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高中英语
阅读技能训练

西南师范大学出版社

ENGLISH ... LS AND
TRAI ... MIDDLE



阅读技能训练

(阅读课试用教材)

中学英语阅读实验教材编写组

西南师范大学出版社

内 容 简 介

《高中英语阅读技能训练》第三册，是在第一、二册的基础上，结合高级中学英语课本第二册一至八课编写的，供高二上学期开设英语阅读技能课使用。

本册的编写目的，旨在进一步巩固、提高学生的各项阅读技能，逐步扩大学生的词汇量。故而，本册所选材料的难度，均略大于前两册；生词率的控制，也从2%以下放宽到3%以下；每课之后，均编配了检查理解与巩固复习词汇、语法的各类练习共五题，其中包括完形填空和智力倾向练习，练习形式均采用标准化测试题型。

本书曾经重庆市南开中学和西南师范大学附中等校试用。

本书亦可供各类高校低年级学生使用。

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前 言

中学英语教学大纲指出，“要提高学生阅读英语的能力，单纯通过课文教学是不易达到的。”这是因为，阅读能力包括两个部分：即理解程度和阅读速度。阅读能力的获得，除必须具有一定的语言知识（词汇量和语法知识）外，还必须掌握一定的阅读技巧。阅读速度的提高和阅读技巧的获得，都必须经过专门训练才能达到。为此，重庆市南开中学、西南师范大学外语系共同进行了在高中开设英语阅读技能课的实验。由重庆市南开中学吴庆华同志负责实验的组织和实施，西南师范大学外语系张鹏浩同志负责主持实验教材的编写。《高中英语阅读技能训练》一书（全四册），就是为这一实验编写的试用教材。

这套教材经过一年多的试用，得到使用学校师生的普遍好评。不少学校纷纷来函要求订购该书。为满足兄弟学校的需要，现由西南师范大学出版社正式出版、发行。

这套教材是以初级中学英语课本全六册的语言知识为基础，配合高级中学英语课本各册各课的语言知识梯次，循序渐进地编写的，统编课本进行一课，阅读教材进行两课；阅读课课文的难度，均略低于统编课本的同级课文；生词率第一、二册控制在2%以内，三、四册控制在3%以内；所选材料，特别注意到适应高中学生的兴趣层次和要求，使学生读来有趣、爱读；课后均配有理解验测题。

编写这套教材的目的，在于指导、帮助学生养成正确、

良好的阅读习惯，训练学生形成一定的阅读基本技能，如大胆猜词、正确判断、快速记忆，主动摄取信息等能力，尽快提高学生的阅读水平，实现能阅读英语书籍、资料的目的，并为适应进入高校后的英语学习作好准备。

本书由张鹏浩、吴庆华负责总体设计，张鹏浩（全四册）、余明瑶、余应椿、李德芳、李秉铨编写，孙法理、刘炽亮、刘美仪、李峻岳校订。

本书在编写过程中，得到了重庆市教育科学研究所、重庆市南开中学、西南师范大学科研处、外语系、附中等单位的领导和省内部分英语教师的热情关怀和支持，在此一并敬致谢忱。

限于时间和水平，书中错漏之处在所难免，敬希使用本书的同志批评指正，以利修订。

中学英语阅读实验教材编写组

一九八七年二月

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LESSON ONE

I. Read the foll wing words.

1. shepherd [ˈʃepəd] n. 牧民, 羊倌
2. tribe n. 部落
3. tax n. 税
4. case n. 诉讼; 案子; 情况
5. control [kənˈtrəʊl] (controlled, controlled) vt. 管理; 控制; 支配
6. custom [ˈkʌstəm] n. 风俗; 习俗; 惯例
7. relation n. 亲属; 亲戚; 亲属关系
8. govern vt. 统治; 管理; 决定
9. argument [ˈɑ:gju:mənt] n. 争论, 辩论
10. weapon n. 武器
11. rob vt. 掠夺; 抢劫
12. council [ˈkaʊnsil] n. 委员会; (特殊) 会议
13. daily a. 每日的; 日常的
14. effective a. 有效的
15. just a. 公正的; 公平的

II. Read the following.

BEGINNING OF GOVERNMENT IN EUROPE

Look at the time before you start. Minutes _____

Seconds _____

About 4000 years ago, the Greeks began to move across from their home in the mountains of Asia towards the western Mediterranean Sea. At this time they were wandering shepherds, living in groups of families called tribes. They had no real government, such a thing was unnecessary because there was no public business, there were no taxes, and nobody owned any land, since the tribe moved from place to place the whole time looking for grass for its sheep and goats. There were also no law cases and no lawyers, and men were controlled by a few customs. For example, if one man killed another, one of the dead man's relations had to find and kill the killer.

