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高中英语
阅读技能训练

西南师范大学出版社

ENGLISH READING SKILLS AND
TRAINING FOR SENIOR MIDDLE
SCHOOL STUDENTS

高 翻 专 藤 语

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

本册是在第一册的基础上，配合现行高中英语课本第一册第10至18课的词汇和语法编写的，用作高中一年级下学期开设英语阅读技能课的教材。

本册仍着重培养学生正确、良好的阅读习惯，继续训练猜词、推断、快速记忆、速读和阅读理解能力，从而进一步提高学生的阅读水平。

本册选材时，仍注意到适应高中学生的心理特点和知识结构，除继续选用一些传说、故事、科普知识、史地常识、风土人情、历史人物和名人轶事的题材外，还着重选了一些名著名篇，以便对学生经常性的课外阅读活动起到引导作用。为确保材料的可读性，本册所选课文的生词率，仍均控制在2%以内。

本书曾经重庆市南开中学和西南师范大学附中学校试用。

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前 言

中学英语教学大纲指出，“要提高中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》（全四册）一书，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；课后均配有理解测验题。

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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Section One

Lesson One

Part One

I. Read the following words:

1. clerk [klɑ:k/美klə:k] n. 职员, 办事员
2. compartment [kəm'pɑ:tment] n. 列车车箱的分隔间
3. Armenian [ɑ:'mi:njən] n. 亚美尼亚人
4. conversation [,kɒnvə'seɪʃən] n. 谈话, 会话
5. nigger n. (贬义) 黑人, 黑鬼
6. recognize ['rekəgnaɪz] vt. 认出
7. treat vt. 对待
8. lonely adj. 荒凉的; 孤独的
9. darkness n. 黑暗

II. Read the following:

BECAUSE SHE WAS A BLACK WOMAN

Beginning Time: Minutes _____ Seconds _____

Balashyan arrived in New Orleans on Sunday

morning on his way to Baltimore. A clerk at the booking office told him: "There are some seats for the train going to Baltimore in half an hour."

Soon Balashyan was sitting by the window in the smoking compartment of a car. He began to look through the newspapers. But then he noticed a young woman sitting at the window of the next compartment. She was beautiful with black hair. A book lay in front of her but she was not reading it.

At a small station the train stopped and a group of young men in army uniform entered the car. One of them took a seat near Balashyan.

"Are these today's newspapers? Do you mind if I read them?" he asked Balashyan in French.

"Not at all," he answered.

"Are you French?"

"No, I am Armenian," said Balashyan.

"Oh, is that so?" the young man cried out in surprise. "I've never met an Armenian."

Soon everybody knew about Balashyan and began asking him questions: "What kind of people are the Armenians? Is your country far from New Orleans? Are the girls in Armenia beautiful?"

But suddenly the conversation stopped. A woman's sharp cry had come from the next compartment. They all jumped up and hurried to see what was happening

there.

This is what they saw: a tall officer was standing in front of the young woman, shouting at her. "I repeat my question. Are you a nigger? I repeat my question. Are you a nigger?"

But the young woman said nothing.

"You are! I can recognize niggers immediately. Where are you going?" he shouted.

"To Baltimore to see my husband. He is in the army too. He is leaving for France tomorrow."

"Why do you go in the car for white people?" asked the man.

"But there was no train with a coloured car until evening, and I wouldn't be able to see my husband before he left. I am the wife of a soldier who's going to the war together with you. How can you treat me this way?" and she began crying.

But the officer only laughed.

"Throw her out at the next station!" shouted one of his comrades.

Here Balashyan broke in:

"Look here, gentlemen. You are officers of the American army. You cannot leave the wife of an American soldier in such a lonely place at this hour of the night."

But one of the men pushed him aside. The train

stopped suddenly. The officer pulled the woman to the door and pushed her out of the car.

Then Balashyan ran to the door, pushed the officer aside and jumped down too.

The train started to move. The Americans were laughing at Balashyan. But the train moved faster and faster and soon it disappeared in the darkness. The poor young woman was crying very hard.

