的, 合格的

a qualified teacher 有资格的教师

It takes three years to become qualified. 取得资格需三年时间。

2. 有限制的, 有保留的

give the plan only qualified approval 对这一计划只表示有限制的赞同

senior

adj.

1. 年长的

He's ten years senior to me. 他比我年长十岁。

2. 地位高,权威大

He is the senior partner in the company. 他是公司的老板。

There are separate rooms for senior and junior officers. 高级军官和下级军官的住房是分开的。

3. 资格较老的,资历较深的

She's senior to me, since she joined the firm before me.

她比我资格老,因为她来公司比我早。

n.

1. 年长的人

She is my senior by two years. 她比我大两岁。

2. 高年级学生

a football match between the seniors and the juniors 高年级学生和低年级学生之间的足球比赛

3. 中学或大学毕业班的学生

her senior year at college 她在大学里的最后一年

senior citizen (婉转语) 年老或已退休的人

Sleepwalking is one of the most mysterious of man's actions. A sleepwalker may look as though he is awake. His movements are slow, his arms are relaxed and his eyes are open. It is not true that he walks with his arms out in front of him. In fact, he can see where he is going. The sleepwalker has good hearing also. But don't talk to him and expect answers that make sense. He is truly "out of this world".

A sleepwalker will take orders almost like a person under hypnosis(催眠状态). He will return to bed when told to. Sometimes he will carry out strange orders. But usually he is not dangerous. The reason for this is that a sleepwalker would not do anything that he wouldn't do when he is awake.

1. If a sleepwalker is told to sit down, he will probably _____.

- A. awaken immediately B. return to bed
C. do so slowly D. be mad

2. A sleepwalker can be recognized by his _____.

- A. closed eyes B. outstretched arms
C. slow actions D. better hearing

3. An actress who sleepwalks might _____.

- A. pretend she is on the stage
B. try to escape from her daily work

- C. fight anyone trying to calm her
D. refuse to take orders from others
4. The underlined word "mysterious" probably means _____.
A. unknowable, difficult to explain
B. funny and interesting
C. frightening and exciting
D. enjoyable, easy to follow
5. A sleepwalker is a person who _____.
A. walks a long way and becomes sleepy
B. sleeps before he walks
C. is walking while sleeping
D. gets out of bed and walks while asleep

Vocabulary:

order

- n.** (人或事物所排列的) 顺序, 次序
names in alphabetical order 按字母顺序排列的名字
2. 把某人的(事务、文件、账目)整理好
Get your ideas into some kind of order before beginning to write.
动笔之前先把你的各种想法理出个头绪来。
3. 对法律、规则、权威的遵守, 秩序
Some teachers find it difficult to keep order in their classes.
有些老师发现很难维持课堂秩序。
4. 命令, 指示
Soldiers must obey orders. 士兵必须服从命令。
5. 订购, 订单, 订货
fill an order 交付订货
He gave his order to the waiter. 他向服务员点了菜。
- v.**
1. 命令
We ordered him to leave immediately. 我们命令他立即离开。
2. 订购(货物)
I've ordered a new carpet from the shop. 我已在商店订购了一条新地毯。
3. (在旅馆、饭店)点, 叫, 要(饭菜、饮料等)
I've ordered you egg and chips. 我给你点了鸡蛋和土豆片。
4. 把整理好, 安排, 指导
I must have time to order my thoughts. 我必须有时间整理一下自己的思路。

relax v.

1. (使)放松, 松弛

Let your muscles relax slowly. 让你的肌肉慢慢放松。

I'll only relax when I know you're safe. 只有我知道你平安无事时,我才会放下心来。

2. 放宽, 通融

Discipline is often relaxed at weekends. 每逢周末纪律常常松懈下来。

relaxation n.

Fishing is his favorite relaxation. 钓鱼是他喜爱的消遣。

relaxed adj.

a relaxed style of teaching 轻松的教学风格

5

Fish have ears. Really. They're quite small and have no opening to the outside world carrying sound through the body. For the past seven years, Simon Thorrold, a university professor, has been examining fish ears, small round ear bones called otoliths.

As fish grow, so do their otoliths. Each day, their otoliths gain a ring of calcium carbonate(碳酸钙). By looking through a microscope(显微镜) and counting these rings, Thorrold can determine the exact age of a young fish. As a fish gets older, its otoliths no longer get daily rings. Instead, they get yearly rings, which can also be counted, giving information about the fish's age, just like the growth ring of a tree.

Ring counting is nothing new to fish scientists. But Thorrold has turned to a new direction. They're examining the chemical elements (元素) of each otolith ring.

The daily rings gives us the time, but chemistry tells us about the environment in which the fish swam on any given day. These elements tell us about the chemistry of the water that the fish was in. It also says something about water temperature, which determines how much of these elements will gather within each otolith ring.

Thorrold can tell, for example, if a fish spent time in the open ocean before entering the less salty water of coastal areas. He can basically tell where fish are spending their time at any given stage of history.

In the case of the Atlantic croaker, a popular saltwater food fish, Thorrold and his assistant have successfully followed the travelling of young fish from mid-ocean to the coast, a journey of many hundreds of miles.

This is important to managers in the fish industry, who know nearly nothing about the whereabouts of the young fish for most food fish in the ocean. Eager to learn about his technology, fish scientists are now lending Thorrold their ears.

1. What can we learn about fish ears from the text?
 - A. They are small soft rings.
 - B. They are not seen from the outside.
 - C. They are openings only on food fish.
 - D. They are not used to receive sound.
2. Why does the writer compare the fish to trees?
 - A. Trees gain a growth ring each day.
 - B. Trees also have otoliths.
 - C. Their growth rings are very small.
 - D. They both have growth rings.
3. Why is it important to study the chemistry of otolith rings?
 - A. The elements of the otoliths can tell the history of the sea.
 - B. Chemical contents of otoliths can tell how fast fish can swim
 - C. We can know more about fish and their living environment.
 - D. Scientists can know exactly how old a fish is.
4. How would you understand "fish scientists are now lending their ears"?
 - A. They are very interested in Thorrold's research findings.
 - B. They want to know where they can find fish.
 - C. They lend their fish for chemical studies.
 - D. They wonder if Thorrold can find growth rings from their ears.

Vocabulary:

count v.

1. 点,数

He can't count yet. 他还不会数数。

2. 计算,计数

Have the votes been counted up yet? 选票已经计算出来了吗?

3. 包括...在内,把...计算在内

There are fifty people on the bus, not counting children.

公共汽车上有 50 人,儿童不包括在内。

4. 有价值,有重要性

Knowledge without common sense counts for little. 有知识而无常识没有什么价值。

You didn't shut your eyes before you made the wish, so it doesn't count.

你没闭眼就许愿,所以不算数。

Idioms:

count one's chickens before they are hatched 对成功过于有信心

count down 倒计时