Sometimes the old men of the tribe would meet together to discuss questions which were very important to the whole tribe, such as a war or long journeys, and sometimes there might be a meeting of all the fighting men in the tribe to say what they thought about such important matters. But such meetings were only for discussion, not for governing.

When the Greek shepherds came to what is now Greece, they began to become farmers, growing corn as well as keeping sheep. This forced them to settle in one place and build real houses, instead of living only in tents, as they had done before. At first, the men continued to look after the sheep and goats and to fight ene-

mies, while the women did the work in the fields. As each tribe settled and became a group of villages, the land was divided among the families, but for a long time the tribe continued to be the only owner of the land. But slowly families began to own pieces of land, and arguments began between families about who owned a certain piece of land, and about the lines dividing one piece of land from the next. After a man had died, there were also arguments between his relations as to how his land should be divided. To settle such business, some sort of government became necessary, and for about 4000 years the Greeks struggled to learn how to carry out the business of groups of people living a settled life and owning land. During this time, too, people began to be divided into rich and poor by the owning of land, and quarrels between classes, which had never taken place when the Greeks were wandering shepherds, became more and more dangerous.

Slowly groups of villages joined together to make cities, which were not like our modern cities, but more like small nations, each depending on itself, governing itself and going to war with other cities when it wanted to.

Each of these cities had its own laws and its own army. The rich landlords, who alone could buy good weapons, loved war and robbed the poor and weak. The head of the government was the king, who was one of

the rich. In his work he was helped by a council, or group of other rich men. The king and his council used to sit in the marketplace all day, hearing all those who came to them to settle quarrels, and doing all the public business of the city. These public, daily meetings were the beginnings of real government in Europe, even though they were often neither very honest, nor very effective, nor very just.

(566 words)

stop! Look at the time and write it down. Minutes _____

Seconds _____

EXERCISES

1. Select the best of the four answers to finish the sentence. Circle the letter of your choice.

1) The Greeks lived in the _____ about 4000 years ago.

- a. west of Mediterranean Sea
- b. mountains of Asia
- c. Europe
- d. Africa

2) Government was unnecessary to the Greeks about 4000 years ago because

- a. there were no public business and taxes.
- b. there were no law cases and no lawyers.
- c. nobody owned any land.
- d. (of all of the things mentioned above.)

3) The ancient (古代的) Greeks were controlled by

- a. law, b. government,
c. a few customs, d. their tribes.

4) In order to discuss important questions might meet together.

- a. the old men and the fighting men of the tribe
b. the old women of the tribe
c. the young men of the tribe
d. the young women of the tribe

5) The Greek shepherds had to settle in one place when

- a. their population became too large,
b. they had more sheep and goats,
c. they became farmers.

d. they became rich.

6) The arguments between families began after

- a. each tribe settled and became a group of vil-
lages.
b. the Greek shepherds began to become farmers.
c. families began to own pieces of land.

d. a man had died.

7) Some people became richer than the other because they

- a. owned more land, b. owned more sheep,
c. owned more goats, d. owned more weapons.

8) At first each city

- a. depended on other cities and was controlled by
other cities,

b. depended on itself and controlled itself.

c. had some relations with other cities.

d. never went to war with other cities.

9) In order to , some sort of government became necessary.

a. get more land b. get more sheep and goats

c. settle certain business or quarrels.

d. get more fighting men

10) The king and his council were

a. rich men. b. poor men.

c. poor women.

d. (all of the things mentioned above.)

2. Choose the words or phrases which have the nearest meanings to the underlined parts. Circle the letter of your choice.