Finishing Time: Minutes _____ Seconds _____

(478 words)

III. Do the reading comprehension exercises:

1. Choose the best answer. Circle the letter of your choice.

- 1) A booking-office is a place
- where books of all kinds are on sale.
 - where train tickets are on sale.
 - where travellers can ask for information (消息).
 - where travellers can buy guide-books(旅行指南).

- 2) The smoking compartment of a car is a place
- where passengers are allowed (允许) to smoke.
 - where there is a big boiler (锅炉).
 - which is full of smoke.

d. where passengers are smoking.

3) The story took place

a. at the railway station in New Orleans.

b. at the Baltimore station.

c. in a large car.

d. on a train which was on its way from
New Orleans to Baltimore.

4) New Orleans is

a. the name of a railway station.

b. the name of a village.

c. the name of a city.

d. the name of a person.

5) Balashyan began to look through the newspapers. The sentence means that

a. Balashyan began to look out through the newspapers.

b. Balashyan was holding newspapers in front of himself and began to look at them.

c. Balashyan was looking at the young woman through the newspapers.

d. Balashyan began to read the newspapers.

(6) "There was no train with a coloured car until evening." The coloured car is

a. a car which is painted in colours.

b. a car which was beautifully decorated

(装饰).

- c. a car for black people only.
- d. a car for people whose skins are of different colours.

7) _____, so he pushed her out of the car in a lonely place at night.

- a. The officer hated woman, especially black women
- b. The officer looked down upon (瞧不起) black people
- c. One of the officer's comrades told him what to do with the woman
- d. The woman was impolite (无礼貌的) to the officer

8) _____, and he pushed him aside and jumped down after her.

- a. Balashyan hated the way the officer treated the black woman
- b. Balashyan felt sorry for the officer
- c. Balashyan saw his comrade thrown out of the car
- d. Balashyan wanted to take care of the woman

9) The young woman was crying sadly because

- a. she felt lonely.
- b. she was roughly (粗暴地) treated and

would not be able to see her husband before he left.

c. she was afraid of darkness.

d. she was badly wounded.

10) A better title for the story will be

a. Balashyan and an American Officer.

b. An Officer and a Black Woman.

c. Balashyan and a Black Woman.

d. The Adventure (冒险) of Balashyan.

2. Fill in the blanks with proper words:

1) A car where passengers dine (用餐) is called a _____ car.

2) A clerk at a booking-office is called a _____ clerk.

3) To repeat a question is to ask the same question _____.

4) It was night. The train moved faster and faster and soon it _____ in the _____.

5) Yesterday I met with an old man _____ the airport, who arrived _____ Beijing on his way _____ Japan. I asked him questions _____ Japanese. He smiled and said that he could not _____ me. He was an American Chinese!

3. Answer the following questions:

1) Who were the group of young men in army

uniform?

- 2) Where were they going?
- 3) Why did the officer push the woman out of the car? Did she do something wrong?
- 4) What did Balashyan do after the woman was thrown out of the car? And why?
- 5) Why was the young woman crying so sadly?

Part Two

1) Read the following:

HOW BLACK PEOPLE CAME TO LIVE IN AMERICA

In the 16th century, when Europeans came in large numbers to North America, there were no black people in the New World (新大陆). The Europeans found the land very rich and wanted very much to get cheap labour to exploit its natural resources. So troops were sent from Europe to the west coast of Africa to catch the natives (土著人). A great number of them were killed, others were caught and chained up in ships going to America. The captives were given very little food and air on the long voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. Sometimes more than thirty per cent of them died on the way; their bodies were thrown overboard.

And the fate waiting for those who were alive was little better than death.

When the ships arrived at the American ports, the black people were divided into different classes and sold like goods in the slave markets. When a white man bought a black slave, he at once became his master. He had the right to beat him or work him to death.

The slaves were forced to work hard on cotton fields or in mines for over sixteen hours a day. They were given very bad food to eat. If a slave ran away, he might be killed by any slave-owner who found him. That was the order of the day (那是当时常见的事).

The slave trade grew rapidly. During the past few centuries, about 15 million black people were shipped to America as slaves. The number would be even greater if we included those killed on the way. The slave traders made a lot of money. Even more money was made by the slave masters out of (从……中) the hard work of the millions of black people.

(262 words)

II. Do the reading comprehension exercises:

1. Decide according to the reading whether each of the following statements is true or false