1) Sometimes the old men of the tribe would meet together...

a. come upon b. gather

c. satisfy d. discuss

2) when the Greek shepherds came to what is now Greece...

a. moved near b. felt happy again

c. result in d. reached

3) To settle such business, some sort of government...

a. go to and live (in) b. decide

c. pay d. come to rest (on)

4) This forced them to settle in one place and build real houses.

- a. go to and live (in) b. decide
 c. pay d. come to rest (on)

5) ...the Greeks struggled to learn how to carry out the business...

- a. put into practice b. take out
 c. bring out d. get out

3. Match the words on the left side with those on the right side by putting the numbers and letters together.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| <u>1) daily</u> | a. hold back; check |
| <u>2) weapon</u> | b. a group of persons united by language and custom living as a community under a leader |
| <u>3) control</u> | c. happening, appearing every day |
| <u>4) effective</u> | d. something used in fighting or struggling |
| <u>5) tribe</u> | e. having an effect |

4. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary.

1) Before (1) Greeks came to what is now (2) Greece, they wandered from (3) place to (4) place and lived in (5) groups of (6) families called tribes. Sometimes (7) old men of (8) tribe would meet together to discuss (9) questions which were important to (10) whole tribe such as (11) war on (12) long journeys; some-

times there might be (13) meeting of all (14)
fighting men in (15) tribe.

- 2) After (1) Greeks settled down, each tribe became
(2) group of villages. They began to divide
(3) among themselves. Arguments began between
(4) families about who owned (5) certain
piece of (6) land, and about (7) lines dividing
one piece of (8) land from (9) next.
- 3) Slowly (1) groups of villages joined together to
become (2) cities. Each of these cities had its
own laws and its own army. (3) rich loved (4)
war and robbed (5) poor and and weak. (6)
head of (7) city was (8) king, who was one
of (9) rich. He was helped by (10) council, or
group, of other rich men. They used to sit in (11)
market-place all day, hearing those who came to them
to settle (12) quarrels and doing all (13)
public business of (14) city. These public daily
meetings were (15) beginnings of real government
in (16) Europe.

5. Choose the best word in brackets.

When friends come to visit us (at, on, in) the
evening, they spend their time (telling, to tell,
told) us that they are (at, in, off) a hurry and
(looking, to look, looked) at their watches. It isn't
that our friends are all very busy, it is just that
we haven't got a television. People think we are

very strange. "But what do you do (at, on, in) the evenings?" they are always asking. The answer is simple. Both my wife and I have hobbies (嗜好, 兴趣). My wife likes cooking and painting and often attends evening classes (at, in, with) foreign languages. This is very useful as we always go (to a-broad, to the abroad, abroad) for our holidays. I collect stamps and I am always busy (with, in, at) my collection. Both of us enjoy (listen, to listen, listening) to music and (play, to play, playing) chess together.

Sometimes there are power cuts and we have no electricity in the house. This does not worry us as we just light candles and carry on (at, with, in) what we were doing before. Our friends are (lost, losing, lose) ————no television! ————so they don't know what (to do, done, doing). (At, In, On) such evenings our house is very full as they all come to us. They all (take, make, have) a good time. Instead (of, at, on) sitting in silence in front of the television, everybody talks and plays games. Yes, life is possible (no, not, without) television!

LESSON TWO

I. Read the following words.

1. saucer [ˈsɔːsə] n. 碟
2. being n. 生物; 人
3. opinion [əˈpinjən] n. 意见; 看法
4. state vt. 陈述, 说明, 声明
5. information n. 消息; 信息; 情报; 资料
6. unidentified [ˈʌnaɪˈdentɪfaɪd]
a. (性质) 辨别不出的; 身份不明的
7. club n. 俱乐部, 会, 社
8. society [səˈsaɪəti] n. 社会; 会; 社团
9. purpose [ˈpɜːpəs] n. 意图; 目的
10. fail [feɪl] vi. 失败; 不及格
11. straight [streɪt] a. 直的, 笔直的
12. beep vi. (喇叭、收录机等) 发嘟嘟声
13. by chance 偶然
14. blow up 炸毁, 爆破
15. theirs = their flying saucer

II. Read the following.